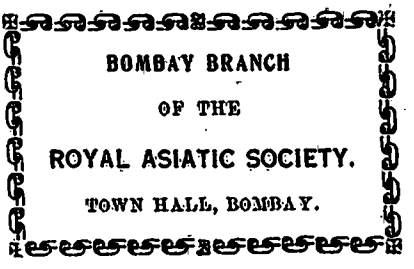
Administration Report

Bombay Presidency

1865-66



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GENERAL REPORT.

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1865-66.

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JUDICIAL.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Acts, applicable to the Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency, were passed during the year 1865-66 by the Governor General of India in Council :—

No. XXIV. of 1865.—An Act to give effect to certain warrants of Attorney and cognovits.

No. XXVIII. of 1865.—An Act to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

No. XXIX. of 1865.—An Act to amend the Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865.

No. V. of 1866.—An Act to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, and to amend in certain respects the commercial Law of British India.

No. VI. of 1866.—An Act to continue Act No. XXXI. of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), and for other purposes.

No. VIII. of 1866.—An Act further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. X. of 1866.—An Act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

No. XV. of 1866.—An Act to amend the Law of Partner ship in India.

No. XX. of 1866.—An Act to provide for the Registration of Assurances.

No. XXI. of 1866.—An Act to legalise, under certain circumstances, the dissolution of marriages of Native Converts to Christianity.

No. XXIII. of 1866.—An Act to correct two clerical errors in the Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay.

The following Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations during the year 1865-66 :—

No. II. of 1865.—An Act to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the City, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.

No. III. of 1865.—An Act to amend Act XXI. of 1848 (for avoiding Wagers).

No. IV. of 1865.—An Act for the regulation of Mofussil Gaols, and the enforcement of Discipline therein.

No. V. of 1865.—An Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases in the Bombay House of Correction.

No. VI. of 1865.—An Act to authorise the destruction of useless records in certain Courts of the Bombay Presidency.

No. VII. of 1865.—An Act to extend the provisions of Act XX. of 1863 of the Governor General of India in Council to the District of Canara in the Bombay Presidency.

No. VIII. of 1865.—An Act to authorise taxation in the Province of Sind for objects of public local utility and improvement.

No. I. of 1866.—An Act to extend the provisions of (Bombay) Act I. of 1865 to the Province of Sind.

No. II. of 1866.—An Act to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases, and to vest such jurisdiction in the Courts of Civil Justice in the Bombay Presidency.

No. III. of 1866.—An Act for the prevention of gambling in certain places in the Presidency of Bombay.

No. IV. of 1866.—An Act for enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay, and as regards the trial of certain offences modifying its constitution.

No. V. of 1866.—An Act to repeal Section X. of Regulation XVI. of 1827.

In addition to the above Laws the following Bills were also passed during the year 1865-66 :—

Bill to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind.

Bill to regulate and restrict the sale of Poisons in the Bombay Presidency.

Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the levy of Port Dues in certain Ports of the Bombay Presidency.

Bill to limit the liability of a son or heir of a deceased Hindoo for the debts of his ancestor, and the liability of the second husband of a Hindoo widow for the debts of her deceased husband, and otherwise to amend the Law of Debtor and Creditor.

Bill to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and to make certain provisions regarding thereto.

Bill to amend the Law relating to certain declarations of office in the Bombay Presidency.

Bill to authorise the extension of certain Regulations and Acts to Territories in the Bombay Presidency not subject to the general Regulations.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The following statement shows the Civil work disposed of at the Appellate Side of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature during the year 1865-66 :—

Regular Appeals.					Special Appeals.					Applications for admission of Special Appeals.						Miscellaneous applications.	
Balance on 1st May 1865.	Received from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance on 30th April 1866.	Balance on 1st May 1865.	Received from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance on 30th April 1866.	Balance on 1st May 1865.	Received from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Total.	Disposed of.		Balance on 30th April 1866.	Granted.	Rejected.
													Admitted.	Rejected.			
13	17	30	18	12	350	749	1,099	777	322	15	1,001	1,016	749	250	17	1,449	191

2. The following return showing the Civil business disposed of at the Original Side of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature during the year under report has been submitted by the Prothonotary of that Court :—

Number of Original Suits instituted under Act VIII. of 1859.	Number of Appeals from Division Courts instituted.	Number of Original Suits disposed of.				Number of Appeals from Division Courts disposed of.	Motions.			Applications for Probates and Administration.			Causes.			Remarks.
		Causes.		Motions.	Orders in Chambers.		Ecclesiastical.	Equity.	Insolvency.	Ecclesiastical.	Equity.	Insolvency.	Ecclesiastical.	Equity.	Insolvency.	
		Decided.	Dismissed													
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. 1,731 Admiralty .. 1 1,732	42	750	829	869	1,208	26	19	31	171	214	3	370	11	6	320	..
Special case from the Small Cause Court..... 2																

Regulation Districts.

3. The returns for the Regulation Districts under the Presidency of Bombay show that there were employed in those districts during the year under report 10 Judges, 10 Assistant Judges, 10 Principal Sudur Ameens, 8 Sudur Ameens, 83 Moonsiffs, and 606 Pleaders. During the year 1864-65 there were 673 practising Pleaders in the Regulation Districts, so that there has been a decrease in the number of Pleaders for the present year. Of the 606 Pleaders there was only one who was not a native of India, and 39 of them were acquainted with English. Forty-five of these Pleaders had certificates of legal education.

4. At the beginning of the year 1865-66 the number of suits on the files of the Courts throughout the Regulation Districts was 53,225, which added to the number of suits filed during the year, which was 129,216, makes the total number of suits for decision amount to 182,441. As, however, only 141,912 decisions were passed during the year, there were 40,529 suits on the files at the end of the year.

5. Out of the 141,912 decided suits there were 5,700 for possession of land, 5,429 otherwise connected with land, and the rest connected with debts, wages, &c. Of the suits decided there were 119,406 which would have been cognisable by Courts of Small Causes.

SIND.

6. The statements submitted by the Commissioner in Sind are for the calendar year 1865 and not for the official year 1865-66.

7. These statements show that in all the Civil Courts in the province of Sind the number of suits filed and in arrears in the year 1865 was 11,028, and the number decided was 10,024. The corresponding number for the year 1864 was 13,665 and 11,821. Of the suits decided there were 6,783 for plaintiffs and 1,341 for defendants. The value of the suits in 1865 was Rs. 5,59,770 and in 1864 Rs. 11,66,637.

8. The number of appeals filed and in arrears in the Appellate Courts in Sind in the year 1865 was 408, and the number decided 314. The corresponding number for the year 1864 was 455 and 289. The value of the appeals in 1865 was Rs. 29,151 and in 1864 Rs. 23,902.

ADEN.

9. The following table shows the amount of Civil work transacted in Aden during the year 1865-66:—

1865-66.	
Number of Suits.	Aggregate of Awards.
2,474	55,372

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

BOMBAY.

10. The following tabular statement shows the working of the Bombay Court of Small Causes during the year 1865-66:—

Year.	Number of Suits instituted.	Amount litigated.	Fees carried to the credit of Government.	Number of Judgments given.	Amount received in Cases decreed and compromised.	Amount paid to Suitors in Cases decreed and compromised.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1864-65 ..	18,495	19,74,326 2 5	1,98,558 6 5	11,613	3,76,133 6 9	3,76,285 10 11
1865-66 ..	22,362	25,64,026 0 3	2,56,479 9 6	14,483	4,93,557 4 8	4,83,207 14 7
Increase in 1865-66 ..	3,877	5,89,699 13 10	57,921 3 1	2,870	1,17,423 13 11	1,06,922 3 8

11. This statement shows that there has been a considerable increase in the business and receipts of the Court during the year 1865-66 as compared with those of the preceding year 1864-65.

12. The entire expenses of the Court amounted to Rs. 1,45,317-1-2, which deducted from the net receipts or Rs. 2,56,479-9-6 leaves a surplus to the credit of the Court of Rs. 1,11,162-8-4.

13. There were 1,154 suits for sums over Rs. 500 instituted during the year under the extended jurisdiction of the Court, being an increase of 314 over the number instituted during the preceding year.

14. During the year under report 25 applications were made for the summary enforcement of obligations specially registered under Act XVI. of 1864.

MOFUSSIL.

15. The following statement shows the business and receipts of the Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil :—

STATEMENT showing the Business and Receipts of the Court of Small Causes in the Mofussil.

District.	Number of Suits undecided from previous year.	Number instituted in current year.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Balance remaining over till next year.	Mode of disposal.				Suits classified as to their Value.						
						Decided on merits.	Decided exparte.	Admitted.	Compromised, withdrawn, dismissed, &c.	Under Rs. 25	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.	From Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.	From Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.	From Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.	From Rs. 400 to Rs. 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Poona	354	6,133	6,487	5,715	772	682	3,690	260	1,083	2,002	1,719	1,054	578	255	36	71
Ahmednuggur .	50	2,425	2,475	2,442	33	397	1,321	461	263	937	790	462	183	56	4	10
Belgaum	59	1,426	1,485	1,406	79	211	828	191	176	354	417	352	192	51	19	21
Ahmedabad ..	662	1,794	2,456	1,951	505	234	841	57	819	445	793	387	217	78	13	18

District.	Costs.	Average of Costs per Suit.	Applications for executing Decrees.				Receipts of the Court.
			Written.	Verbal.	Applications disposed of.	Cost of.	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	48,964 12 1	8 8 9	6,113	4	6,091	5,653 1 0	41,671 7 0
Ahmednuggur	17,744 4 2	7 4 3	2,230	....	....*	2,051 4 0	14,963 10 0
Belgaum	13,990 3 5	9 15 2	787	12	728	813 0 0	10,134 3 2
Ahmedabad	12,386 15 3	6 5 7	1,052	....	....*	1,236 10 0	12,190 8 0

* These numbers have not been given in the statements received for the Ahmednuggur and Ahmedabad Small Cause Courts.

District.	Charges for maintaining the Court.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Average duration of Suits.		Amount in litigation in Suits disposed of.	Average value per Suit.
				Months.	Days.		
	25	26	27	28		29	30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	20,174 15 5	....	21,496 7 7	....	29	3,61,647 10 5	63 4 5
Ahmednuggur	9,219 10 2	....	5,743 15 10	....	12	1,24,448 8 6	50 15 4
Belgaum	12,627 12 10	2,493 9 8	....	....	19	93,963 7 3	66 13 1
Ahmedabad	6,387 0 9	....	5,803 7 3	3	6	1,17,634 5 10	60 4 9

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that only in the case of the Belgaum Court of Small Causes the disbursements have exceeded the receipts.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

High Court.

17. There were disposed of at the Original Side of Her Majesty's High Court eight motions in criminal matters and 175 criminal cases during the year. The corresponding number for the previous year was 4 and 147.

18. The following statement shows the criminal business disposed of at the Appellate Side of the High Court during the year 1865-66 as contrasted with that of the previous year :—

	Cases received for confirmation of capital sentences.	Cases disposed of on appeals after calling for Records and Proceedings.	Cases disposed of on review of Criminal Returns.	Cases received for orders of Court.	Petitions presented in Court and received with Register of Petitions.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1864-65 ..	55	132	223	65	250	337	1,062
1865-66 ..	51	128	184	70	205	404	1,042

Regulation Districts.

19. From the returns submitted to Government for the Regulation Districts it appears that there were disposed of during the year under report 1,098 cases, and 1,998 persons tried by the Courts of Session. The corresponding number in the preceding year was 1,092 and 1,997. There were 1,005 convictions in 1865-66, while in the year 1864-65 there were 997. The number of witnesses summoned was 9,605.

20. The total number of offences tried in all the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Districts of this Presidency was 27,971, the number of trials being 27,233. The corre-

sponding number in the previous year was 30,075 and 27,243. The number of persons tried was 51,309, and of these 29,051 were convicted.

21. The largest number of trials was under the heads of "hurt," "criminal force," and "assaults." The convictions under these heads were 7,176. The corresponding number for the previous year was 7,749, so that there was a decrease of 573 under these heads. There were 5,483 convictions for thefts other than thefts of cattle, and 471 convictions for thefts of cattle. In convictions of the more serious offences there was a decrease under the head of "murder," but an increase under the heads of "grievous hurt" and "dacoity."

22. 1,792 appeals were disposed of in the Mofussil—886 by the Sessions Courts, and 906 by the Magistrates of the Districts. The sentences of lower Courts were reversed in 345 cases; in 157 cases the sentences were altered, and in the rest they were confirmed.

SIND.

23. The total number of criminal cases tried in Sind in 1865 was 1,172, and the number of persons tried was 18,820. The corresponding number during the previous year was 9,514 and 16,679. The number of persons convicted was 9,864, and the rest were acquitted or discharged. There were disposed of in Sind during the year 1865, 40 cases of murder, 13 of culpable homicide, 12 of attempt to murder, 27 of causing grievous hurt, and 2,140 of hurt, criminal force, and assault. There were also 25 cases of false evidence, 2,190 of theft or misappropriation of cattle, 2,677 of petty thefts, 844 of receiving stolen property, 696 of house-breaking, &c., 17 of highway robbery, 6 of forgery, and 23 of adultery.

24. Of the sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts in the province of Sind during the year 1865, 19 were of death, 14 of transportation for life, and 29 of transportation for different periods. 4,480 convicts were sentenced to imprisonment for different periods, and 4,228 were punished with fine only.

ADEN.

25. The following table shows the amount of Criminal work disposed of at Aden :—

	1864-65.		1865-66.	
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Offences against the person	133	..	264	3
Do. do. property	235	3	156	..
Do. do. public justice	5	..	13	..
Do. do. weights and measures	1	..	1	..
Do. do. coin and Govt. stamps	1	..	1	..
Miscellaneous	311	1	533	2
	686	4	968	5
Total convicted and acquitted	690		973	

26. The following table shows that there were tried 123 criminal cases more in 1865-66 than in 1864-65 :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
Offences against human body	93	161
Do. do. property	199	141
Do. do. public justice	4	8
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	27	71
Contempts of lawful authority of public servants	8	39
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps	1	1
Do. marriage	1	....
Do. public servants	1	....
Do. weights and measures	1	1
Do. public health	2	12
Do. religion	1	1
Defamation	1	7
Offences relating to public tranquillity	....	1
Breach of contract of service	....	1
Miscellaneous	195	213
Total	534	657

27. The Political Resident at Aden reports as follows in regard to the administration of criminal justice at Aden during the year under report :—

"One hundred and twenty-three more criminal cases than last year, however, appear only in the table, but the addition has only been in comparatively trifling matters, such as common assault, affray and insult, brought about by the number of poverty-stricken people who flocked into Aden when scarcity drove them from the interior. The prompt interference of the police prevented the crimes assuming a dangerous nature. There have been no very serious cases, and considering the trying time which has been passed through, it is very creditable to the police that crime has been so well kept down. The alteration in the pay of the police has undoubtedly added greatly to the efficiency of this body. Three constables having been sanctioned, were obtained from the garrison—two from the Royal Artillery and one from Her Majesty's 109th. They are good, steady men, and have proved most useful in respect to assistance required, or offences committed by the many Europeans who are to be found in this settlement at all times. A Reformatory has lately been sanctioned and established, with a view of reclaiming the many young Somalee boys who have either lost or been deserted by their parents, and who have always been the most inveterate hands at petty theft. Much good is anticipated from this institution."

28. The following is an abstract of the result of the trials at Aden :—

Discharged on security.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment for one month.	Imprisonment for six months.	Imprisonment for one year.	Imprisonment for two years.	Imprisonment not exceeding five years.	Expulsion.	Total.
2	628	27	182	99	11	2	6	11	968

POLICE.

Town and Island of Bombay.

29. The tables submitted by the Senior Magistrate of Police are for the official year 1865-66. They contain useful information, and copies are therefore attached (*vide* statements No. 1 to 7).

30. Nine cases of murder and attempt to commit murder were brought before the Police Courts in the Town and Island of Bombay during the year under report. The corresponding number during the year 1864-65 was 5. There were also tried 6 cases of culpable homicide and attempt to commit culpable homicide, 18 of voluntarily causing hurt, 3 of robbery, 24 of abduction, &c., 15 of house-breaking, 2,177 of theft, 82 of receiving stolen property, 187 of embezzlement and breach of trust, 17 of perjury and conspiracy, and 2,273 of assault.

31. The following statement shows the number and nature of offences tried by the Police Magistrates in Bombay during the year 1865-66, as contrasted with those of the previous year:—

	Murder, and attempt to commit Murder.	Culpable Homicide, and attempt to commit Culpable Homicide.	Voluntarily causing hurt.	Robbery.	Abduction.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Receiving stolen Property.	Embezzlement and Breach of Trust.	Assault.	Perjury and Conspiracy.
1865-66 ..	9	6	18	3	24	15	2,177	82	187	2,273	17
1864-65 ..	5	1	10	5	28	14	1,961	55	165	2,319	14
Increase	4	5	8	..	..	1	216	27	22	..	3
Decrease	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	46	..

31. The returns furnished by the Senior Magistrate of Police also show that 25,763 persons were brought before the Magistrates during the year 1865-66 for various offences, including the cases which remained undisposed of at the close of the year. During the same period 171 criminals were convicted by the High Court, and 41 acquitted by the same tribunal; 18,577 were convicted, fined, imprisoned, flogged, or bound over to be of good behaviour, &c., and 6,874 persons were acquitted by the Magistrates; 7 persons were convicted and 3 acquitted by the Court of Petty Sessions, and the cases against 90 persons, including those committed for trial before the High Court, remained undisposed of at the close of the year 1865-66.

32. The returns also show that there is an increase of 2,903 in the number of persons brought before the Magistrates in 1865-66 as compared with the previous year, and an increase of 1,683 in the number of cases sent up during the same period.

33. The proportion of convictions in the High Court was 80 per cent. during the year 1865-66; in the several Police Courts the proportion was 72 per cent. and before the Court of Petty Sessions 70 per cent.

34. Of the persons convicted by the High Court 1 was sentenced to death, 36 to transportation, 133 to imprisonment, fine, flogging, &c., and 1 to flogging only; 6 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, and 1 to fine by the Court of Petty Sessions; 2,254 were sentenced by the Magistrates to imprisonment, 439 to flogging, and 15,630 to fine, and 254 were bound over to be of good behaviour, &c.

35. The following statement shows the castes to which the offenders brought before the Police Courts in Bombay belonged :—

Years.	Europeans.	Indo-Briton and Native Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others and Unknown.	Total.
1865-66	2,100	1,136	15,779	5,758	804	186	25,763
1864-65	1,288	863	13,657	5,961	639	356	22,714
Increase	812	273	2,122	..	165	..	3,049
Decrease	..	..	..	203	..	170	..

36. From the statement it appears that there is a very large increase in the number of Europeans and Native Christians, and also in the number of Hindoos and Parsees. The Senior Magistrate of Police has stated in his report that the increase in the number of Europeans is partly accounted for by more European seamen having been brought for trial under the Merchant Shipping Act for refusal of duty.

37. The returns show that property of the value of Rs. 3,30,868-7-8 was believed to have been stolen. The corresponding sum during the previous year was Rs. 2,82,922-15-6. Of the sum alluded to, property of the value of Rs. 1,06,511-11-3 was recovered by the Police, showing a decrease of Rs. 11,213-0-5 in the amount recovered during the previous year. But with regard to this the Senior Magistrate of Police writes :—"As explained in previous reports, much of the property alluded to as having been stolen consists of large sums of money said to have been embezzled by agents of merchants, &c., and in such cases the Police cannot be expected to recover the money or property set down as stolen."

Years.	Amount of Property stolen.			Amount of Property recovered.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1865-66....	3,30,868	7	8	1,06,511	11	3
1864-65....	2,82,922	15	6	1,17,724	11	8
Increase....	47,945	8	2	....		
Decrease ..	....			11,213	0	5

MOFUSSIL.

38. With respect to the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, Mr. A. Rogers, Commissioner of Police for that Division, has submitted the following report for the year 1865-66 :—

"In the year just past there was not a single event of any note to mark it as one out of the ordinary course. Peace and tranquillity reigned throughout the division.

"There is nothing particular to remark with regard to the state of crime in 1865-66 as compared with former years. It is, however, satisfactory to know that there were no highway robberies of any magnitude, nor do the burglaries and other descriptions of theft call for any notice.

"As stated in the report of 1864-65, the great incentive to theft among the poorer orders was the dearness of

articles of food. The price of some of the cereals had fallen during the year under review, but the relief was not to the extent that could be desired.

"The dissatisfaction in the Police force of the Northern Division, noticed in last year's report, has, if anything, gone on increasing, owing to the delay in disposing of the late Colonel Bruce's proposals for its reorganization. Pending the decision of Government, the 3rd grade of privates has been entirely done away with, and the numerical strength of the 1st and 2nd grades augmented within the present sanctioned amount. This, however, was merely a make-shift. The pay they now receive, including grain batta, is still below what has been proposed by Colonel Bruce. The salaries of the upper ranks remain the same. The consequence of all this is that the men have become careless, and the Superintendents find much difficulty in enforcing anything like discipline and order among them. In fact they do not hesitate almost as a rule to throw up the service the moment they are found committing a fault or are sent to posts not agreeable to them.

"The Police along the lines of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and the G. I. P. Railway Company has been placed under the management of Government, and arrangements are being made for a proper organization. Thefts at the several stations on both the lines had become very common, and as it was pretty evident that many of them were committed in collusion with the Railway Police and other officials, a complete change of system was necessary. The change has just been introduced. The next year's report will show its results."

39. Mr. Hadow, Acting Commissioner of Police Southern Division, has submitted the following report for 1865-66 for the districts in the Southern Division:—

"There has not been any occurrence of note during the year. The Police establishments continue generally on their

former footing, excepting in the Poona district, in which, as a temporary arrangement, pending the contemplated reorganization, the grade of third-class privates has been abolished, resulting in a decrease of 55 men, whose salaries have been availed of to increase the pay of the remaining third-grade privates to that of second-grade privates. The Superintendent of Police, Poona, however, reports that he has not derived the benefit he anticipated from the arrangement, as he is still unable to procure men for the Police, in which there were at the date of his report about 50 vacancies in consequence.

"This difficulty of procuring men for the Police is felt more or less in all the districts, and will probably continue to be felt until the reorganization of the entire Police establishments, which is under contemplation by Government, is effected.

"The Mounted Police also continues on its former footing. If the Jahgeerdars, who furnish the contingents of Horse, now employed on Police duty in the Poona, Sattara, and Kulladghee districts, will consent to the arrangements recently proposed to them, it is hoped that the present state of matters will shortly be remedied, and an efficient body of Mounted Police obtained for employment in the Southern Division.

"Compared with the year 1864, there has been a decrease amounting to nearly 6 per cent. in the total number of crimes of all descriptions committed in the Southern Division during the year 1865. In the districts of Dharwar, Canara, Rutnagherry, Sattara, Kulladghee, and Belgaum the total number of crimes is smaller than in the preceding year, but in the Poona district, including Sholapoor, and in the Ahmednuggur district, there has been an increase. In the latter, however, the increase is entirely in offences of a petty nature.

"As regards crimes of a serious nature, there is a decrease amounting to about 24 per cent. in the number of murders

for the entire division, and a decrease of about 9 per cent. in the number of highway robberies, as compared with the preceding year. In the number of gang robberies, however, there has been an increase, the number being more than double that of the preceding year. This increase is attributable mainly to the large number of gang robberies that had been committed by the Kolees in the early part of the year in the western ghaut villages of the Poona district. Active and efficient measures were, however, adopted by the Superintendent of Police, Major Shortt, which soon resulted in the apprehension of the leaders of these gangs, and the subsequent conviction and punishment of the offenders has had the desired effect of putting down the Kolees, who were a source of much annoyance and dread to the peaceable inhabitants of the Mawullee villages.

"The crime of burglary also shows an increase amounting to 46 per cent. in the total number of cases for the entire division. This increase, however, is not general, as the ruturns of the city and district of Poona, as well as of the Canara and Rutnagherry districts, compare very favourably with those of the preceding year. The increase is principally in the Dharwar, Sattara, and Kulladghee districts. The Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, attributes the increase of this crime in his district to the facilities with which native houses can be broken into, and he states that the matter is engaging his best attention. The Superintendent of Police, Kulladghee, on the other hand attributes the increase of this crime in his district to the scarcity caused by the failure of the crops of the past year.

"Another important case of theft of cotton during the voyage of native crafts between Coompta and Bombay was brought to light through the exertions of Mr. Campbell, as Superintendent of Police, Canara, and some of his subordinate Police. In this case likewise the criminals have been

punished, and it is to be hoped that the examples that have been made will prove beneficial to the cotton trade between the abovenamed ports in future.

"New Police lines for the head-quarters of the Canara Police have been erected at Karwar during the year. These lines have cost Government about Rs. 36,000, and they are sufficient to afford accommodation for 300 men. A good hospital has also been built for the Police. It will be satisfactory to Government to learn that the disease known as the Canara ulcer, from which so many of the Police have suffered, as many as 25 men being laid up at one time, is gradually disappearing, and that fever also, though rife during the early months of the year under report, has now considerably lessened.

"The fencing of wells as a protective measure has, through Mr. Campbell's exertions, been also extensively effected in the Canara district. I have endeavoured, though as yet with little success, to carry out this measure in the other districts of the Southern Division also. In Rutnagherry it has long been the practice to have the wells covered with strong bamboo lids, with small apertures for drawing water from. The practice was there also introduced by Mr. Campbell, and has, I understand, succeeded well."

SIND.

40. The Commissioner in Sind has furnished the following report with regard to the Sind Police for the calendar year 1865:—

"The following statement shows the number of thefts and robberies in the province in 1864, and also during the year under report:—

	Number of Thefts and Robberies committed.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of Property.
Kurrachee.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1864	2,640	1,00,001	50,102	50·125
1865	2,588	1,05,196	61,893	58·835
Increase	....	5,195	11,791	8·710
Decrease	52	....	....	....
Hydrabad.				
1864	2,565	98,021	52,577	53·
1865	3,009	1,43,690	72,859	50·706
Increase	444	45,669	20,282	....
Decrease	....	....	....	2·294
Shikarpoor.				
1864	3,195	1,35,370	44,373	32·78
1865	2,793	1,02,963	46,700	45·36
Increase	....	....	2,327	12·58
Decrease	402	32,407	....	....
Frontier.				
1864	563	26,074	4,223	16·19
1865	549	17,575	4,660	26·51
Increase	....	....	437	10·32
Decrease	14	8,499	....	....
Thur and Parkur.				
1864	384	19,366	13,697	70· 7
1865	410	19,730	13,472	68·28
Increase	26	364	225	....
Decrease	....	....	....	2·42

"The results shown in the above table are more satisfactory than those of last year. It is true that the number of cases of theft has not decreased, and the amount of property stolen has increased. The amount recovered, however, has increased in a far greater proportion; but though this is proof that the Police have made greater exertions in detecting crime, it is to be regretted that crime should be so frequent."

Aden.

41. The following report regarding the Aden Police by Lieutenant Goodfellow, Assistant Political Resident at Aden, has been submitted by the Resident at Aden :—

"The Police has in my opinion been made much more efficient by the late grant of increase of pay, and a better class of men is now obtainable for service in the force, which is a matter of great satisfaction. The numbers, however, still are small for the thorough supervision of so scattered a place as Aden, and with its gradual development, I respectfully submit, will have to be augmented before long.

"The addition of three European Constables for service here has likewise rendered the transaction of public business in the case of European offenders, sailors and others, far more pleasant to the executive officers under you than was formerly the case, and has and will no doubt continue to prevent unnecessary complications.

"The three Constables selected from the troops serving here have already given ample proof of their ability and judgment for the particular description of duty for which they have been chosen, and I have no hesitation in stating that I am confident that the sanction accorded by Government for the establishment of these Constables will never have to be regretted.

"The conduct of the Police during the past year has been exemplary, and the arrangements carried out by Subedar Bhickoo Suckoo, during the trying times at the commencement of the year, reflect great credit on himself and the force generally."

JAILS.

42. The following report is from Dr. C. G. Wiehe, the Inspector-General of Prisons, and is for the official year 1865-66 :—

1. Poona.
2. Sattara.
3. Sholapoor.
4. Ahmednuggur.
5. Dhoolia.
6. Tanna.
7. Rutnagherry.
8. Honore.
9. Dharwar.
10. Kulladghee.
11. Surat.
12. Kaira.
13. Dohud.
14. Ahmedabad.
15. Rajkote.
16. Kurrachee.
17. Hydrabad.
18. Shikarpoor.
19. Aden.

Subordinate Jails.

20. Yerrowda.
21. Belgaum.
22. Karwar.
23. Bukkur Fort.

"During the year 1865-66 there were 24,298 prisoners confined in the jails as per margin in this Presidency, being an increase of 4,009 over the numbers for the previous year.

"This increase is partly due to the prisoners at Dohud, Rajkote, Karwar, and Kulladghee being for the first time included in the returns; but this will account for but a small portion of the excess; the remainder may therefore be considered a *bonâ fide* increase in the actual number of prisoners.

Number and disposal of Prisoners.

"These details are given in the following table:—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in confinement at the close of the year..	5,524	292	5,816	5,014	322	5,366
Received during the year..	17,620	862	18,482	14,101	822	14,923
Total population....	23,144	1,154	24,298	19,145	1,144	20,289
Transported beyond seas..	792	51	843	215	15	230
Transferred to other districts	3,396	43	3,439	1,788	8	1,796
Released	12,098	772	12,870	11,922	824	12,746
Escaped.....	35	....	35	30	....	30
Died	641	10	651	242	5	247
Executed	56	1	57	48	5	53
Remaing on the last day of the year	6,126	277	6,403	4,900	287	5,187
Aggregate number of prisoners in the year	2,207,050	101,627	2,308,677	2,000,240	121,315	2,121,555
Daily average number of prisoners	6,209	276	6,485	5,479	32	5,806

"The daily average number was 6,485 against 5,806 during the previous year, showing an increase of 679 prisoners.

"In the following table are given the strength and disposal of the prisoners confined in the jails in Sind. These data are included in the previous table, and have here been extracted for separate comparison. The numbers for the year under report amount to 6,623 against 5,075 during 1864-65, being an excess of 1,548 prisoners:—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in confinement at the close of the year..	1,216	24	1,240	1,421	26	1,447
Received during the year..	5,256	127	5,383	3,547	81	3,628
Total....	6,472	151	6,623	4,968	107	5,075
Transferred for transportation beyond seas	377	35	412	68	3	71
Transferred to other districts	1,323	2	1,325	791	....	791
Released	2,712	90	2,802	2,799	77	2,876
Escaped	14	....	14	14	....	14
Died	223	1	224	71	1	72
Executed	15	....	15	9	2	11
Remaining on the last day of the year.....	1,808	23	1,831	1,216	24	1,240
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year..	630,025	8,314	638,339	536,784	10,362	547,146
Daily average number of prisoners	1,839	23	1,862	1,471	28	1,499

"In addition to the jail population given above, inclusive of Sind, there were on an average 276 prisoners employed on the canals in the Thur and Parkur districts, making the total jail population of the Presidency at 24,574.

"These numbers, however, do not include the prisoners confined in the lock-ups or permanent subordinate jails

throughout the districts. These contained during the past year, according to the returns received, 46,786 prisoners. Of this number 4,370 were in confinement at the close of the previous year, and 42,416 were admitted during that under report.

"The criminal population may therefore be estimated at 71,360 in this Presidency, inclusive of Sind and Aden.

Employment of Prisoners.

"The manner in which the number of prisoners, viz. 6,067, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was employed is detailed below :—

Mode of Employment.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Employment on manufactures	1,450	1,636
Do. as jail servants	824	809
Hired by Public Works Department	520	124
Do. other Departments	309	373
Employed on miscellaneous works	1,428	1,283
Working on the roads, &c.	129	188
Inefficient and excused from works	964	1,012
Employed in constructing jail buildings, &c.	443	....
Total	6,067	5,425

"The average number of untried and civil prisoners was 173, and of those sentenced to simple imprisonment 245.

Financial results.

"The financial results of intramural employment in the factories are given in the following table:—

	1865-66.	1864-65.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Value of manufactured articles sold .	1,15,518 2 7	1,16,006 10 4
Do: used for public purposes..	17,822 10 5	19,745 12 3
Do. in store at the close of the year	70,712 3 2	51,895 1 0
Total....	2,04,053 0 2	1,87,647 7 7
Deduct value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the preceding year.	51,895 1 0	39,217 13 2
Gross receipts of the year	1,52,157 15 2	1,48,429 10 5
Deduct cost of raw material, &c. ..	1,06,221 2 11	1,02,931 6 7
Net profit of the year	45,936 12 3	45,498 3 10
Average earning per prisoner	31 10 11	27 12 11

"The manufacturing transactions as given above amounted to Rs. 2,04,053-0-2 against Rs. 1,87,647-7-7 during the previous year. There was also an increase in the net profits, as well as in the earning of each prisoner, which though small is encouraging.

Cost of maintenance.

"The following comparative table gives the gross and net cost of maintenance under every head of expenditure :—

Number of Prisoners. In 1865-66.....6,485 In 1864-65.....5,806	1865-66.			1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations	2,91,060	9	2	2,47,251	3	7
Money allowance	7,042	10	9	1,959	3	11
Total	2,98,103	3	11	2,49,210	7	6
Cost per prisoner	45	15	6	42	14	9
Fixed establishments, including guards and their reliefs	2,69,481	0	11	1,50,707	14	1
Cost per prisoner	41	8	9	25	15	4
Extra establishments	2,259	13	1	12,769	0	7
Cost per prisoner	0	5	7	2	3	2
Total	2,71,740	14	0	1,63,476	14	8
Cost per prisoner	41	14	4	28	2	6
Hospital Charges. Pay of hospital assistants	5,912	10	2	5,610	0	0
Cost per prisoner	0	14	8	0	15	5
Europe medicines	2,763	9	0	555	12	3
Cost per prisoner	0	6	9	0	1	6
Bazaar medicines	3,758	7	4	2,640	12	7
Cost per prisoner	0	9	4	0	7	3
Sick diet	7,935	8	6	3,602	5	0
Cost per prisoner	1	3	7	0	9	11
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets	719	15	6	1,279	9	5
Cost per prisoner	0	1	10	0	3	6
Total	21,090	2	6	13,688	7	3
Cost per prisoner	3	4	2	2	5	8
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	50,724	9	2	24,231	3	1
Cost per prisoner	7	13	2	4	2	9
Contingencies, including stationery	44,069	3	8	19,185	15	8
Cost per prisoner	6	12	8	3	4	11
Additions, alterations, and repairs	10,833	3	5	11,645	13	10
Cost per prisoner	1	10	9	2	0	1
Gross cost of maintenance	6,96,561	4	8	4,81,438	14	0
Gross cost per prisoner	107	6	7	82	14	8
Deduct value of labour	1,51,040	1	2	77,656	4	7
Net cost of maintenance	5,45,521	3	6	4,03,782	9	5
Net cost per prisoner	84	1	11	69	8	8

"The total gross cost of maintenance was Rupees 6,96,561-4-8 against Rs. 4,81,438-14 during the previous year, and the gross cost per prisoner was Rs. 107-6-7 against Rs. 84-14-8 for 1864-65. The increase therefore per prisoner has been Rs. 24-7-11, which is due to the following items, viz. Rs. 15-9-5 per prisoner in the cost of guards and establishment, Rs. 3-0-9 in rations, Rs. 3-10-5 in clothing, and Rs. 3-7-9 in contingent charges.

"In explanation of this increase it is to be observed that with regard to the first item the cost of the jail guard* only was included in last year's report, but as it appears that a wing of a regiment is stationed at Tanna solely for the purpose of affording guards to the jail and sa it is probably right that this charge should be shown for the information of Government in its entirety, the cost of the wing, about Rs. 73,592, has now been included; the cost of guards and establishment at Tanna is thus represented by Rs. 79,520-13-2.

* Tanna Jail.

"This charge for military guards is so extravagant and disproportionate as to preclude the possibility of any but unfavourable financial results, and it is mainly to the fact that military guards are employed where police contingent guards could be so much cheaper, and it is believed more efficient, that the jails, in this Presidency appear at so great a financial disadvantage as compared with other parts of India.

"The increase in rations is due to the increasing prices of grain and other necessaries, and to the increase in the number of prisoner; in clothing also to the increase in prisoners, and to the fact, that in the previous year's adjustments had in some cases been delayed till the present years and in contingencies to the heavy charges for transfers to relieve overcrowding.

"The value of convict labour has increased from Rupees 77,656-4-7 in 1864-65 to Rs. 1,51,040-1-2; this decreases the cost of maintenance from Rs. 6,96,561-4-8 to Rs. 5,45,521-3-6, and brings the net cost per prisoner down to Rs. 84-1-11 against Rs. 69-8-8 in the preceding year.

"By, however, deducting the increase in the cost of guards at Tanna, and showing only the charge included in last year's returns, the gross cost per prisoner stands at Rs. 97-0-3 and the net cost at Rs. 73-11-7, leaving a small increase of Rs. 4-2-11 over the previous year's transactions, notwithstanding a large augmentation in the receipts or in the value of convict labour credited to the jails.

"The mortality during the year has been very exceptional. The jails at Ahmedabad, Hydrabad, and Yerrowda were visited by a low type of fever, and diarrhœa which was extremely fatal.

Mortality.

"The total number of deaths was 651 against 247 in the previous year. There were 248 deaths from fever, 128 from diarrhœa, 76 from cholera, 71 from dysentery, and 128 from other diseases.

"Of the 651 fatal cases, 224 occurred in the Sind jails. Of these 63 were from fever, 78 from diarrhœa, 42 from dysentery, 7 from cholera, and 34 from other causes. Of these 224 deaths, 153 took place in the jail at Hydrabad alone.

"In the jail at Ahmedabad there were 158 deaths from the causes already mentioned, and at the temporary central prison at Yerrowda the mortality was 77, giving a total of 408 deaths in these three jails, but in the remaining 20 jails the deaths amounted only to 243.

"The ratio per cent. of mortality to the average strength from all causes was 10·04 against 4·3 during the previous year, but excluding the exceptional mortality in the three jails

above mentioned, the ratio per cent. was 4·9, which may be considered as the normal rate.

"At Hydrabad this exceptional mortality was due to causes which were at the time brought to the notice of Government, such as the extreme coldness and dampness of the last winter season in Sind, the introduction of sick prisoners from the canal works in the Thur and Parkur districts, also partially to overcrowding, and probably to clothing which was found insufficient as a protection against the cold of so unusually severe a season. The health of the jail has since been very satisfactory and continues to be so.

"At Ahmedabad the epidemic was due to causes not very clearly determined. The President of the Sanitay Commission, who had been desired by Government to report on the sickness and mortality in the jail, states in the 47th paragraph of his report that 'it has not been ascertained whether this jail epidemic originated in any imported germ of disease, or resulted from the unwholesome conditions that were in existence, viz. a febrific poison that was very active in May, great and unusually prolonged heat, overcrowding at night in the foul air of hot close cells, foul drinking-water, and defective, probably also unwholesome food. Whether a communicable disease was generated in the jail, or only the imported seeds of such a disease were propagated, there is much reason to attribute the fact of the fever having become epidemic there to the insanitary condition of the prison and its inmates.'

"It was quite within the power of the local officers to have corrected this 'insanitary condition' as specified above, or to have reported its existence for immediate remedy. This, however, was effected as soon as the state of things became known; but the delay, which was entirely due to the local officers, had then already been productive of very fatal results.

"The conservancy of the jail however, as described in the 23rd paragraph of the President's report, was found to be very satisfactory. It is said that 'the several courts of the prison were scrupulously clean, and the floors of the dormitories well swept, and their walls and roofs clean and white. The latrines were in a very satisfactory state, such as could be maintained only in a jail. Soil vessels and earth were used, and the refuse was carried away to a distant place of deposit, at least as shown by the contractor's charges in contingent bills. This was done up to the 8th July and after the 20th September. During the ten weeks between those two dates the night-soil was deposited in trenches in garden ground outside the western wall. At the latter date this inhumation was stopped on the representation of the medical officer, who was apprehensive that it was hurtful to those under his care. The measured distance of the trenches from the nearest dormitory of the prison is a hundred and twenty-eight yards, but there are several houses of townspeople in close proximity to them. The pits have been closed and covered with two feet depth of earth, and in the present dry state of the air they do not cause any nuisance perceptible to the sense of smell. It has been arranged to lay charcoal over them, and above it more earth, to avert any possible evil from the putrefaction of their contents. It would be highly objectionable to make filth-pits again in that place.'

"These trenches under the precautions observed were in my opinion perfectly innocuous, and they have continued so up to this time. The jail is now healthy.

"There was no epidemic sickness at the temporary central prison at Yerrowda, although the mortality was comparatively high. This was not altogether unexpected in a jail composed of prisoners collected from Gujarat, Khandeish, the Konkun, and parts of the Deccan, each district as varying in climate as in the ordinary food and habits of the people.

"The change also from the intramural and comparatively less rigorous description of employment in the jails to the exposure and really hard labour at Yerrowda has also tended to increase the sickness and mortality. The weak and those in whom the seeds of disease were already latent succumbed, but the comparatively healthy have on the contrary improved in health and appearance.

"The diet in force is based on the sanctioned standard scale, and by frequent variations is brought as near as possible to conform to that in use by the prisoners when at liberty. In accordance with the recommendation of the President of the Sanitary Commission, with whose concurrence the old scale was introduced, there has now been permitted an increase of oleaginous matter from half an ounce to one ounce, and of salt from five drachms to half an ounce.

"This change, originally recommended in the case of Ahmedabad, has been made general.

Escapes.

"There were 35 escapes during the year against 30 in 1864-65; 14 of these occurred from the jails and Public Works gangs in Sind.

"Of the 35 escapes 19 occurred from extramural gangs and 16 from within jail walls. The recaptures amounted to 19, 18 of which were convicts escaped during the year under report, and one during the previous year; 16 are still at large.

Education.

"Out of the 18,482 prisoners admitted into the jails during the year, 772 were able to read and write. Of these 2 were females; 229 were considered fairly educated for their position in life, and the remaining 17,481 were totally ignorant.

General observations.

"On the 1st of December 1865, Act IV. of 1865, for the regulation of Mofussil jails, and the enforcement of discipline therein, came into force, and under its provisions the District Judges

were relieved of the charge of jails, and this duty was invested in Civil Surgeons.

"By this means divided authority, which had in many instances been found obstructive, has been abolished, and the general management and control of the jails have been placed by legislative enactment on a much more definite and satisfactory footing.

"The introduction also of the Jail Rules recently sanctioned by Government as an experimental measure has supplied a want which has been long felt, and will tend to uniformity of practice in all the jails, and it is to be hoped to much improvement in the financial results, as well as in their disciplinary management. A modified diet table has been introduced into this manual of rules, which it is anticipated will promote the health of the prisoners.

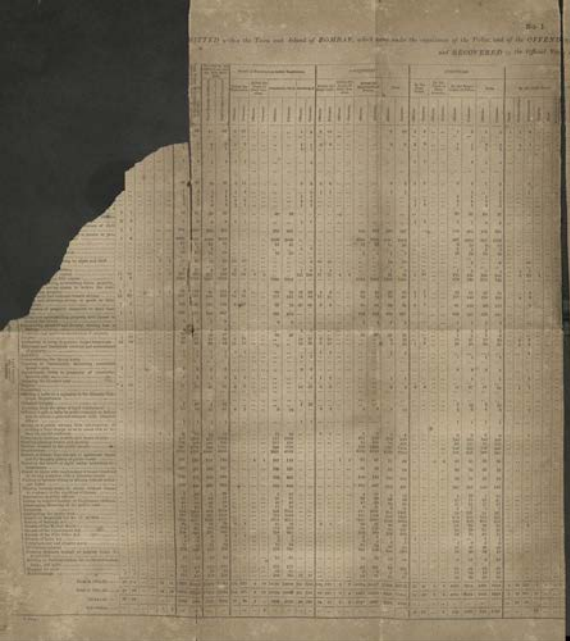
"The temporary jail at Yerrowda, in the vicinty of Poona, has been organised with the double object of relieving the overcrowding which was becoming excessive in many of the district jails, and of collecting and training a large number of prisoners for the purpose of building the new central jail sanctioned by Government.

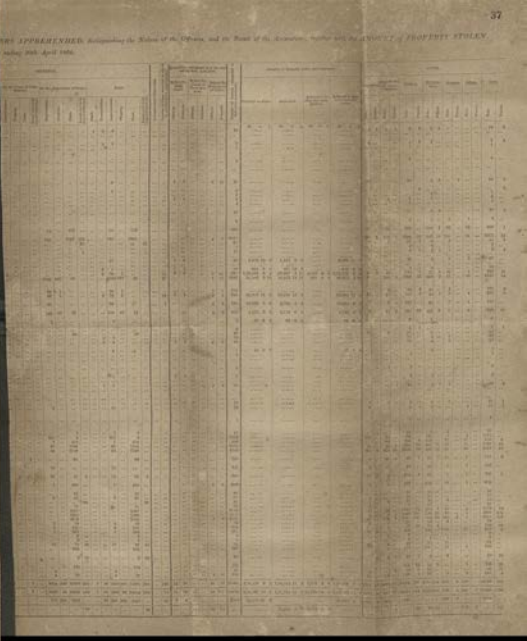
"At the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Prisons, and under the sanction of the Government of India, the proceeds of jail labour, which had hitherto been paid into the Treasury as Imperial income, have been permitted to be formed into a jail local fund for the purpose of constructing new buildings, and making additions and alterations to those which already exist.

"The jail establishments have also been revised, and the scale proposed by the late Commissioner for the revision of civil subordinate salaries has received the sanction of the Government of India, and was introduced on the 1st of May last.

"These important measures indicate an amount of progress towards a more sound system of jail management, which cannot but lead to satisfactory results."

...TTED within the Town and Island of BOMBAY, which have come under the cognizance of the Police, and of the OFFENDERS APPREHENDED, distinguishing the Nations of the Persons, and the Result of the Examination, together with the AMOUNT of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED in the Official Year ending 30th April 1856.





No. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of OFFENCES brought to the notice of the Magistrates of Police during the Official Years 1864-65 and 1865-66.

No. 3.

RETURN of Coroner's Inquests held in Bombay during the Official Year ending 30th April 1866, compared with those held during the preceding Year.

	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Homicides — Murder	9	6	..	3
	Homicides — Culpable homicide	5	7	2	..
	Homicides — Ditto agency unknown	..	4	4	..
	Poisoning, agency unknown	2	..	2	..
Suicides.	"Felo-de-se" — Poisoning	2	2	..	..
Suicides.	"Felo-de-se" — Drowning	..	12	12	..
Suicides.	"Felo-de-se" — Shooting	1	..	..	1
Suicides.	State of mind unknown. — Poisoning	..	2	2	..
Suicides.	State of mind unknown. — Drowning	6	11	5	..
Suicides.	State of mind unknown. — Hanging	4	2	..	2
Suicides.	Du[illegible]mpo- — Poisoning	1	..	..	1
Suicides.	rary ins[illegible] — Drowning	6	2	..	4
Suicides.	rary ins[illegible] — Cutting and wounding	1	1	..	..
Suicides.	Drowning while [illegible]ious from fever	..	..	..	..
Suicides.	Drowning under inf[illegible]e of strong liquor	4	2	..	2
Suicides.	Shooting while under [illegible]nfluence of do.	1	..	..	1
Casual Deaths.	Explosion of gunpowder [illegible]	2	3	1	..
Casual Deaths.	Accidental poisoning	2	..	..	2
Casual Deaths.	Falls of quarry rocks	1	..	..	1
Casual Deaths.	Falls of stones	1	..	..	1
Casual Deaths.	Falls of earth and stones while di[illegible]g	5	13	8	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls of buildings	..	..	..	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls of trees	..	..	..	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls from trees	3	8	5	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls from scaffolding	4	..	..	4
Casual Deaths.	Falls from houses and ships	21	24	3	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls from carts and carriages	1	..	..	1
Casual Deaths.	Falls from quarry rocks	..	2	2	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls from horses	..	1	1	..
Casual Deaths.	Injuries from carts and carriages	6	4	..	2
Casual Deaths.	Injuries from horses	..	3	3	..
Casual Deaths.	Injuries from quarry rocks while blasting	5	..	..	5
Casual Deaths.	Injuries from fire	2	..	..	2
Casual Deaths.	Burnt in a house on fire	3	1	..	2
				39	

	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
Casual Death—continued.	Injuries from scalding	..	6	6	..
	Accidents on ship board	12	20	8	..
	Accidents from railways	27	38	11	..
	Accidents from machinery	3	1	..	2
	Injuries from a bullock	..	2	2	..
	Accidents, miscellaneous	13	22	9	..
How caused, unknown.	Fracture of the leg	..	..	..	..
	Abscess from injuries	..	1	1	..
Tetanus		2	1	..	1
Drowning..	Accidental	42	34	..	8
	Found drowned	31	30	..	1
Natural deaths		14	53	39	..
	Total....	249	318	69	..

No. 4.

RETURN of Cases disposed of by the Court of Petty Sessions during the Official year ending the 30th [illegible] 1866.

Offences.	Number of Cases ... the Court.	Number of Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted and Discharged.
Theft exceeding fifty rupees	4	6	6	..
Breach of the Opium Laws	4	4	1	3
Cases against Municipal Act No. II. of 1865	8	9	3	6
Total in 18[illegible]66....	16	19	10	9
Total in [illegible]-65 ...	9	15	4	11
[illegible] case....	7	4	6	..
[illegible]ease....	..	..	..	2

		Affirmed or allowed.	Dismissed or withdrawn.
Appeals under Municipal Act No. II. of 1865	24	8	16

No. 5.

RETURN showing the Offences for which persons of the age of fourteen years and under were brought before the Magistrates of Bombay from 1st May 1865 up to 30th April 1866.

Offences.	Committed.	Discharged.	Total.
Theft	142	56	198
Dishonestly receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen	1	3	4
Embezzlement or criminal breach of trust	..	2	2
Cheating or obtaining money or goods by false pretences.	..	2	2
In possession of property which may be reasonably suspected to be stolen	7	9	16
Assaulting Police Officers in the execution of their duty.	..	4	4
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to person or property	6	15	21
Gambling	14	6	20
Riotous conduct on the public road	6	5	11
Drunkenness	8	3	11
Breach of licence laws for sale of spirituous liquor and for keeping [illegible] of public resort	1	..	1
Found in the stree[illegible]ht under suspicious circumstances	..	2	2
Found at night with im[illegible]ts of house-breaking or on any premises with a fel[illegible] intent	1	4	5
Furious or careless riding or d[illegible], or driving without sufficient lights	5	8	13
Playing country music in streets wit[illegible]licence	..	3	3
Discharging fireworks on the public r[illegible]	..	4	4
Nuisance	34	8	42
Obstructing the public road	47	40	87
Breach of Municipal Act No. II. of 1865	4	1	5
Breach of Railway Act	3	5	8
Breach of Market Rules	3	..	3
Breach of the Conveyance Act	18	5	23
Ill-treating animals	20	2	22
Begging for alms	..	2	2
Bathing or washing clothes, &c. on the public roa[illegible]ks, and wells	1	1	2
Negligent in driving cattle	..	1	1
Smoking cheroots near the Cotton bales	..	1	1
Total in 1865-66	321	192	513
Total in 1864-65	293	227	520
Increase	28	..	..
Decrease	..	35	7

No. 6.

RETURN of MORTALITY for the Town and Island of Bombay for the Official Year ending 30th April 1866.

	Europeans.			Indo-Briton and Indo-Portuguese.			Native Christians and Jews.			Mahomedans.			Parsees.			Jains and all Hindoos.			Other and unknown Caste.			Total.			Grand Total.
	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	
1865.																									
May	47	24	1	5	1	..	[illegible]	45	1	791	147	8	89	15	..	1,707	532	24	8	9	..	2,728	773	34	3,535
June	45	5	1	8	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	481	45	2	110	11	1	1,171	197	16	6	7	1	1,879	280	22	2,181
July	37	8	3	9	1	..	83	[illegible]	[illegible]	394	34	14	88	6	..	1,140	96	23	2	..	2	1,753	154	43	1,950
August	41	..	3	2	1	..	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	405	25	5	79	1	2	1,146	53	9	10	..	..	1,728	85	19	1,830
September	28	1	2	5	..	..	43	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	7	73	7	1	1,064	29	13	6	..	1	1,754	47	25	1,826
October	19	1	3	4	..	..	35	2	..	[illegible]	8	5	44	2	2	989	30	13	3	..	..	1,447	43	23	1,513
November	15	1	3	2	..	..	30	1	1	32	9	8	68	4	..	863	26	14	8	..	..	1,311	41	26	1,378
December	24	..	4	3	..	..	43	1	4	327	9	4	68	4	..	858	32	22	1	..	1	1,324	46	35	1,405
1866.																									
January	18	..	3	3	1	..	40		..	349	2[illegible]		45	4	2	948	58	19	5	..	..	1,408	97	25	1,530
February	9	1	..	1	..	1	46	19	1	362	47		52	12	1	892	120	18	4	..	..	1,356	199	25	1,580
March	19	6	7	1	1	1	47	1	1	338	97		58	22	..	1,010	262	19	2	..	1	1,475	407	31	1,913
April	28	2	1	1	..	..	41	1[illegible]	..	361	103	2	76	15	..	978	271	16	1	..	1	1,486	405	22	1,913
Total in 1865-66	329	49	31	44	6	3	590	136	10	5,024	559	[illegible]4	[illegible]	103	9	12,756	1,706	206	56	16	7	19,649	2,575	330	22,554
Total in 1864-65	279	35	26	29	3	1	511	221	14	5,955	1,040	59	821	235	11	15,059	4,234	171	138	105	48	22,792	5,933	330	29,055
Increase	50	..	5		3	2	79	..	..	..	..	5	29	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease	..	40	..		..	..	..	95	4	931	481	..	..	132	2	2,303	2,528	..	82	89	41	3,143	3,358	..	6,501

No. 7.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Cases in which the punishment of Whipping was inflicted from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866 by the Magistrates of Police.

Years.	Theft.				In possession of Property.				Receiving Stolen Goods.				Embezzlement.				Obtaining Money or Goods by false pretences.			
	Punishment under 10 stripes with Rattan.	Punishment under 20 stripes with Rattan.	More than 20 stripes with Rattan.	Other punishment in addition to whipping.	Under 10 stripes with Rattan.	Under 20 stripes with Rattan.	More than 20 stripes with Rattan.	Other punishment in addition to whipping.	Under 10 stripes with Rattan.	Under 20 stripes with Rattan.	More than 20 stripes with Rattan.	Other punishment in addition to whipping.	Under 10 stripes with Rattan.	Under 20 stripes with Rattan.	More than 20 stripes with Rattan.	Other punishment in addition to whipping.	Under 10 stripes with Rattan.	Under 20 stripes with Rattan.	More than 20 stripes with Rattan.	Other punishment in addition to whipping.
1865-66 ..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65 ..	61	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Increase ..	137	170	48	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

NOTE.—No other punishment was awarded in addition to flogging in the cases alluded to.

STATEMENT of the Number of Fires that broke out on the Island of Bombay from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866, showing the particulars of such fires.

No. of Fires	Date.	Locality.	At what time.	Nature of Property destroyed.	Owner of Property destroyed.	Estimated Damages of Property destroyed.	Cause of Fire.	Remarks.
	1865.					Rs.		
1	May [illegible]	[illegible]	2½ P. M.	One stable and property ..	Mr. De Lemos	2,500	Accidental.	
2	,, [illegible]	[illegible]	2 A. M.	One house and do. ..	Aspundiarjee Manockjee ..	24,000	Ditto.	
3	June 22nd	Cowasjee Patell's Road	[illegible] P. M.	Do. do. ..	Damodher Balajee	1,000	Ditto.	
4	,, 23rd	Sewree	10 [illegible]	Stable and property	Hajee Essa Fazila.....	200	Ditto.	
5	July 9th	Shaik Abdoola Dr. Street.	10 [illegible]	Part of a house.....	Mahomed Cassum.....	50	Ditto.	
6	,, 23rd	Cursetjee Sooklajee Street.	9 P. [illegible]	[illegible]jan huts and property.	Mr. Williams & six others.	40	Ditto.	
7	,, 23rd	Kurruck Road	3 P. M.	[illegible] houses stored with [illegible]ice, hemp, &c.	Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co. and four others. ..	1,10,000	Ditto.	
8	Aug. 22nd	Bellasis Road	8 P. M.	Hut [illegible] [illegible]antity of oil ..	Messrs. Rogers & Co.	200	Ditto.	
9	Oct. 2nd	Apollo Bunder	2 P. M.	Four ra[illegible] of cudjan huts	Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Essoo Hurry, and Captain Fuller	19,533	Ditto.	
10	,, 14th	Lower Colaba	10 A. M.	Cotton bale. [illegible]	Hurjee Zeena	40	Ditto.	
11	,, 15th	Boree Bunder	2 A. M.	Three bales o[illegible]ton, &c..	G. I. P. Railway Company	150	Ditto.	
12	,, 23rd	Taboot Gully.....	12 A. M.	One house .... [illegible]	Mr. Charles Comyn.....	500	Ditto.	
13	Nov. 13th	Victoria Bunder	9 A. M	Nine cudjan hut[illegible]	.....	2,000	Supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of a woman who left some blazed fire in one of the huts.	
14	,, 18th	Waree Bunder	9 P. M.	One cudjan hut	.....	3	Fire is supposed to have been caused by a rat having taken away a lighted wick of a lamp.	

15	,,	22nd	Cammatteepoora	9	P. M.	One cudjan hut	.....	75	Accidental.
16	,,	19th	Colaba.....	9	P. M.	An engine	.....	11	Ditto.
17	,,	29th	Chinch Bunder.....	5	P. M.	Three cudjan huts.....	.....	300	Ditto.
18	,,	29th	Chuckla.....	5	P. M.	One house	Ismail Habib.....	150	Ditto.
19	Dec.	12th	Chinch Bunder	9	A. M.	One house and pr[illegible]rty ..	.....	16,000	Ditto.
20	,,	18th	Cammatteepoora	11	P. M.	One bullock sli[illegible]y burnt and articles [illegible]othing .	.....	50	Ditto.
21	,,	26th	Colaba.....	9	A. M.	Quantity of co[illegible].	Colaba Cotton Press.....	10	Ditto.
22	,,	29th	Parell Road	9	A. M.	One cudjan [illegible].....	.....	25	Ditto.
23	,,	30th	Chowpatty	1	A. M.	One hut [illegible]aining hay ..	Ameer Dajee	5,000	Ditto.
24	,,	31st	Falkland Road	10	A. M.	Thre[illegible]an huts.....	Ditto	80	Ditto.
25	,,	17th	Bhundwy Street	7	A. M.	.....	Shumboo Ramjee	9	Ditto.
		1866.							
26	Jan.	1st	Oomercarry	6	[illegible]	One house and property ..	Malloo Canjee	300	Ditto.
27	,,	1st	Cazee Street	[illegible]	P. M.	Quantity of straw	Ditto	3	Ditto.
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	P. M.	One house and property ..	Pestonjee Nasarwanjee ..	20,000	Ditto.
29	,,	19th	Carnac Bunder.....	10	P. M.	Some cudjan huts and property,	Messrs. Nicol & Co.....	200	Ditto.
30	,,	19th	Parell Road	10	P. M.	Bales of cotton and some piece goods.	Ditto	2,00,000	Ditto.
31	,,	21st	Bhoyee Wada Road	11	A. M.	Nine cudjan huts and property,	Tooka Bhica	50	Ditto.
32	Feb.	6th	Two Tanks.....	1	A. M.	A portion of cotton and warehouse.	Dongersee Gopal and Hoopia Moorjee.	4,000	Ditto.
33	,,	6th	Matoonga	10	P. M.	A quantity of straw	Crustna Naraen.....	70	Ditto.
34	,,	6th	Cammatteepoora	12	P. M.	One hut and property	Messrs. Braz & Co.....	1,000	Ditto.
35	,,	7th	Cammatteepoora	12	P. M.	A quantity of rags, &c.....	Tyeb Ebrahim	100	Ditto.

No. of Fires	Date.	Locality.	At what time.	Nature of Property destroyed.	Owner of Property destroyed.	Estimated Damages of Property destroyed.	Cause of Fire.	Remarks.
	1866.					Rs.		
36	Feb. 7th	Abdool Dr. Street	11 P. M.	One house and property ..	Abdool Ally	5	Accidental.	
37	„ 15th	Chuckla	3 A. M.	Do. do.	Chand Peroo and three others.	10,300	Ditto.	
	6th	Lowar Chawl	11 A. M.	Quantity of straw	Balloo Byroo.....	20	Ditto.	
39		....	6 A. M.	Part of a house	Panachund Ootum	20	Ditto.	
40	„ 21st	Churney Wady	6 P. M.	Quantity of hay.....	Jeewajee Manockjee.....	45	Ditto.	
41	„ 22nd	Byculla	[illegible]	Some cudjan huts	Ditto.	1,000	Ditto.	
42	„ 22nd	Mandvee	9 A. [illegible]	houses and property ..	.....	80,000	Ditto.	
43	Mar. 1st	Elphinstone Circle	6 A. M.	[illegible]	Messrs. Nicol & Co.....	100	Ditto.	
44	„ 10th	Syed Abdool Ryman Street	5 A. M.	Do.	.....	600	Ditto.	
45	„ 13th	Tardeo	2 A. M.	Seven cott[illegible]waggons and a portion [illegible]tton.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.	52,000	Ditto.	
46	April 2nd	Parell	11 P. M.	Cudjan huts [illegible]property..	Kondoo Cristna.....	200	Ditto.	
47	„ 12th	Breach Candy Road.....	12 P. M.	One house and [illegible]perty ..	Shreenniwas Ramchunder..	20	Ditto.	
48	„ 15th	Naigaum	2 P. M.	Quantity of straw	Gunnoo Shunker	12	Ditto.	
49	„ 19th	Dongree Coolee Street	10 A. M.	Quantity of empty gunny bags and cotton.	.....	500	Ditto.	
50	28th	Modee Khana Street.....	8 A. M.	One house	.....	200	Ditto.	
				Total amount	of Property destroyed	6,42,671		

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The last season proved a bad one for the crops in the Kuladghee and Rutnagherry collectorates, and Government, to relieve the consequent distress, sanctioned in these districts the construction of several minor works of public utility specially to afford employment for the lower class of labourers who have already profitted much by the measure.

2. In the other collectorates of the Southern Division the season, though not generally favourable, except in the Canara collectorate and in parts of the Deccan collectorates bordering the Ghauts, [illegible] been such as to call for any pecuniary aid from Government [illegible] half of the labouring classes. In the Dharwar collectorate, ho[illegible]r, the failure of the crops was serious.

3. Cholera has been prev[illegible] in parts of the Southern Maratha Country. In the other [illegible]icts, including Canara, the public health has been generally g[illegible]d. In Canara fever has considerably diminished both in [illegible]tent and virulence, except in a few jungle villages.

4. In the realisable Land revenue o[illegible]e year there was an increase, contributed by four of the [illegible]ectorates of the Southern Division, in the following proport[illegible]s :—

Rutnagherry.....	Rs.	[illegible]30
Dharwar	„	[illegible]13
Sattara	„	1,3[illegible]47·
Canara	„	8[illegible]83
Total....	Rs.	2,4[illegible]3

5. In the other collectorates of the Southern Division there was a decrease aggregating Rs. 1,50,466, deducting which from the total amount shown in the preceding paragraph, the result is a net increase of Rs. 97,837.

	Rs.	2,48,303
	,,	1,50,466
Net Increase.....	Rs.	97,837

6. The increase or decrease, however, is in all, except the Rutnagherry, Dharwar, and Canara collectorates, for the most part nominal, being due principally to an alteration made, under the sanction of Government, in the dates for the collection of the revenue instalments.* Where the rubbee or late crops predominate there has been, as in Poona, Ahmednuggur, Kulladghee, and Belgaum, an apparent decrease owing to one-half of the entire rubbee revenue of the year being realisable after the close of the official year; and where the khurreef or early crops † prevail to a large extent, as in Sattara, an apparent increase is the result.

7. In the Rutnagherry collectorate the increase is due to the adoption of a higher commutation rate than in the preceding year for the Government revenue, to the operation of the Summary settlement, and to larger rents having been obtained from khalsa and temporarily attached villages. In Dharwar the increase is due chiefly to increased cultivation, and to the application of the terminable Inam settlement. In Canara the rules formerly in force in surveyed districts were introduced in the year 1864-65, which had the effect of causing a nominal decrease in the revenues of this collectorate for that year, and a nominal increase in the year under report.

The total actual realisations up to 30th April 1866 amounted to Rs. 16,87,405.

* Dates for collecting instalments, 10th February and 10th May.

† Dates for collecting instalments, 10th January and 10th March.

8. The realisable Sayer revenue of the year exhibits a decrease in all the collectorates of the Southern Division except Poona (including the Sholapoor sub-collectorate), Ahmednuggur, and Rutnagherry. The decrease amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 5,48,335 and the increase to Rs. 2,52,695, the result being a net decrease of Rs. 2,95,640. Sayer Revenue.

Decrease.....	Rs.	5,48,335
Increase.....	,,	2,52,695
	Rs.	2,95,640

9. The increase in the Poona collectorate was due chiefly to the Abkaree revenues of the Poona cantonment having for the first time been credited in the books of the Collector. It was also in some measure due to a larger revenue having been derived on account of Licences for the sale of intoxicating drugs and opium; from the sale of stamped papers; from items of Forest revenue, and from items of Judicial receipts. The increase in the Ahmednuggur collectorate was due to a larger sale of stamps, and to an increase in the [redacted]ue derived from the Abkaree farms. That in Rutnagherry was a[redacted]due to these causes, as well as to increased receipts from misce[redacted]ous items of Sayer, and under the head of Law and Justice.

10. In the Kulladghee, B[redacted]um, and Sattara collectorates the decrease was caused chie[redacted]y the abolition of the Income Tax. In Belgaum and Satta[redacted]it was also, in some measure, due to a smaller sale of stamp[redacted] and further, as regards Belgaum only, to a decrease in t[redacted] Abkaree revenues consequent on the transfer of the talo[redacted]s of Bagulkote, Badamee, and Hoongoond to the Kulladg[redacted] collectorate. In Dharwar it was owing chiefly to less havi[redacted] been obtained from miscellaneous items of Sayer reven[redacted] as well as, in part, to the abolition of the Income Tax, a[redacted]o smaller realisations from the Abkaree farms. In the [redacted]ara collectorate it was principally due to a decrease in tl[redacted]evenue derived from Forests, as well as, in a slight degree[redacted]he abolition of the Income Tax.

11. The total actual realisations up to 30th April 1866 amounted to Rs. 33,13,500.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

12. The season was on the whole favourable, although the rain commenced late in all the districts of the Northern Division except Surat and some portions of Kaira. The crops generally yielded well. The heavy showers which fell early in November proved of immense benefit to the wheat and other cereals raised after the monsoon.

13. The Land revenue for collection amounted to Rupees 1,29,50,588, and the total actual realisations up to 30th April 1866 to Rs. 1,23,98,362. These realisations exceed those of the previous year by Rs. 5,58,346.

1865-66..	Rs.	1,23,98,362
1864-65..	„	1,18,15,016
Increase..	Rs.	5,83,346

14. The increase was contributed by all the collectorates of the Northern Division, except Tanna, in the following proportions :—

Ahmedabad	Rs.	[illegible],010
Kaira	„	1,17,405
Surat	„	2,41,400
Khandeish	„	2,06,116
	Rs.	6,43,931

15. Deducting from the above the decrease in the Tanna collectorate, amounting to Rs. 60,585, the result is, as above shown, a net increase of Rs. 5,83,346.

6,43,931	
60,585	
Rs.	5,83,346

16. In the Surat and Khandeish collectorates the increase of revenue has been large, and is attributable in both districts principally to an extension of cultivation, and to the raising of assessment on the introduction of the Revenue Survey.

17. The decrease in Tanna is owing to the disposal of fewer rights of occupancy in waste lands.

18. The Land revenue of the Punch Mahals amounted to about Rs. 2,11,600, being an increase over the realisations of the preceding year of Rs. 1,972, due to extension of cultivation.

1865-66.....	Rs.	2,11,600
1864-65.....	„	2,09,628
Increase.....	Rs.	1,972

19. The Sayer revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 13,38,907, of which the amount actually realised up to the 30th April 1866 was Rs. 13,01,617. These realisations are less than in the preceding year by Rs. 1,895. Sayer Revenue.

1864-65	Rs.	13,03,512
1865-66	„	13,01,617
	Rs.	1,895

20. There was an increase in the collectorates noted in the margin, and a decrease in Ahmedabad and Khandeish aggregating Rs. 42,194.

		Increase
Kaira.....	Rs.	4,920
Surat.....	„	15,968
Tanna	„	19,411
	Rs.	40,299
Deduct Decrease	„	42,194
	Rs.	[illegible]

21. The Sayer revenue of the Punch Mahals amounted to Rs. 39,500, being less than in the preceding year by Rs. 13,581. The difference is owing to the abolition of the Income Tax, and the transfer of certain cesses to Local Funds.

1864-65.....	Rs.	53,081
1865-66.....	„	39,500
Decrease	Rs.	13,581

ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

22. The land revenue of the Island of Bombay for 1865-66 amounted to Rs. 77,242, being less than in the previous year by Rs. 151.

1864-65.....	Rs.	77,393
1865-66.....	„	77,242
	Rs.	151

23. In the Abkaree revenue there was an increase of Rupees 5,059.

1865-66.....	Rs.	1,93,320
1864-65.....	„	1,88,261
	Rs.	5,059

SIND.

24. The following table exhibits the actual and approximate Land revenue for 1864-65 and 1865-66 :—

Districts.	1864-65.			1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kurrachee	6,74,147	14	11	6,37,000	0	0
Hydrabad	10,78,184	13	2	10,30,847	11	0
Shikarpoor	17,69,846	6	9	13,75,204	0	0
Frontier	2,24,919	13	11	1,86,664	0	0
Thur and Parkur	1,22,058	0	0	1,17,490	0	0
Total... Rs.	38,69,157	0	9	33,47,205	11	0

25. From the above it will be seen that there is a decrease of Rs. 5,21,952 compared with the previous year, but, as explained on former occasions, the revenue of the year under report being estimated, can only be entered approximately, and will not admit of a true comparison being made.

26. The cause of the anticipated decrease is generally ascribed to the fluctuating character of the inundation, and to the consequently smaller extent of cultivation. In the Thur and Parkur districts the decrease is attributed to destruction of crops by locusts, to heavy rains and to frosts.

ALIENATED REVENUE.

Districts under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner S. D.

27. Of the 16 claims to unadjudicated Inams stated in the preceding year's report as not disposed of only six remain to be settled.

28. The financial result of the summary settlement operations up to the 30th April 1866 is an annual profit to Government of Rs. 2,98,865, or nearly three lakhs of rupees.

29. The [illegible]inable Inam settlement mentioned in last year's report (page 50) has been completed, the annual

income to Government from the settlement in its entirety being upwards of Rs. 36,000.

30. The number of claims to alienated revenue disposed of in 1865-66 (exclusive of those dealt with under the summary and terminable Inam settlements) was 5,798 of the aggregate value of Rs. 51,775-6-9, as will be seen below :—

	1865-66.	
	No.	Value.
Claims to Villages, Lands, and Umuls.		Rs. a. p.
I. Inam	1	2,719 13 4
II. Surinjam	11	3,616 8 4
III. Wuttun	2	2,571 5 9
	14	8,907 11 5
Claims to Cash, &c.		
I. Idiana (allowances for village games and amusements on festive occasions, such as Hindoo and Mahomedan holidays) discontinued under the orders of Government	5,092	7,259 8 4
II. Claims adjudicated under the amended Rules of 1842	136	32,399 5 6
III. Claims disallowed in recently lapsed villages in default of sufficient proof of enjoyment	489	2,432 13 6
IV. Claims to compensation for abolished duties	70	776 0 0
	5,798	51,775 6 9

31. The aggregate value of the claims to cash allowances remaining to be disposed of on the 30th April 1866 is reported to be Rs. 1,13,200.

32. The following is a resumé of the work performed in 1865-66, the year under report.

Districts under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner N. D.

As regards cash alienations in the Northern Division 11,843 allowances of the annual value of Rupees 1,28,484-13-0 were settled as follows :—

	No.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Declared permanently continuable	3,068	36,565	9	2
2. Declared hereditarily continuable.....	308	45,163	13	5
3. Declared continuable for more than one life.....	2	325	0	0
4. Declared continuable for one life only ..	94	6,297	8	9
5. Transferred to other heads.....	37	188	3	4
6. Redeemed on the part of Government ..	3,739	17,961	0	4½
7. Discontinued or struck off the accounts .	4,595	21,983	9	11½
Total....	11,843	1,28,484	13	0

33. The total sum paid for redeeming the allowances has amounted to Rs. 2,86,850-0-7.

34. Good progress has been made in the settlement of claims to Land Alienations under the provisions of the Summary Settlement Act VII. of 1863 in the collectorates of Gujarat and the Concan.

35. The number of alienations brought under the summary settlement in 1865-66 was 4,579, and the annual revenue realisable under the settle[illegible] is reported to be Rs. 14,694. The number remaining [illegible] be settled was 1,841, and it is satisfactory to notice t[illegible]t up to the close of the year in five cases only has the s[illegible]mmary settlement been declined, and inquiry into title [illegible]anded in two cases only.

36. It is [illegible]cted that the remaining work will be finished by the c[illegible] of the official year 1866-67.

37. Measu[illegible] have been set on foot to settle the land fialienations of t[illegible]Punch Mahals. These districts are reported to be susceptible [illegible]much improvement. Emigrants from the neighbouring te[illegible]ories are being invited to settle, and the favourable terms [illegible]red to them will, it is hoped, induce many to do so.

INCOME TAX.

The results shown in a report recently submitted by the Income Tax Commission of the amount of Income Tax assessed and collected in the Town and Island of Bombay for the four years 1861-62 to 1864-65 strikingly prove that this is by no means a difficult mode of taxation in this country in Presidency towns.

2. The assessment in the first year amounted to only 9½ lakhs. This sum unquestionably represented but a very small proportion of the total amount legally leviable. By degrees, however, as the agents employed became more accustomed to their duties, and had greater opportunities of arriving at an approximate estimate of the sum to be assessed, the increase became very apparent, until at last, in 1864-65, after all parties in receipt of less than Rs. 500 had been exempted, and after the assessment on the remainder of the community had been reduced from 4 to [illegible]per cent., the total assessment was, including the sum realised by the Special Commissioner, about 24 lakhs, or considerably more than double that leviable three years previously, when the provisions of the Act were applicable to a far larger class of the [illegible]mmunity, and when the tax was one-fourth heavier. The [illegible]xampled prosperity amongst all classes in Bombay during the year in question contributed, no doubt, very largely to [illegible]se results, but this cannot be held as the sole cause of the [illegible]rease, which must, as before stated, be attributed to a con[illegible]rable extent to the improved means of ascertaining what w[illegible]really the amount assessable, and to the tax-payers them[illegible]es having become better acquainted with the obligations [illegible]ad been imposed upon them.

SIND.

Compared with last year the receipts have decreased to the extent of Rs. 1,38,823. This is owing to the abolition of the impost from the 1st August 1865. The collections up to that date, and the recoveries of balances on account of past years have amounted to Rs. 48,372.

1864-65	1,87,195
1865-66	48,372
Decrease....	Rs. 1,38,823

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

BOMBAY.

Customs.

38. The following is a contrasted statement of the revenues of this branch of the department for the years 1864-65 and 1865-66 :—

ITEMS.	REALISATIONS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1864-65.	1865-66.		
Import Customs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On general trade	66,83,120	64,52,294	..	....
Spirits and Tobacco.				
Special duty on tobacco.	1,30,698	1,40,853	..	....
Excise or still head duty on spirits	5,92,398	6,41,693	..	....
Customs on spirits imported by land	263	201	..	....
Miscellaneous items....	86	71	..	....
Total Imports....	74,06,565	72,35,112	..	1,71,453
Exports.				
Sea customs	4,81,894	4,49,[illegible]90	..	32,604
Land frontier duties	60,084	61,[illegible]17	1,833	....
Grand Total....	79,48,543	77,46,319	1,833	2,04,057
		Deduct Increa[illegible]	..Rs.	1,833
		Net Decrea[illegible]	..Rs.	2,02,224

39. The above decrease of Rs. 2,02,[illegible] is accounted for as follows :—

Decrease.

Decrease in the amount of customs duty on general merchandise imported and exported by sea (exclusive of tobacco and spirits) caused solely by the general slackness in trade and crisis in the money market	3,66,432	
Decrease in the amount of customs revenue from tobacco owing to less importations from foreign or dutiable and more from free ports this year than the year preceding.	9,291	
Decrease in the amount of customs duty on spirits imported by land	62	
Decrease in miscellaneous items of collection	15	
		3,75,800

Deduct Increase.

Increase in the amount of still head duty on spirits owing to a larger quantity imported from the Oorun and Bhandoop distilleries for consumption in the Town and Island of Bombay this year than during the preceding year.	49,295	
Increase derived under the head of special duty on tobacco owing to larger removals from the tobacco warehouses for home consumption this year than the last year.....	10,155	
Increase in the amount of customs duty realised on spirits imported from Europe; the stock in hand from previous year's supply being small, a larger quantity was imported this year than the last.....	1,12,294	
Increase derived on land frontier duties.	1,832	
		1,73,576
Net Decrease....Rs.		2,02,224

40. The subjoined statement will show the amount of revenue collected at the Bombay Custom House during the twelve months under review:—

No.	Months.	Realisations in 1864-65.	Realisations in 1865-66.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	May	3,55,549	6,03,751
2	June	7,24,743	6,85,451
3	July	6,76,563	6,75,956
4	August	4,62,652	4,71,788
5	September	5,00,782	5,34,221
6	October	5,46,069	4,49,234
7	November	4,91,761	6,85,623
8	December	5,35,792	4,26,336
9	January	5,90,858	5,10,634
10	February	6,30,759	4,97,621
11	March	7,20,480	5,91,465
12	April	6,64,173	6,92,270
	Total of twelve months.... Rs.	69,00,181	68,24,350

Salt.

41. The quantity of salt removed from the pans on payment of full duty in comparison with the preceding year was—

	Indian Maunds.
1864-65	21,647
1865-66	71,362
Increase in 1865-66	49,715

42. The sums realised under the various heads in this branch of the revenue are as follows:—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excisive duty on salt removed from the pans	39,47,030	49,59,391
Duty on salt imported by sea	16,624	14,414
Ditto ditto by land	2,77,724	2,89,955
Proprietary right of the Government salt-pans	73,893	65,551
Ground rent from salt-pans	23,530	22,234
Sale proceeds of smuggled salt	1,301	1,772
	43,40,102	53,53,317
		43,40,102
Increase in 1865-66....Rupees		10,13,215

43. The increase is owing partly to the rate of excise being raised from Rs. 1¼ to Rs. 1-8 from the 20th January 1865, and partly to more removals of salt this year than the last year.

Opium.

44. The amount realised on account of pass fees on opium during the year 1865-66 in comparison with the year preceding is—

1864-65	Rs.	2,10,54,000
1865-66	,,	2,12,73,600
Increase....	Rs.	2,19,600

45. The number of chests on which the fees were levied being—

	Chests.
1864-65	35,090
1865-66	36,200
Increase....	1,110

46. The above increase in the number of chests imported needs no special notice. In the year 1862-63 the number was extraordinarily large, being 51,745 chests, and consequently during the year following it, viz. 1863-64, the number came down to 24,733½ chests. However the number of chests in the year under report is very little below the average of the last five years.

Average of the five years ending 1864-65..39,061 chests.
Contrasted with 1865-66 .....36,200 „

Decrease in 1865-66..... 2,861 „

47. The subjoined table shows the number of chests which passed the Bombay Custom House for export to the China Seas during the last ten years:—

Years.	Number of Chests.
1856-57	28,913½
1857-58	40,405½
1858-59	36,111¾
1859-60	32,506½
1860-61	45,072
1861-62	38,667
1862-63	51,745
1863-64	24,733½
1864-65	35,090
1865-66	36,200

48. Out of the sum of Rs. 2,12,73,600 above shown for 1865-66 the following is the amount to be credited to Indore and Ahmedabad respectively:—

	Chests.	Amount of Duty.
		Rs.
Indore	3[illegible]12	2,00,98,800
Ahmedabad	[illegible]8	11,74,800
Total....	3[illegible]	2,12,73,600

49. During the previous year of 1864-65 the respective amounts were—

	Chests.	Amount of Duty.
		Rs.
Indore	34,372	2,06,23,200
Ahmedabad	718	4,30,800
Total....	35,090	2,10,54,000

50. The aggregate realisations in the department of Customs, Salt, and Opium during the years 1864-65 and 1865-66, including all the miscellaneous items noted in the margin, which have not been brought within the totals given in the preceding paragraphs, stand thus—

Port funds.
Measuring fees.
Registry fees.
Wharfage fees.
Warehouse rent.
Interest on overdue opium hoondees.
Crane collections.
Hard fees.
Ganza licence fees.
Strait light dues.
Sundry petty items.

	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	85,44,925	83,14,461	....	2,30,464
Salt	43,40,102	53,53,586	10,13,484	....
Opium	2,10,73,264	2,14,54,940	3,81,676	....
Total....	3,39,58,291	3,51,22,987	13,95,160	2,30,464
		Deduct Decrease....Rs.	2,30,464	
		Net increase in favour of 1865-66....Rs.	11,64,696	

51. During the year 1865-66 the following Acts in connection with the Customs Department were passed by the Legislative Council of India, and were respectively brought into operation on the dates noted against each :—

Act XXV. of 1865.—Passed by the Governor General of India in Council, to amend the law relating to the duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by sea. } Came into operation from 14th July 1865.

Act XVIII. of 1866.—Passed by the Governor General of India in Council, to alter and to reduce the Customs duty on the export of saltpetre. } Do. do. 24th March 1866.

52. The year under review has been one of general depression to trade and commerce, the effects of which were more particularly felt in Bombay during the latter part of the year. The sudden termination of the American war, followed by a severe monetary crisis, affected many mercantile firms in Bombay, and thus caused them to limit their orders for the importation of goods. This, as stated above, did not much affect the Customs revenue till towards the close of the official year 1865-66, but will more seriously affect the revenue of the current year of 1866-67.

ADEN.

Customs.

53. The subjoined table exhibits the number of vessels that visited the port of Aden during the past year as compared with 1864-65 :—

	1864-65.		1865-66.		Increase.	Decrease.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.		
Steamers	165	189,745	210	2[illegible]475	45	....
Ships	63	51,036	99	[illegible]362	36	....
Country Crafts	745	27,013	819	[illegible]95	74	....

54. The following statement shows [illegible] external trade of Aden contrasted with that of the previous [illegible]ar :—

Classification of Goods.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	17,327	897	....	6,185	544	....
Coal	25,23,314	10,52,732	....	....	....	3,115
Coffee	1,15,257	1,00,729	....	5,01,740	1,93,451	....
Cotton	87,058	....	54,516	23,690	....	2,905
Cotton piece goods	20,82,178	8,61,728	....	15,48,485	3,74,088	....
Drugs	11,689	2,672	....	4,198	....	9,925
Dyes	11,422	4,432	....	25,233	....	26,797
Feathers	26,733	....	35,510	67,530	....	44,556
Fishmaws	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fruits	1,26,668	77,378	....	51,687	38,734	....
Grain	6,86,145	2,62,986	....	2,24,644	49,915	....
Gums and Resins	42,809	....	4,015	1,15,098	13,229	....
Hides and Skins	43,357	17,526	....	87,490	15,273	....
Ivory	2,10,992	....	6,725	1,48,374	....	1,62,436
Live stock	2,15,383	56.811	....	49,028	12,128	....
Malt liquor	15,323	9,704	....	84	84	....
Mats, &c.	3,311	....	744	1,186	109	....
Metals	51,318	6,226	....	23,078	9,873	....
Manufactured do.	12,544	12,344	....	175	120	....
Mother-of-pearl shells	270	258	....	15	....	665
Oils	20,235	....	3,482	10,307	9,139	....
Oilman's stores	3,316	....	1,076	60	....	15
Paints and Colours	3,454	376	....	1,090	680	....
Pearls	2,04,925	71,725	....	1,36,525	....	1,32,302
Provisions	87,415	23,887	....	92,080	50,694	....
Seeds	55,658	18,076	....	12,205	4,395	....
Silk	30	....	15,800	1,050	1,050	....
Silk piece goods	29,961	....	52,224	10,680	....	1,550
Spices	54,379	....	52,939	20,792	....	5,934
Spirits	17,414	11,024	....	693	381	....
Sugar	1,35,567	86,414	....	74,213	62,975	....
Tea	3,001	531	....	....	....	144
Tobacco	3,44,363	....	32,613	1,33,034	....	1,359
Tortoise shells	50	....	250	1,200	1,000	....
Wax	100	....	....	11,776	....	2,834
Wines	13,870	12,150	....	100	....	....
Woods	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sundries	1,[illegible]510	58,817	....	90,578	34,597	....
Total Merchandise	7[illegible],346	27,49,423	2,59,894	34,74,303	8,72,459	3,94,572
Total Treasure	[illegible]90[illegible]	[illegible]5,313	....	18,36,694	1,89,695	....
Grand Total .... Rs.	[illegible]7,251	31,44,736	2,59,894	53,10,997	10,62,154	3,94,572

55. The trade returns show again a steady, and this year considerable increase; the total exports and imports amount now to Rs. 2,06,15,453 against Rs. 1,68,56,666 of last year, showing an increase of Rs. 37,58.787. There is a decrease of Rs. 2,49,684 in imports by land caused by the deficiency in grain, principally brought in from the interior, owing to the famine which existed throughout Arabia Felix and Yemen.

56. Deducting, however, from the total general trade the value of coal, which is not an article of any commercial use at Aden, but used solely for the supply of fuel to the steamers, the above increase is reduced to Rs. 27,09,205, as will be seen from the following statement:—

1864-65	Rs.	1,53,82,934
1865-66	,,	1,80,92,139
Increase..	Rs.	27,09,205

SIND.

Customs.

57. From the following tabulated statement it will be seen that the value of the whole trade of the Sea Customs Department has decreased to the extent of Rs. 43,23,705:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1864-65	2,31,67,000	2,92,80,150
1865-66	2,01,95,509	2,79,27,936
Decrease .....Rs.	29,71,491	13,52,214
	29,71,491 + 13,52,214=43,23,705	

58. Two-thirds of this decrease is attributable to the fact of cotton exported having been valued at a lower rate than

that exported in 1864-65. The treasure imported has also been less by Rs. 28,22,461.

59. This decrease, however, must not be taken as a sign of a falling off in the external trade of the province. On the contrary in cotton alone the trade has increased. The quantity exported is in excess of that of the previous year by 44,00,802, and in direct shipments to the United Kingdom there is an increase of 40 per cent. over the previous year. The trade in wool, too, shows improvement, inasmuch as the exports in the year under report exceed those in 1864-65 by 10,676 cwts.

STATEMENT

OF

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

The following is a summary of Increase and Decrease in the principal

	United Kingdom.			France.	Persian Gulf.		Sonmeance and Mekran.		Mauritius.
	Coal, Metals, Spirits, Wine, &c.	Railway Materials, Naval Stores.	Cotton goods, Machinery, &c.	Wines and Spirits, &c.	Wool, Fruits, Treasure, &c.	Grain, Precious Stones, and Dyes.	Ghee and Wool.	Seeds.	Jagree, Sugarcane, &c.
Increase	6,99,524	5,48,223	....	6,300	2,04,370	....	46,027	....	4,003
Decrease	....	....	4,94,383	....	....	60,318	....	32,454	....

EXPORTS.

The value of the Export trade has decreased during the past year, as shown

1864-65.....Rs. 2,92,80,150
1865-66..... „ 2,79,27,936

Total ..Rs. 13,52,214

It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the trade and Wool to the extent of Rs. 15,70,628.

	United Kingdom.		Bombay.		France.	Mauritius.		Calcutta.		Persian Gulf.	
	Cotton, Seeds, Wool, &c.	Saltpetre, Naval Stores.	Grain, Fruits, Seeds, Silk, Treasure, &c.	Cotton, Wool, Horses, Stones, Jewellery, Guinnies, Wines, &c.	Cotton, Seeds, Saltpetre, &c.	Grain, &c.	Oil and other Provisions.	Cutlery.	Salt, Naval Stores, &c.	Cotton goods, Drugs, Sugar, &c.	Grain, Dyes, Treasure, &c.
Increase.	15,70,628	....	12,[illegible]78	[illegible]	....	6,41,129	....	1,195	....	[illegible]564	....
Decrease.	....	34,334	....	14,36,648	9,88,609	....	2,338	....	7,184	....	89,604

Imports, and the Ports whence they have been shipped :—

Bombay.				Cutch.		Calcutta.	Malabar.	British Gujarat.		Africa.
Arms and Ammunition, Cotton, Wine, &c.	Silk, Sugar, Naval Stores, Timber, &c.	Apparel, Spirits, Metals, Woollen goods, Spices, Fruits, &c.	Coffee, Treasure, Ivory, Earthenware, Grain, Silk, Jewellery, Precious Stones.	Cotton goods.	Treasure, Seeds, Gunnies.	Gunnies, Rice, Sugar.	Timber, Fruits, Spices, Coffee, and Naval Stores.	Tobacco, Grain, &c.	Treasure, Timber, Seeds, &c.	Coconuts, Ivory, Spices, &c.
19,00,520	4,38,500	....	....	3,537	....	....	....	5,770	....	6,692
....	....	15,43,030	23,51,169	....	5,50,742	7,53,467	64,732	....	62,026	....

in the margin, to the extent of Rs. 13,52,214 as compared with the preceding year. with the United Kingdom shows a marked increase in the export of Seeds, Cotton,

Goa.		Cutch.		Ceylon.	Mekran.		Australia.	Africa.	Madras.	Aden.	Malabar.		British Gujarat.	
Other articles.	Ghee.	Fruits, Jagree, Cotton goods, Dyes, Timber, &c.	Grain, Seeds, Treasure, &c.	Sheep.	Cotton goods, Oil, &c.	Grain, Fruits, &c.	Camels, &c.	Fruits, Grain, &c.	Fruits, &c.	Grain, Wine, Spirits, &c.	Treasure.	Horses, &c.	Jagree and Fruits.	Grain, Cotton, Ghee, Seeds, Fruits, Cotton goods, &c.
518	..	,99,650	....	350	34,735	....	31,152	1,475	780	...	2,000	....	77,789	....
..	1,315	....	19,14,057	..	....	24,223	....	..	..	15,921	....	8,269	....	8,20,565

60. The Customs revenue for the year amounts to Rs. 3,67,747-2-2, being an increase of Rs. 22,298-3-10 over last year.

61. Deducting Drawbacks and Refunds, the actual net revenue of the two years is as follows:—

1865-66.....	Rs.	3,40,544	3 11
1864-65.....	„	3,40,106	0 10
Increase in 1865-66..	Rs.	438	3 1

62. In Imports there is a clear increase of Rs. 28,270-13-3, and this would have been still larger had not the duty on steel rails been reduced from 7½ to 1 per cent.

63. In Exports there is a decrease of Rs. 6,827-11-2.

Salt.

64. This source of revenue also shows a decrease of Rs. 10,968. It is owing to the non-exportation of salt to other ports, and to increased production in the districts of Upper Sind. These tended to keep the prices low and to depress the trade. The causes for the non-exportation of this staple have been separately reported on and need not be recapitulated here. The remarks of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject are worthy of consideration.

1864-65.....	Rs.	1,07,126
1865-66.....	„	96,158
Decrease....	Rs.	10,968

Opium.

65. There is an increase of Rs. 3,003. This favourable result is due to the approved arrangements made by Captain Tyrwhitt for procuring, departmentally, opium of a superior quality direct from Jeysulmere.

1864-65.....	Rs.	85[illegible]88
1865-66.....	„	88,091
Increase.....	Rs.	3,003

FINANCE

The official year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,31,46,955, and closed with one of Rs. 3,82,12,911. The latter balance was distributed as follows:—

1,42,96,519	in the General Treasury.
1,42,94,213	in the Revenue Treasuries of the Mofussil.
6,99,473	in the General and Political Treasuries.
10,93,058	in the Military Treasury.
3,09,013	in the Public Works Treasury.
75,20,635	in the Mint.
Rs. 3,82,12,911	Total.

2. The increase in the balance of the General Treasury is attributable principally to the large assistance obtained from Calcutta and other Presidencies and Provinces during a run upon the Currency Department in the month of December 1865, and to the transfer of the balance belonging to the several Railway Companies from private Banks to the General Treasury. Large withdrawals were also made from the Revenue Treasuries, and the drawings of the Secretary of State were fifty lakhs less than the actual of the previous year.

3. The actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Presidency in 1864-65, with the estimated and actual Receipts and Disbursements for 1865-66, are thus exhibited by the Accountant General:—

	Actuals 1864-65.	Estimated 1865-66.	Actuals 1865-66.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	8,83,31,590	8,25,95,560	8,81,65,857
Charges	3,56,62,257	3,68,21,914	3,70,13,372
Surplus ..... Rs.	5,26,69,333	4,57,73,646	5,11,52,485

And show that in 1865-66 there was, as compared with the previous year, a decrease in actual Receipts amounting to Rs. 1,65,733, and an increase of Rs. 13,51,115 in Charges.

4. Subjoined is a statement contrasting the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay Presidency, including those of the General and Political Treasuries, for 1864-65 and 1865-66 :—

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS *and* EXPENDITURE

	RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1864-65.	Regular Estimate for 1865-66.	Actual for 1865-66.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Cash Balance.. .	1,84,12,639	2,17,42,146	2,17,41,146
I.	Land Revenue	3,56,67,921	3,49,26,000	3,55,50,631
II.	Tributes and Contributions from Native States	8,90,550	9,00,000	8,78,560
III.	Forests	10,81,907	15,04,000	10,07,611
IV.	Abkaree (Excise)	36,73,231	36,73,000	38,50,126
V.	Income Tax	31,85,209	25,96,000	27,52,468
VI.	Customs	79,18,905	80,13,000	76,12,107
VII.	Salt	44,40,679	45,60,000	54,29,012
VIII.	Opium	2,10,59,577	1,66,38,000	2,12,80,255
IX.	Stamps	57,30,098	50,00,000	48,92,848
X.	Mint	14,67,160	17,52,000	21,08,296
XI.	Post Office	....	....	....
XII.	Telegraphs	....	....	....
XIII.	Law and Justice	7,74,158	10,36,000	11,48,880
XIV.	Police	1,52,174	1,50,000	1,01,198
XV.	Marine	13,04,567	8,17,250	8,83,786
XVI.	Education	99,566	89,210	98,308
XVII.	Interest	3,37,564	2,75,600	1,06,913
XVIII.	Miscellaneous	5,48,324	6,65,500	4,64,858
	Total....	8,83,31,590	8,25,95,560	8,81,65,857
	Public Debt.			
	Local Loans	2,000	....	....
	Service Funds	28,30,724	22,32,000	28,74,490
	Local do.	74,58,774	44,53,540	51,50,860
	Deposit	1,12,79,003	48,02,100	75,34,175
	Advances repayable	6,79,451	7,78,700	....
	Local Remittances.			
	Cash remittances	1,65,189	....	5,04,181
	Bills	....	....	....
	Military.....	....	....	....
	Public Works	....	76,84,400	92,67,941
	Total...	2,24,15,141	1,99,50,740	2,53,31,647
	Adjusted Receipts on account of other Governments	4,617	....	....
	Carried forward.... Rs.	12,91,63,987	12,42,88,446	13,52,38,650

for the years 1864-65 *and* 1865-66.

	EXPENDITURE.	Actual for 1864-65.	Regular Estimate for 1865-66.	Actual for 1865-66.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Interest on funded and unfunded Debt	....	....	....
2.	Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	1,49,190	11,10,070	9,96,758
3	Allowances, Refunds, & Drawback	8,63,311	9,66,100	8,39,321
4	Land Revenue	34,06,868	35,65,210	36,01,813
5	Forests	5,27,714	9,45,400	7,75,053
6	Abkaree (Excise)	1,83,058	3,26,700	4,25,955
7	Income Tax	1,20,599	61,300	65,853
8	Customs	6,79,959	7,83,020	8,54,882
9	Salt	3,66,177	3,65,620	3,17,187
10	Opium	30,663	36,464	32,578
11	Stamps	2,62,231	1,82,340	1,83,551
12	Mint	7,05,644	6,67,790	7,56,541
13	Post Office	....	....	....
14	Telegraphs	....	....	....
15	Allowances to District and Village Officers	38,24,306	35,78,370	34,97,183
16	Administration and Public Departments	15,14,443	15,94,050	15,66,002
17	Law and Justice	36,81,978	43,80,670	43,72,820
18	Police	39,17,860	37,44,110	38,32,981
19	Marine	26,09,188	19,14,370	22,74,336
20	Education, Science and Art	8,52,373	9,72,330	9,90,592
21	Ecclesiastical	2,94,386	3,48,980	3,40,475
22	Medical Services	5,35,607	6,72,560	6,55,091
23	Stationery and Printing	1,62,019	2,28,070	2,78,458
24	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	7,88,750	7,95,550	8,78,314
25	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	72,00,590	75,75,910	73,51,346
26	Miscellaneous	4,98,783	4,76,350	5,61,564
27	Superannuation—Retired and Compassionate allowances	24,86,560	15,30,580	15,64,718
	Total	3,56,62,257	3,68,21,914	3,70,13,372
	Public Debt.			
	Local Loans under Liquidation and Transfer	6,900	....	1,500
	Service Funds	21,30,735	22,10,000	22,79,236
	Local do.	43,01,175	35,86,690	33,37,897
	Deposit	88,54,360	49,76,000	1,08,11,081
	Advances repayable	22,01,079	2,97,900	12,15,361
	Carried forward.... Rs.	1,74,94,249	1,10,70,590	1,76,45,075

STATEMENT

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1864-65.	Regular Estimate for 1865-66.	Actual for 1865-66.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over....	12,91,63,987	12,42,88,446	13,52,38,650
Remittances from other Governments.			
India	1,49,01,103	1,16,50,500	1,95,44,780
Madras	68,87,366	68,20,900	56,53,732
North-Western Provinces	47,425	1,78,200	1,76,566
Bengal	67,220	67,200	14,304
Punjaub	12,89,311	9,04,300	13,57,800
Central Provinces	8,95,365	8,29,300	9,50,534
Hydrabad Assigned Districts	20,54,164	15,15,800	12,59,788
British Burmah	....	....	20,005
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London	....	....	26,472
Do. Colonial do. China	2,071	....	245
Do. do. do. Ceylon	2,000	3,08,000	....
Do. do. do. Mauritius	1,00,000	....	1,00,000
Do. do. do. Victoria	....	....	....
Do. do. do. Cape of Good Hope	....	....	....
Account Current, London.			
Railway Receipts	39,32,700	94,86,000	2,16,10,580
Miscellaneous	24,52,046	22,88,000	32,43,250
Postal Department	8,31,917	8,27,800	8,80,132
Electric Telegraph Department	3,24,460	5,70,600	6,20,596
Total....	3,37,87,148	3,54,46,600	5,54,58,784
Grand Total.... Rs.	16,29,51,135	15,97,35,046	19,06,97,434

(*continued*)—

EXPENDITURE.	Actual for 1864-65.	Regular Estimate for 1865-66.	Actual for 1865-66.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over....	1,74,94,249	1,10,70,590	1,76,45,075
Local Remittances.			
Cash Remittances..... Bills	3,40,820	4,00,009	....
Military Department, Bombay..	2,22,85,223	2,25,85,000	2,48,04,443
Public Works	1,35,96,230	1,75,00,000	1,76,18,135
Total....	5,37,16,522	5,15,55,590	6,00,67,653
Adjusted charges on account of other Governments	1,24,400	....	....
Remittances to other Governments.			
India.....	57,70,079	53,68,000	93,64,829
Madras.....	2,35,082	1,23,200	1,33,638
North-Western Provinces	46,913	55,000	75,818
Bengal	35,610	3,800	1,41,563
Punjaub.....	10,44,040	8,00,000	9,05,398
Central Provinces.....	74,592	87,100	1,74,196
Hydrabad Assigned Districts..	10,73,890	6,59,500	9,86,580
British Burmah.....	11,200	1,000	16,894
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London	3,84,790	3,85,000	7,66,493
Do. Colonial do. China.....	42	....	450
Do. do. do. Mauritius..	55,169	60,000	38,594
Do. do. do. Victoria	....	....	1,352
Account Current, London.			
Railway Advances.....	1,50,35,616	2,13,29,400	2,21,19,016
Home Bills	2,53,02,953	2,02,36,000	2,03,06,000
Miscellaneous	97,876	6,47,300	10,51,450
Postal Department	13,47,858	12,78,500	13,25,442
Electric Telegraph Department .	11,91,110	10,80,100	8,82,854
Total....	5,17,06,810	5,21,13,900	5,82,90,567
Grand Total....	14,12,09,989	14,04,91,404	15,53,71,592
Balance....	2,17,41,146	1,92,43,642	3,53,25,842
Total.... Rs.	16,29,51,135	15,97,35,046	19,06,97,434

5. The following explanations will account for the differences which exist between the figures in the foregoing statement and those of the past year under such of the heads of service as are more particularly under the administration of the Financial Department.

6. The decrease * in Forest revenue is owing to the contractors having failed to supply the collectorates of Canara and Tanna with the quantity of timber expected when preparing the estimate.

* III. Forest.
Decrease Rs. 4,96,389.

7. The recoveries on account of Income Tax were more than was anticipated.

V. Income Tax.
Increase Rs. 1,56,468.

8. The increase under this head is caused by the receipts on account of Registration fees having exceeded the actuals of last year by Rs. 2,36,000, and an increase in the fees of the Small Cause Courts amounting to about Rs. 56,000.

XIII. Law and Justice.
Increase Rs. 1,12,880.

9. In consequence of the transfer of the Police to the Municipality having been delayed from July 1865 to January 1866 upwards of Rs. 33,000 have to be recovered from that body on account of contributions.

XIV. Police.
Decrease Rs. 48,802.

10. There is a decrease of Rs. 4,20,781 below the actuals of the previous year under the head which is caused by there being fewer sales of Government vessels and stores in 1865-66 than in 1864-65.

Marine.

11. The deficit under this head is owing to the Interest due by the Municipality on account of the Vehar Water Works not having been paid.

XV. Interest.
Decrease Rs. 1,69,687.

12. No adjustment having been made on account of the exchange on Home bills will explain the cause of the deficiency under this head.

Miscellaneous.
Decrease Rs. 2,00,642.

Charges.

13. The increase over the actual of the previous year under this head is owing to the adjustment for the year 1864-65 having been made in 1865-66, and the difference between the actual and estimated receipts of about one lakh is in consequence of the Interest on Local Funds not having been adjusted in the year under report.

2. Interest on Service Fund and other accounts.
Increase Rs. 8,47,548.

14. The estimated and actual payments for 1865-66 approximate so closely as to make any remarks unnecessary.

4. Land Revenue.

15. The charges under this head are less than the estimate by Rs. 1,70,000, and the decrease is attributable to the same cause as is explained in paragraph 6.

5. Forest.

16. The increase under this head is on account of the quantity of opium supplied to the Abkaree Department being larger than the previous year.

6. Abkaree.
Increase Rs. 2,42,897.

17. In consequence of there being large importations of bullion the Mint establishment were required to work extra hours during the year. Large purchases of coal had to be made at very high prices, several consignments not having arrived in the time expected, which will account for the increase over the estimate and also over the actual for 1864-65.

12. Mint.

17. Law and Justice. Increase Rs. 6,90,842.

18. The increase under this head over the actual of 1864-65 is mainly owing to a larger number of prisoners, and the rise in the price of provisions.

18. Police.

19. There is a slight decrease in the actuals compared with those of 1864-65, which may be accounted for by the transfer of the Police to the Municipality. The increase over the regular estimate is owing to additional establishment having been sanctioned, and an increase in the rate of pay.

19. Marine.

20. The increase in the charges under this head of Rs. 3,59,965 over the regular estimate is caused by the purchase of coal, timber, and stores in excess of the amount estimated.

21. Ecclesiastical.

21. The increase under this head is accounted for by grants having been made to St. John's Church, Colaba, of Rupees 16,000, and to the Mission Church at Manora Point, Kurrachee, of Rs. 6,000. The visitation and travelling allowances are Rs. 12,000 above the charges of last year.

22. Medical.

22. The increase under this head compared with the actual of 1864-65 is principally attributable to the rise in price of grain, and the higher cost of rations to the different Hospital establishments.

23. Printing and Stationery.

23. The increase over the actual of the previous year may be accounted for by the introduction of new forms of accounts, and the frequent alterations which had to be made after printing requiring corrected forms, and also to the charges of the Printing establishment of the Secretariat having been brought to the above head of account.

24. There is an increase of Rs.82,764, which is caused principally by an increase in Durbar charges and contingencies.

24. Political Agencies and other Foreign Service.

25. The decrease under this head may be explained by payments not having been made to the full extent estimated during the year, but which will likely be paid in the year following.

25. Allowances and assignments under Treaties and Engagements.

26. The increase of Rs. 85,000 under this head is on account of charges in connection with the Cotton Gin Factory, Dharwar, and other unforeseen charges, for which sufficient provision was not made. The revised estimate for cotton experiments being Rs. 92,190, and actual disbursements on account of the Gin Factory at Dharwar being Rs. 1,21,490, the budget estimate was Rs. 73,000.

26. Miscellaneous.

27. The decrease under this head, Rs. 9,21,742, is in consequence of the donations on account of service and other funds not having been adjusted for the year 1865-66.

Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate allowances.

28. The amount of Home Bills drawn by the Secretary of State was less than the usual average ; the amount drawn in the previous year being fifty lakhs in excess of the year under review, as stated in paragraph 2, although in the latter part of the year advices were received from Calcutta to the effect that an additional four lakhs monthly would be drawn on Bombay. Aid was received from the following Governments and Administrations to enable this Presidency to meet the above drafts :—

Government of India	1,71,50,000
Government of Madras	56,00,000
Government of Punjaub	12,00,000
Central Provinces	8,00,000
Hydrabad Assigned Districts	12,50,000
Total....Rs.	2,60,00,000

29. The amounts advanced to and received from the three Railway Companies connected with this Presidency and Indus Steam Flotilla and Valley Survey were as follows :—

	Advanced.	Received.
	Rs.	Rs.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.....	1,51,75,348	1,61,84,818
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	56,01,067	36,82,670
Punjaub Railway	7,32,355	9,89,864
Indus Steam Flotilla and Valley Survey.	6,10,246	7,53,228
Total....Rs.	2,21,19,016	2,16,10,580

THE MINT.

30. The importation of Bullion into Bombay for the year under review exceeded the imports of the previous year by Rs. 2,62,56,854.

31. The amount coined and paid into the General Treasury was Rs. 7,02,09,000. Mint certificates were issued for Rs.7,53,04,344. The following table gives the amount

of Mint certificates issued and of the money coined during each of the past five years:—

Years.	Mint Certificates issued.	New Coins paid into the General Treasury.
	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62	4,75,61,200	4,05,92,800
1862-63	7,13,10,600	6,06,56,900
1863-64	6,38,50,000	7,60,40,000
1864-65	4,98,62,600	5,59,48,900
1865-66	7,53,04,344	7,02,09,000

32. The average monthly coinage of the year under riview was Rs. 58,50,750.

PAPER CURRENCY.

33. The following tables show the aggregate value of the Currency Notes put in circulation in Bombay and Kurrachee for each month in the year 1865-66.

34. The fluctuations noticeable in the Bombay table are very striking. The marked increase that took place during the monsoon months of June, July, August, and September is to be attributed to the commercial panic and distrust that prevailed in Bombay during that period, and to the fact of notes being more convenient for hoarding purposes than cash. The sudden decrease that ensued in October was owing to the stimulus given to the cotton trade about that time, and to the introduction of the comparatively new practice of payments by advances which necessitated the transmission of large sums of money up country. From these fluctuations may be deduced the fact that the most perfect feeling of confidence exists in the Presidency town

as to the value of the Government Currency Notes, and that there is every reason to believe that similar confidence will be extended throughout the country if greater facilities are afforded than exist at present for the convertibility of notes into cash.

35. The Kurrachee Circle only commenced operations in July 1865, but looking at the result the experiment may be pronounced to have been successful, as the issue is 25 per cent. in excess of that estimated before the Circle was opened.

STATEMENT of the Value of GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES *put into circulation in* BOMBAY *during* 1865-66.

Last day of the Month of	BOMBAY.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
	Rs.	Rs.
April 1865	3,37,00,000	....
May „	3,31,00,000	— 6,00,000
June „	4,07,00,000	+ 76,00,000
July „	4,09,00,000	+ 2,00,000
August „	4,14,50,000	+ 5,50,000
September „	3,93,00,000	— 21,50,000
October „	2,96,00,000	— 97,00,000
November „	2,94,75,000	— 1,25,000
December „	2,60,45,000	— 34,30,000
January 1866	2,91,30,000	+ 30,85,000
February „	2,97,30,000	+ 6,00,000
March „	3,03,55,000	+ 6,25,000
April „	3,12,80,000	+ 9,25,000
Increase since April 1865	....	....
Decrease since April 1865	....	24,20,000
Percentage of Decrease	....	7·181

STATEMENT of the Value of GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES *put into circulation in* KURRACHEE *during* 1865-66.

Last day of the Month of	KURRACHEE.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
	Rs.	Rs.
April 1865	None.	....
May „	None.	....
June „	11,56,730	....
July „	15,81,720	+ 4,24,990
August „	19,84,080	+ 4,02,360
September „	21,93,350	+ 2,09,270
October „	22,10,650	+ 17,300
November „	22,72,870	+ 62,220
December „	11,52,400	— 11,20,470
January 1866	11,58,540	+ 6,140
February „	10,87,230	— 71,310
March „	10,99,660	+ 12,430
April „	10,07,370	— 92,290
Increase since June 1865	....	None.
Decrease since June 1865	1,49,360	1,49,360
Percentage of Decrease	....	12·912

POLITICAL.

The event of greatest interest during the year of report in connection with the political administration of the Presidency was the tour of His Excellency the Governor through the Southern Maratha Country in November and December last. On arival at Kolhapoor His Excellency had an opportunity of congratulating the Raja in having proved himself worthy, after a long probation, to assume the direct government of his territories. Every department of the State was found to be well administered by His Highness in person, and there was every visible mark of justice being properly administered, and of the people being well governed, prosperous, and contented. The Raja has addressed himself to the task of educating in his own palace the sons of the principal officers of his State, while the encouragement given by him to Education has shown itself in the reputation which the English school at his capital has acquired as a preparatory course for higher academical studies. There are 18 Vernacular schools supported by the State, besides a Girls' School and an Infant School at the capital town.

2. At Belgaum His Excellency the Governor held a Durbar for the reception of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the province, and addressed them in Marathi at some length. In the course of his address His Excellency remarked that with one or two notable exceptions, though the province had been under the British Government for more than forty years, none of the Sirdars had ever visited Bombay or Poona, and in expressing to them the pleasure he would have in seeing them at the capital of the Presidency, he pointed out that this might be done by discontinuing the custom of moving about

with large and expensive retinues, which was the great obstacle to their enjoying the pleasures and advantages of travelling.

3. The Political Agent reports that the advice thus tendered to the Sirdars has made a perceptible impression on their minds, and that they are now looking forward to an opportunity of visiting Bombay and Poona, and seeing all that is worthy of attention.

4. The general character of the administration of the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country during the year was favourable. There was some progress in Public Works, among which may be mentioned the completion of a metalled road from the town of Sanglee to the Sattara frontier, a distance of six miles, a fine school-house at Meeruj, and two dhurumsalas at Moodhole. Education is being gradually diffuseds among the dependents of the Sirdars, and the financial condition of most of their estates, after years of chronic embarrassment, is marked by well assured prosperity.

KATTYWAR.

5. The inability of the Chiefs of this province to keep in check the bands of outlaws who traversed the country under Waghere leaders, plundering His Highness the Gaekwar's Mahals, became so evident in the early part of the year of report that the Resident at Baroda proposed to Government the formation of a Local Corps, under European officers, for the preservation of order. While this proposal was under consideration the state of Okamundel caused considerable anxiety, and at one time there was a probability of a general outbreak of the inhabitants. An additional Regiment of Native Infantry was in consequence sent into Kattywar, one wing being quartered at Dwarka and the other encamped in the vicinity of the Burda Hills. On the opening of the season the military command of all detachments

was assumed by the Political Agent, Major Keatinge, who devoted himself for several consecutive months in hunting up the outlaws, and in pursuing inquiries regarding the movements of the outlaw bands who have disturbed the province more or less since 1857. The result of these inquiries convinced Major Keatinge that to drive the present outlaws from the country, and to make it difficult for similar bodies to assemble again, it is necessary to strengthen the hands of the Native Chiefs by encouraging them to assert their authority over their Bhyads, who exercise an independent jurisdiction in their own villages.

6. Some important alterations were made during the year in the organisation of the educational establishments in the province. An Inspector of Schools was created, and the Central Educational Committee at Rajkote was divided into four district Committees under the presidency of the Political Assistants. The result of these changes has been most beneficial in the influence which the district Committees are now able to exercise over the Chiefs, who have subscribed more liberally than hitherto for the object of securing vernacular education to their subjects.

7. The vigour and ability of Major Keatinge's administration have been manifested in other ways: by improvements in the postal communication of the province, and by the introduction of agricultural implements of European manufacture, an exhibition of which was held at Rajkote during the year.

8. A cotton-cleaning steam factory was opened at Wudwan during the year, which is interesting as the first undertaking of the sort in the province.

KUTCH.

9. The general results of the administration of Kutch during the year of report were satisfactory. The revenues of

His Highness the Rao and of the Chiefs, which are chiefly derived from sea customs, continued prosperous. The poorer classes, however, suffered from the high prices maintained for grain and other necessaries of life. Notwithstanding the prevailing scarcity, it is gratifying to record that there was almost a total absence of violent crime. Early in December a band of Waghere outlaws, who had been driven out of Kattywar by the vigour of Major Keatinge's operations, landed on the Kutch coast, and plundered a wealthy Durbar village. One of the most noted of the band was subsequently captured in Kutch, and nearly all the others were traced and captured in or near Okamundel.

10. The most gratifying mark of progress in the history of the province during the year was the opening of a Girls' School at Mandavee. The experiment may be considered successful, the average daily attendance, chiefly of the daughters of Brahmins, Bhattias, and Borahs, being from 40 to 45.

11. His Highness the Rao has been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

REWA KANTA.

12. The Rewa Kanta districts have been perfectly tranquil during the year of report, and there has been a sensible decrease in crime.

13. After the disturbances on the Loonawara and Soanth frontier, alluded to in the report of the previous year, several of the Chiefs whose Sebundee forces were in excess of the requirements of their States were required to reduce them, and to enter into engagements not to increase their forces beyond a fixed strength without the previous sanction of the Political Agent.

14. The young Raja of Barréah, whose principality is under the management of Government, has been removed to Ahmedabad with a view of better securing his education.

15. There is still much ill-feeling between the young Raja of Rajpeepla and his father, the Ex-Raja, who abdicated in 1860, but who still retains the power of the State in his own hands. During a visit to the Raja's capital in May last the Political Agent arranged that the young Raja, who has now attained his majority, should take a share in the administration. Owing, however, to the inimical feelings which have long existed between them it is feared that their differences will soon require the more active interference of Government.

KHANDEISH.

16. The Akranee Pergunna suffered during the year from the excursions of a turbulent freebooter called Ettia Naik from the northern bank of the Nerbudda. Measures were immediately taken to strengthen the police posts in Akranee, and with the co-operation of the Political Agent at Bhopawur this freebooter was eventually captured. With this exception the tranquillity of the districts of the Bheel Chiefs remained undisturbed.

17. The boundary line of the whole of the northern frontier of Khandeish was laid down during the year.

SURAT.

18. The supervision of the Chiefs in the Surat district was transferred during the year of report from the Judge to the Collector of Surat. By this arrangement it is expected that the Chiefs will be brought oftener under the eye of the Agent, whose duties as Collector require him to visit the districts of his charge periodically.

19. The affairs of Dhurrumpoor which gave some trouble in the previous year, owing to the indebtedness of the State and the turbulent conduct of the Raja's Arab Sebundee, were

placed on a satisfactory footing during the year of report through the intervention of Government, by whom a loan of six lakhs of rupees was guaranteed on the understanding that any failure on the part of the Raja to liquidate the amount by regular instalments will result in the temporary sequestration of his territory.

SIND.

20. Although great distress prevailed amongst the hill tribes on the northern boundary of the Upper Sind frontier in consequence of an almost entire absence of rain during the year, only eight thefts, and those of simple cattle-lifting, were brought to notice as committed by people from beyond the frontier. This state of affairs may be principally attributed to the advanced position of the new frontier outposts, which renders raids on any but the most insignificant scale altogether dangerous to attempt. There are therefore hundreds of the Boogtee tribe with their families gaining a livelihood by labouring at canal clearances within the frontier who formerly would have attempted, during a season of dearth, to satisfy their hunger by cattle-lifting along the border.

21. His Highness the Khan of Khelat has been employed during the year in settling the affairs of his country after the confusion of the year 1863-64, and for this purpose he remained during the past cold season at Khelat. An attempt to create disturbances was made in July by the Jam of Beyla, and Nooroodeen, the Chief of the powerful Mingul tribe, but their forces were met by those of His Highness the Khan near Kosdar in Jalawan and totally defeated. Both the Jam and Nooroodeen were captured in the retreat, and have since resided under surveillance at Khelat.

22. The Khan has kept himself and people entirely aloof from the quarrels of the neighbouring country of Afghanistan, and has continued to maintain the most friendly

relations with the British Government, and to act up as far a lies in his power to his treaty engagements.

ADEN.

23. The hostility of the Foodhlee Chief was carried so far during the year of report that in September last he attacked a *Khafilah* on British ground and within gunshot of the fortifications of Aden. Later in the year intelligence was received that the Foodhlees were assembling in force with the avowed object of destroying the crops of the friendly Abdullah tribe and defying the British. It was therefore judged necessary to move a force into the interior for the purpose of chastising the Foodhlee Chief. A suitable and well-equipped force was accordingly prepared, and held ready to move directly it was known the Foodhlees were quitting their own country. A report of this being the case was received on the 20th December, and on the following day the advanced guard, consisting of two guns, the Native Artillery and Native Infantry, accompained by Lieutenant Goodfellow, marched to Shaik Othman to support the Abdullah post there. On the morning of the 22nd the remainder of the force left the Barrier Gate, the whole being under command of Lieutenant Colonel Woolcombe, C.B., R.A., accompanied by the Resident.

24. On reaching Shaikh Othman it was found the enemy, numbering some 1500, really were established on the road to Lahej at Bheer Saeed about 8 miles in advance. After the troops had rested they were marched towards the enemy's camp, which they completely surprised in the afternoon, and in about three-quarters of an hour's fighting utterly overthrew and put the enemy to flight. A few cavalry would have made the blow perfect, and few would have escaped. As it was they did not stop until they had reached their own country, thirty miles off. Though it had been shown by this success that the road could not be held by these robbers with

impunity, it was necessary still further to prove to them that they were tangible in their own country as well. It was also most desirable to obtain some reliable information about the country, of the nature of which the Abdallees even were totally ignorant.

25. After a few days employed in laying in forage and provisions, and obtaining fresh stores from Aden, with an additional 100 men of H. M.'s 109th, with whom Brigadier General Raines, C.B., came and assumed command, the troops entered the Foodhlee country on the 28th December, had a slight skirmish on the 29th near Ahmoodeea, the head-quarters of Ahmed bin Abdoola, proceeded to the capital Ussala, a considerable town, destroyed it, as also the fortified places at Sekran, Alkore, and Ahmoodeea, and re-entered Aden on the 9th January, having spent eleven days in the Foodhlee country, and visited the greater part of it, bringing away seven guns. A very useful compass survey was made by Captain Pym and Lieutenant Jacob. Sooltan Fadhil Mahsim of Lahej, with his brother Sooltan Mahomed and other members of his family, also Syed Alovi of Aden, a man whose attachment to British interests has always been prominently shown, accompanied the force throughout.

Shugra, the port of the Foodhlees, 20 miles N.E. from Ussala, was at first spared in hopes the punishment administered would prove sufficient. But some outrages were attempted by the Foodhlees in February and March, and a small force was therefore taken round by sea. Leaving on the 14th March it reached Shugra on the following morning; the troops were landed that day, and advanced two miles inland the next morning to the new forts, which were destroyed. The force then re-embarked, and all were back in Aden by 8 A.M. of the 17th, thus letting the enemy see they could be approached by sea and land with the greatest ease whenever it was found necessary. One of the chiefs, a nephew of Ahmed bin Abdoola, surrendered at Shugra, and has been in Aden several time

since. He has with his followers withdrawn from his Uncle entirely. Ahmed bin Abdoola and the remainder of the tribe are also anxious to come in, but they have been endeavouring to do so in an indirect manner, as if it was no surrender on his and their part.

26. Recent events have helped greatly to consolidate the good feeling of the Abdallees, and will go far towards improveing their status, and enabling them to recover themselves from the unfortunate condition into which years of disorder had brought them. The other tribes have also seen that the British Government, while forbearing, can and will, when requisite, put forth its power, and that it is better not to provoke its display. For the proper settlement of the country, and certain freedom from insult and annoyance, a troop of horse appears to be indispensably necessary. With them the country would have a fair opportunity of returning to that state of wealth and prosperity which it once undoubtedly enjoyed.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

27. The efforts of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf were directed in the early part of the year of report towards improving the relations between the Muscat and Wahabee powers. Differences had arisen between them in consequence of the active support given by the Wahabee Ameer to the Sheikh of Rostak, an hereditary chief of Muscat, who sought to throw off his allegiance to the latter State. These differences resulted in a demand on the part of the Wahabee Ameer for an increase of the tribute which the Imaum had paid for many years past to his more powerful neighbour, combined with a threat of invasion in case of non-compliance. In this position of affairs Colonel Pelly, who had visited the Wahabee Ameer at his capital a few months previously, wrote to him stating his readiness to afford good offices, and enclosed a letter from the Imaum of Muscat, in which the latter

declared himself ready to abide by whatever settlement the Resident might make. To this friendly offer of mediation the Ameer did not respond. On the contrary he sent an agent to Muscat with demands for the payment of three or four times the customary annual tribute, and shortly afterwards the Beni-boo-Ali and Jenubah tribes, under the leadership of a Wahabee lieutenant, invested the Imaum's castle of Soor. On the refusal of the garrison to surrender, siege was laid to the place, when, after a successful resistance of three days, the enemy undermined the walls of the town adjoining the castle, and effected an entry, plundering the entire wealth of the town, the greater portion of which belonged to British Indian subjects. During the assault one British subject was killed, whose remains were denied the rites of burial, and some others were wounded. The castle subsequently surrendered. After suffering much hardship and indignity the British subjects were permitted to leave Soor and proceed to Muscat, where they represented their losses to the Political Agent at 27,000 dollars.

28. These events left no doubt of the aggressive designs of the Wahabees on the Muscat dominions, and combined with recent manifestations of a revival of their fanatical influence in India could not be viewed without concern. Apart from any internal impulse given by the revived spirit of religious fanaticism, there were several obvious causes of this fresh development of Wahabee power. Much was undoubtedly due to the long season of comparative rest in repairing their exhausted energies, since the disappearance of the generation which had experienced the power of the Egyptian Pacha Mahomet Ali, of the late Imaum of Muscat, and of British Naval and Military expeditions. But whatever the cause, there could be no doubt of the evil effects of this revival of Wahabee power, and that these effects would not be confined to the continent of Arabia. There had already been warning

symptoms of a possible reappearance of piracy on the Indian coasts, and there was every year an increased activity of the slave trade carried on between East Africa and Arabia, chiefly by vessels belonging to the Wahabee pirate ports, and their aggressions on the Muscat territories now fairly threatened to injure seriously a power which for several generations past had been the only representative of civilisation and order in Eastern Arabia.

29. It was felt that this was a state of things in which the British Government could not remain passive, more especially as we had Treaty ties with Muscat, and maintained a rapidly increasing trade with the Persian Gulf. The Commodore in the Indian seas was accordingly requested in November last, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, to proceed to the coast of Arabia, and, in concert with the British Resident, to take such measures, instrumental, they might think likely to promote an arrangement between the Wahabee Chief and the Imaum. In communicating these instructions to the Resident, he was desired to impress on the Sultan of Muscat the necessity of vigorous action on his own part, and to discourage any hope that the British Government would fight his battles for him. Colonel Pelly met the Imaum at Birka early in December, and found that he was fully alive to the necessity of vindicating his authority at Soor, and taking measures for the defence of his inland frontier. At the close of December the Commodore despatched Her Majesty's Ship *Highflyer*, commanded by Captain Pasley, to the Persian Gulf for the purpose of co-operating with the Resident, in accordance with the instructions of the Home Government.

30. Meanwhile events in the Persian Gulf assumed a momentous aspect, arising from the determination of the Muscat Government to proceed to hostilities. The Imaum had entered on preparations for blockading the Wahabee ports of Kateef and Ojair, and after despatching a fleet with this

object under the command of his brother Syud Toorkee, he proceeded to collect his tribes and to equip them for an advance on Bereymee, a strategic point held by the Wahabees.

31. To these warlike preparations the Wahabees were not indifferent. They had a short time before moved a detachment upon the post of Saham, and driven the Banyan residents into the sea, one of whom perished by drowning.

32. On the *Highflyer* joining Colonel Pelly, he represented to her Commander that the only method by which a ship of war could aid the Imaum in his present crisis was by blockading the Wahabee ports until the Wahabee Ameer came to terms. Before, however, commencing any operation Colonel Pelly proposed to address the Ameer, allowing him due time to apologise and make reparation for the injuries inflicted on British subjects. As the orders of the *Highflyer* limited her stay in the Persian Gulf, and Commander Pasley had no reason to suppose that any other vessel of war was coming to take his place, he considered it inadvisable to undertake a blockade which could not be enforced after the departure of the *Highflyer*, and proposed to assist in confiscating the shipping in the Wahabee port of Khateef, and to destroy the Wahabee forts, if the Ameer failed to make reparation within the time (eighteen days) to be allowed him for the purpose. To this proposal Colonel Pelly acceded, and being unable, owing to the critical state of affairs in Muscat, to accompany Commander Pasley, he deputed his native agent, the only functionary at hand whose local knowledge and experience could be relied on.

33. The *Highflyer* visited Bahrein in the neighbourhood of Khateef on the 13th January, and having left a letter for transmission to the Wahabee Chief, proceeded to cruize along the pirate coast. In the course of this cruize the boats of the *Highflyer* destroyed a tower which dominated that part

of the Arab coast. Returning to Khateef on the 30th and finding that there was no answer from the Wahabee Chief, Captain Pasley sent his boats off to bring out all the Wahabee vessels that might be in the harbour, and to destroy a small fort called the Burj Bullif which commanded the entrance of the port. This service was satisfactorily accomplished. An attempt was next made to destroy the neighbouring fort of Demaum. It being past high-water the boats could not approach it, when their crews gallantly waded on shore and succeeded in effecting an entrance to the principal tower; but finding the garrison much stronger than was anticipated they were compelled to retreat with the loss of three men killed, and two officers and three men wounded. On the following day the fort of Demaum was shelled, and some considerable damage done to the interior and its defenders.

34. Operations were next directed by the *Highflyer* against the pirate port of Soor, the inhabitants of which, chiefly of the Jenuba tribe, were implicated in the recent plunder and murder of our subjects. The Jenuba tribe had long been notorious among our Naval officers as the most cruel and unscrupulous slavers and pirates, and they were among the Arab slave dealers who had conspired in 1861 to assassinate the British Agent at Zanzibar for his anti-slavery proceedings. They had treated the demands made on them by Colonel Pelly for restitution of the property plundered by them from our subjects with total disregard. Under all these circumstances Colonel Pelly judged that a severe example should be made of the Jenuba, and after due warning to all non-combatants, the *Highflyer* opened fire on their forts, utterly ruining them. The *Highflyer's* boats then went up the Sooree creeks and destroyed or confiscated all the craft of the tribe.

Captain Pasley returned to Bombay on the 18th February for further instructions, while Colonel Pelly re-

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mained at Mussendom in hourly expectation of intelligence that the Sultan had taken Bereymee, when a boat arrived from Muscat bringing letters from the local agent, and from Syud Saulem, the eldest son of the Imaum, informing him that the Imaum was dead, and that Syud Saulem had succeeded. Reports from five or six different and independent sources subsequently reached Colonel Pelly agreeing that the Imaum had been shot while sleeping in the fort of Sohar, that his son Saulem then imprisoned Syud Toorkee and the confidential servant of his late father, and had then disbanded the tribes and ridden off to Muscat.

36. Colonel Pelly proceeded to Sohar in the Steamer *Berenice*, and arrived in time to save the life of Syud Toorkee, whose liberation he effected. The information elicited by Colonel Pelly's inquiries at Sohar corroborated the reports which already reached him regarding the death of the Imaum. Proceeding to Muscat Colonel Pelly found the British Indian subjects there in a panic caused by the fanatical proceedings of Syud Saulem's advisers. He received the Christian families on board the *Berenice*, and advised the Indian subjects to remove their specie and jewellery, and embark on board their own Buglas. Colonel Pelly declined to acknowledge Syud Saulem in any way, and while anxiously awaiting the appearance of a man-of-war, he received credible intelligence of a plot having been discussed by the faction in power for attacking the *Berenice*. This vessel being unarmed, and apprehending that a collision on board would be followed by a general massacre of Indian subjects on shore, he judged it expedient to sail for Mussendom, after taking precautions to prevent the Mail Steamer entering Muscat.

37. Syud Saulem subsequently sent a deputation to Bombay with a letter soliciting a renewal of the friendly relations which had for so long subsisted between the Muscat State and the British Government. The question of his recognition as ruler of Muscat is under consideration.

38. It is satisfactory to record in conclusion that the Wahabee government have given assurances of their desire to cultivate the friendship of the British Government, to prevent the molestation of British subjects residing in their territory, and to abstain from encroachments on the Muscat dominions.

39. Fysul, the aged Ameer of the Wahabees, died in March last, and has been succeeded by his son Abdullà ben Fysul, who has many difficulties to contend with in consolidating his authority within his own frontiers. There is every probability therefore of the Arab tribes of the Persian Gulf remaining at peace for some time to come.

PUBLIC WORKS.

MILITARY.—ARMY.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Oyster Rock Battery.

1. *Bombay.*—This battery is in the same state as it was on the 1st May 1865, all work thereon being suspended pending the decision of Government as to armament and superstructure.

Middle Ground Battery.

2. No operations of special interest have been carried out this year; it is proposed to complete next season filling in the foundation up to half tide.

Cross Island Battery.

3. A shell-filling room, serjeants' quarters, and cookhouse have been half finished.

Colaba Point Battery.

4. An additional epaulment, containing a magazine and shell-filling room, has been sanctioned for this battery. The building is completed up to the springing line of the arches, and centering fixed. A palisade to go round the battery has also been made, but is not yet fixed.

Serjeants' quarters, cookhouse, and lascars' quarters have also been sanctioned. The first is complete up to the

plinth, the second not commenced, and the third is complete up to the level of the windows.

Saddle-Back Barges.

5. The materials for 12 iron saddle-back barges were received from England in October and November, and their construction commenced in the Dockyard, the progress at first being very slow, on account of want of slip accommodation. Barge No. 1 was launched at 10 A.M. on the morning of the 29th March, and sank at 9 P.M. of the same day. She has been lifted and placed upon the stocks. Four other barges have rapidly progressed in the last two months, and will shortly be ready for launching.

Pau Pir Quarries.

6. Are in good working order, and supply stone and moorum for the reclamation at Mazagon for new workshops.

New Workshops.

7. The work of removing material, &c. from the side of the old workshops to the Gun Cap Manufactory is being carried out. At the new workshops' ground a pier has been constructed of dry stone 263 feet in length, 27 feet broad, and 12½ feet in height. A dry stone retaining-wall, in continuation of the pier line, has been built 300 × 8 × 10 feet. The boat slip is now 120 × 88 × 3½ feet, and the cross wall between the pier and the slip is 140 × 8 × 11 feet. Ground has been reclaimed equal in area to 23,340 square feet, with a depth of about 11 feet; 1,300 running feet of tramway have been laid down. The enclosure wall on the land side, 341 × 4 × 6 feet, has been constructed as a temporary measure from dressed stones in store removed from the old workshops.

The expenditure on the Bombay defences for the year has been as follows :—

ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Oyster Rock Battery	86,720	
Middle Ground Battery	6,43,520	
Cross Island Battery	300	
Do. do. shell-filling room, serjeants' quarters, and cookroom	3,720	
Colaba Point Battery	280	
Colaba Point Battery shell-filling room, magazine in an epaulment, and a palisade all round the battery	13,630	
Do. do. serjeants' quarters, with cookroom and twelve lascars' quarters	2,510	
New workshops	67,570	
Removing the arched parapet of the Flanking Battery over the Custom House Bunder	700	
Putting together and fitting up the twelve saddle-back barges	31,000	8,49,950
REPAIRS. Total Expenditure	.....	400
TOOLS and PLANT. Total Expenditure	.....	45,670
Expenditure in 1865-66	.....	8,96,020

ALLOTMENTS FOR 1865-66.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Grant for the Harbour Defence Works, Public Works Budget, Part II. Item 1	8,50,000	
Further grant for ditto—Government Resolution No. $\frac{425 \text{ MW}}{2896}$ of 20th November 1865	2,00,000	
For removing the arched parapet of the Flanking Battery, Town Custom House Bunder, Government Resolution No. $\frac{1525 \text{ CW}}{2510}$ of 11th December 1865	970	
Grant for repairs	600	
For tools, plant, and stores, Public Works Budget, Part V.	64,500	
For putting together the 12 saddle-back barges from England. Government Resolution No. $\frac{160 \text{ MW}}{600}$ of 19th April 1866	[illegible]0	
Allotments for 1865-66		11,61,070

8. *Aden.*—Work mentioned in last report has progressed well this year, total running feet of scarp of which the blasting has been completed 1,820, of which 1,170 feet has been done this year.

Scarping the Southern Range.

Expended in 1865-66 .....Rs. 3,160
Sanctioned for 1865-66..... „ 8,000

Additional Magazine and Shell Room, Ras Tarshyne Battery.

9. Work mentioned in last report has been completed.

Expended in 1865-66 .....Rs. 2,130
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 2,130

Inserting Pivots for Guns, Ras Tarshyne Battery.

10. Pivots for eight guns inserted, commenced and completed this official year.

Expended in 1865-66 .....Rs. 2,240
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 2,370

Plastering Ramparts and Parapets across the Isthmus.

11. Work mentioned in previous report has been completed.

Work done this year 35,000 square feet plastering.
Expended in 1865-66 .....Rs. 7,000
Sanctioned for 1865-66..... „ 7,000

Plastering scarp walls between Barrier Gate and Main Pass Gate.

12. Work commenced and completed this official year.

Expended in 1865-66.....Rs. 2,600
Sanctioned for 1865-66..... „ 2,600

Repairing Piers of Obstruction.

13. Commenced and completed this official year.

Expended in 1865-66..... ....Rs. 4,55[illegible]
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 4,580

CANTONMENTS.

Draining the Isthmus of rain-water.

14. *Aden.*—Completed. 3,967 running feet of drain carried out this year.

Expended in 1865-66 ..... Rs 4,900
Sanctioned for 1865-66..... ,, 3,970

Protecting plastered roofs Isthmus Reservoirs.

15. Commenced and completed this year.

Expended in 1865-66 .....Rs. 1,700
Sanctioned for 1865-66..... ,, 1,750

New Roads in the Cantonments.

16. *Deesa.*—8,731 feet in length of a road 20 feet broad has been laid out, made, and drained; 3,996 feet have been laid out and made, drainage incomplete. An old road has been repaired and drained. One small culvert 7 feet span, and 5 feet in height, into spring of arch, and 6 drains, single and double barrel, of different diameters, have been constructed.

Sanctioned allotment in 1865-66.
Amount in Budget reduced. Rs. 5,030
Additional grant..... ,, 6,000
Rs. 11,030
Expended in 1865-66.. ,, 11,029

Constructing a metalled Road connecting the Sunkersett Road with the Poona Camp Roads.

17. *Poona and Kirkee.*—This road, which is 1,450 feet in length, has been completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 2,102
Expended in 1865-66 ..... ,, 500

Constructing a Road to the 3rd Light Cavalry Lines.

18. *Poona District.*—A moorumed road 3,570′ × 17′ has been constructed; one slab drain 2′ × 2′ has been built; and a road from the line to the officers' quarters, about 620′ × 12′, has been repaired with a layer of moorum 3″ deep.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 1,523
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 817

Constructing a moorum pathway 10 feet in width from the road leading to the village of Ghorepooree to the Rifle Butt of H. M.'s 4th King's Own Regiment.

19. About one-third of the whole length of this road has been completed.

Allotment for 1865-66.....Rs. 1,076
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 407

Metalling Roads in the Poona Cantonment.

20. 53,830 cubic feet of metal have been prepared.

Allotment for 1865-66.....Rs. 10,978
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 2,432

Working Aqueduct, Wells, and Steam Pumping Machine, &c.

21. The engine was set to work in January 1866, but owing to some defect in the machinery it could not be continued, and the bullock pumps were therefore obliged to be again brought into use in order to supply water to the cantonment.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 16,477
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 16,771

Application has been made to obtain the sanction of Government to the above excess.

Additional Machinery for Sir Jamsetjee Bund Water Works.

22. *Poona.*—Machinery purchased.

Allotment for 1865-66.....Rs. 2,572
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 2,572

Earthen Da[illegible]p of Sir Jamsetjee Bu[illegible]

23. The temporary dam, which is 857 feet in length, 5 feet high, and 4 feet thick at top, with a rear slope of 1½ to 1, and front slope of 2 to 1 has been constructed on top of the masonry dam, with the

view of increasing the supply of water. The work has proved most effective.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	1,171
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	1,161

Accommodation for Troops.

24. *Bombay.*—10,226 running feet wrought iron pipes, varying from 2″ to ½″ have been laid on to supply water to the cook and bath-rooms of the barracks and officers' quarters. On account of the smallness of the Vehar sub-main, and want of sufficient pressure, water is supplied only at night, except at the lower end of the barracks.

Laying on Vehar Water to all the Infantry Barracks and Officers' Bungalows at Colaba.

Sanctioned amount	Rs.	8,880
Expended in 1865-66	,,	3,790

25. 364 running feet of one and a half, and 251 do. of three-quarters of an inch, and 156 of half an inch wrought iron pipes, have been laid on to supply water to the cookroom, washhouses, and barracks.

Laying on Vehar Water to the Depôt Barracks at Colaba.

Sanctioned amount	Rs.	730
Expended in 1865-66	,,	290

26. To prevent overcrowding in the existing barracks occupied by the European Infantry Regiment at Colaba, two temporary barracks, each 253′ × 51′2″ in exterior dimensions, have been commenced. The barracks consist of two [redacted] 76¼′ × 24′ × 20′ each, with a day room 44′ × 24′ × 20′ in the centre and open veranda in front and rear, the former 13′ and the

Two temporary Barracks at Colaba to accommodate 40 men each.

latter 12′ wide, in the clear. The work was given to two contractors on the 1st February 1866 to be completed in 3½ months from the date of commencement. The masonry work of the foundation and plinth has been finished, and the roof has been almost completed.

Sanctioned amount ..... Rs. 88,170
Expended in 1865-66 ..... ,, 38,800

A temporary Serjeants' Mess and Reading-Room at Colaba.

27. One of the old barrack rooms, which was formerly occupied as a reading-room, being required for the accommodation of the men of H. M.'s 4th King's Own Regiment, a new building, 123½′ × 42′ × 16′ in the exterior dimensions, has been sanctioned for the serjeants' mess and reading-room. The work was commenced in the middle of February last, and is now approaching completion.

Sanctioned amount ..... Rs 16,570
Expended in 1865-66 ..... ,, 9,150

Six temporary separate Bath-rooms for the Troops at Colaba.

28. The bathrooms (9′ × 7′ × 9′ in interior dimensions) have been constructed.

Sanctioned amount ..... Rs. 2,040
Expended in 1865-66 ..... ,, 1,900

Constructing six temporary quarters for the Warrant Officers on the Esplanade.

29. This work was commenced in November 1864, but was subsequently postponed on account of the building site having been applied for by the Bombay Exhibition Committee.

The work, however, was resumed in November 1865, and has been completed, and the buildings made over for occupation. The main building consists of two bedrooms and one centre room; the former 15′ × 15′

and the latter 15′ × 20′, with open verandas all round, with corners in the rear enclosed for bathrooms. Two sheds, one for cook and store-room, and the other for servants' quarters, have been attached to each set of quarters.

Sanctioned amount .....Rs. 21,520
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 19,120.

Four upper-storied Barracks, Front Bay.

30. *Aden.*—No. 2 barrack has been completed and handed over to the troops, and Nos. 3 and 4 carried up to flooring. No. 1 barrack was handed over last year.

Expended in 1865-66..... Rs. 50,240
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 50,000

Barracks with subsidiary Buildings at Steamer Point.

31. All buildings completed except No. 3 barrack, of which the superstructure upper story is in progress. Work done during the year comprises erection of No. 2 barrack, with its washhouse, urinary, and cookhouses; No. 3 barrack carried up to superstructure upper floor, its washhouse and urinary completed; 2 patcherries for 16 families with their outhouses completed; a library, orderly-room, &c. under one roof also completed.

Expended in 1865-66 ....Rs. 80,940
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 82,000

Additional upper-storied Barrack with subsidiary Buildings at Steamer Point.

32. Commenced this year, during which time the barrack has been carried up to the flooring, 4 bathrooms and 1 washhouse erected, and about 300 running feet of covered passage added to the Steamer Point patcherri[illegible]

Expended in 1865-66..... Rs. 29,000
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 29,600

Native Infantry Lines in Camp.

33. Completed. 6 pendals for single men, and 2 for married men roofed this year.

Expended in 1865-66 .....Rs. 10,770
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 10,770

Subsidiary Buildings, Isthmus Barracks.

34. Completed. Commissariat Stores completed, and handed over this year.

Expended in 1865-66.....Rs. 16,870
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 39,230

Additions and alterations at Perim.

35. Completed. The work has been carried out this year, and comprises improvements to the officers' and gunners' quarters, giving more space to the sepoys, and a room for a hospital.

Expended in 1865-66 .....Rs. 7,590
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 7,590

Ventilating Patcherries, European Infantry.

36. All the roofs of the camp patcherries ventilated. Work all carried out this year.

Expended in 1865-66 .....Rs. 1,080
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 1,130

Privies and Urinaries N. I. Lines.

37. Commenced and completed; seats are being altered to suit the standard privy pan.

Expended in 1865-66 .....Rs. 6,210
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 6,670

Paving lower [illegible]s, Isthmus Barracks.

38. Commenced and completed this year.

Expended in 1865-66 .....Rs. 3,2[illegible]
Sanctioned for 1865-66..... „ 3,250

Family Quarters and Outhouses at the Isthmus.

39. Foundations and plinths of 2 patcherries commenced and carried out this year.

Expended in 1865-66 ..... Rs. 10,270
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 10,000

Erecting 4 Bathrooms to Barracks.

40. Commenced and completed this year.

Expended in 1865-66 ..... Rs. 5,040
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 5,840

Alterations and improvements in the Patcherries of European Infantry and Royal Artillery.

N.B.—Flooring with brick Royal Artillery Patcherries (Rs. 1,134) has not been done from want of time and for other reasons.

41. *Deesa.*—A pavement of brick tiles has been laid down in 63 quarters of married families of the European Regiment, and in verandas; 21 bathrooms have been built in end verandas; 24 iron ridge-ventilators have been placed on roofs. Paving with brick the patcherries of the Royal Artillery barracks was included in the sanction, but the substitution of stone for brick has been considered desirable, and an estimate of the cost has been submitted for sanction during 1866-67.

Sanctioned allotment for 1865-66 ....Rs. 8,929
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 7,553

Flooring with rough cut-stone the Barracks of the Royal Artillery.

42. Three barracks have been paved with stone.

Sanctioned allotment for 1865-66 (on a revised estimate) .....Rs. 16,476
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 16,253

Harness Room for the Royal Artillery.

43. Two buildings on the standard plan, containing respectively 2 harness-rooms, and one harness-room and one workshop, have been built.

Sanctioned (on revised estimate) for

1865-66 .....Rs. 14,020
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 14,020

Stables for the Royal Artillery.

44. Three blocks of stables on standard plan, which were nearly completed last year, were finished at the commencement of this year.

Sanctioned allotment for 1865-66 ....Rs. 3,315
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 2,930

Enlarging and ventilating Canteen of European Regiment.

45. The building has been lengthened 20 feet, and the roof furnished with ventilators.

Sanctioned allotment for 1865-66. ....Rs. 1,995
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,986

Quarters for the Provost Serjeant of European Regiment.

46. The building contains two main rooms, $16\frac{1}{2}' \times 16'$ and $13' \times 16'$, and two smaller rooms $17' \times 8'$ and $14' \times 8'$, with an open veranda on three sides. A cookroom and a privy separate are built in rear.

Sanctioned allotment for 1865-66 ....Rs. 3,522
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 3,354

Raising the Roof of Hospital, Royal Artillery.

47. The main walls of the entire building, which is in three blocks, have been raised 3 feet, and clerestory windows have been inserted between main and veranda roofs.

Sanctioned allotment for 1865-66 ....Rs. 3,99[illegible]
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 3,757.

48. Each of the 11 barracks had a small water room in rear. These have been enlarged and altered so as to give each barrack a lavatory, with stands for basins and a private bathroom.

Altering old and adding new Lavatories to the Barracks, European Regiment.

Sanctioned allotment (revised) in 1865-66. Rs. 1,486
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 1,358

49. Two latrines of 6 seats each on standard pattern have been built.

New Latrines for Royal Artillery.

Sanctioned allotment (revised) for 1865-66 Rs. 1,558
Expenditure in 1865-66..... „ 1,558

50. Of the two blocks of 10 family quarters required, one (1) block of 10 quarters was commenced. Masonry work is nearly complete, and the woodwork of the roof nearly on.

Permanent Family Quarters for European Regiment.

Sanctioned amount .....Rs. 54,160
Allotment for the year not known.
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 23,000

51. Four barracks have been commenced.

Temporary Barrack Buildings.

No. 1 is complete with the exception of a few internal fittings, &c.; No. 2 nearly complete, ready for tiling; No. 3 raised 14 feet above ground level, and No. 4 just commenced. Each barrack to contain 24 men and one [illegible]ommissioned officer. Two hospital wards have been [illegible] heights of 10 feet and 8 feet above ground; each ward will contain 22 beds, allowing 120 superficial feet per patient.

Sanctioned allotment in 1865-66—

European Infantry	Rs.	50,000
Do. Hospital	„	12,671
Royal Artillery	„	5,000
	Rs.	67,671

Expended in 1865-66—

European Infantry	Rs.	43,239
Do. Hospital	„	12,553
Total	Rs.	55,792

52. *Mount Aboo.*—The quarter-guard was commenced in May last, and is now near completion. The hospital was commenced in September, and its superstructure is nearly up to the first floor level. The female ward was commenced in January, and its superstructure is about 4 feet high. The two patcherry blocks for 12 families each were commenced in July; the superstructure of one is 11 feet and of the other 5 feet high; and the foundations and plinths of two of the cookhouses thereto are laid. The canteen was commenced in January, and it is now ready for roofing. The four staff serjeants' quarters were commenced in January also; the superstructure of that for the quarter-master serjeant is 10 feet high; and the foundations and plinths of the other quarters are ready for superstructure. The cells (2) were commenced simultaneously with the quarter-guard, and are now ready for occupation. The library and reading and coffee rooms were commenced in May and completed in January. Two wells for the hospital and patcherries, as also l[redacted]dged roads to connect the latter buildings with th[redacted]rracks, have been commenced during the year under [redacted]

Barracks.

Sanctioned allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	92,31[redacted]
Expended in 1865-66	„	92,459

Constructing three temporary Stables for the accommodation of 57 horses for Royal Artillery.

53. *Ahmedabad.* — Work completed.

Sanctioned ..... Rs. 2,358 0 0
Expended ..... „ 2,174 15 10

Constructing (3 sets) Outhouses for the European Barracks.

54. These works are still in progress; the foundations have been got in or nearly so. Woodwork and materials collected.

Estimated ..... Rs. 45,582 0 0
Sanction for 1865-66 ..... „ 30,000 0 0
Expended ..... „ 25,310 6 10

Three (permanent) Stables for the Royal Artillery.

55. Masonry complete; woodwork sawn up, and in course of erection.

Sanction and estimate ..... Rs. 17,691 0 0
Expended ..... „ 14,498 6 4

Adding back Veranda to the Family Quarters of the Royal Artillery.

56. Work completed.

Estimate sanctioned ..... Rs. 7,146 0 0
Expended ..... „ 6,131 15 10

Paving three (3) Persian Barracks with stone.

57. The floors of two barracks have been flagged and completed; stone for the third barrack has been collected and prepared.

Estimate ..... [redacted] 24,888 0 0
Grant ..... [redacted] 20,000 0 0
Expenditure ..... „ [redacted] 9 8

Additions and alterations to the Royal Artillery Hospital.

58. Materials collected only. Work was stopped to allow of the

preparation of a design for an entirely separate ward, in lieu of merely an addition to the present hospital.

Estimate	Rs.	3,650	0	0
Sanction	„	1,000	0	0
Expenditure	„	233	7	4

Constructing permanent Family Quarters for 12 Families Royal Artillery, with Outhouses.

59. The greater part of the masonry has been completed, and the roofing is being put on. Rs. 41,580 have been provided for expenditure during the current year.

Estimate	Rs.	48,020	0	0
Sanction for 1865-66	„	26,000	0	0
Expenditure in 1865-66	„	16,195	8	6

Constructing two temporary Barracks to hold 24 men and 1 Non-Commissioned Officer each.

60. One of these has been completed, and is at present occupied by the troops; the remaining one is about to be completed, and will be ready for occupation in a few days.

Estimate	Rs.	32,160	0	0
Sanction for 1865-66	„	26,000	0	0
Expenditure	„	28,964	14	9

Constructing Solitary Cells for Native Infantry.

61. *Surat.*—Work completed, with the exception of some few trifling items.

Allotment for 1865-66, ...	Rs.	1,806
Expenditure in 1865-66	„	1,683
Saving....	Rs.	123

Renewing brick and chunam floors of the Artillery Hospital at Baroda.

62. Work completed

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	1,632
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	1,492
Saving....	Rs.	140

Making certain additions and alterations to the Quarter Guard occupied by the Battery Royal Artillery at Baroda.

63. Work completed.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	1,228
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	1,108
Saving.....	Rs.	120

Quarters for Sick Officers at Matheran.

64. *Northern Concan.*—Quarters for three officers completed, with the exception of fixtures and fastenings. The general completion of the building will take about three months. Orders have recently been received to finish these buildings.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	100
Expended in 1865-66	,,	73
Balance unexpended	Rs.	27

Constructing two upper-storied Barracks and one range of Patcherries with subsidiary Buildings at Wagnowree.

65. *Poona and Kirkee.*—Owing to dilatoriness on the part of the contractors, the barracks were taken out of the hands of the Bombay Contract and Building Company in the month of November 1865 and carried on departmentally. One barrack will be finished by the end of May and the other by the end of the following month. The Patcherries and out-offices which were undertaken departmentally have been completed.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	82,048
Expended in 1865-66	,,	86,300

Constructing a range of Family Quarters for the European Sappers and Miners at Poona with subsidiary Buildings.

66. These patcherries, which are built to contain 20 families, are finished, and their subsidiary buildings nearly so.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 10,637
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 8,551

Constructing nine lower-storied Barracks at Kirkee, including fittings, &c. . .

67. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 11,859
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 10,232

Paving the floors of the old Barrack at Ghorepooree.

68. Completed. Five barracks have been paved with cut stone.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 15,217
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 15,025

Constructing a Garrison Library at Kirkee.

69. Owing to bad construction it was found necessary to remove the walls of the buildings and to reconstruct them; they have been rebuilt to a height of 12 feet.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 4,152
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 3,678

Erecting Iron Stabling [redacted] the Royal Horse Artillery Kirkee.

70. Iron stabling for 100 horses has been put up, and iron sheds for a similar number ordered from England.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 32,160
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 326

Providing Roof Ventilation to the Family Quarters at Wanowree.

71. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 223
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 209

Constructing Family Quarters for 9 Families of the Garrison Battery at Wanowree.

72. Nearly completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 15,584
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 15,581

Constructing additional four Barracks at Kirkee.

73. Nothing was undertaken in connection with this work during the year under review, the plans being under revision.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 90,986
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 34

Improving the floors of seven Barracks at Kirkee.

74. Pavements of three out of eight barracks have been chisel-dressed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 3,251
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 3,160

Constructing Matron's and Assistant Matron's Quarters at Kirkee.

75. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 5,898
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 5,731

Constructing a temporary Hospital for the 3rd Light Cavalry at Ghorepoorce.

76. [illegible]mpleted; some alterations [illegible]litions were also carried out to th[illegible]ling.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 3,578
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 3,548

Making certain alterations to the Married Men's Quarters at Wanowree and Sappers' Lines.

77. About two-thirds completed.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs. 1,654
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,292

Making certain alterations and additions to the Hospital at Ghorepooree.

78. A new building for a surgery and a dispensary, with alterations and additions to the main building, as recommended by the Sanitary Commission, have been nearly completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 10,741
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 9,818

Constructing a Shed for Sick Carts required for all the Military Regimental Hospitals at Poona and Kirkee.

79. Nearly completed.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs. 1,852
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,727

Constructing 14 half-company temporary Barracks at Poona.

80. Seven of these barracks have been nearly completed, and of the rest five chuppered in; the remaining two are in progress.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 1,52,000
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 11,447

Constructing four temporary Patcherries for 40 Families at Poona.

81. About three-fourths of the work has been executed.

Allotment for 18[redacted]6 ..... Rs. 78,306
Expended in 18[redacted]..... „ 2,189

Improving th[redacted]e of the Barracks, Fam[redacted]rters, and Hospital at Ghorepooree.

82. Ten barracks have been provided with sheet iron [redacted]es gutters.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 22,985
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 3,000

Making certain Improvements to the Buildings at Kirkee recommended by the Sanitary Commission.

83. Nothing was done to this work in 1865-66 beyond making arrangements for commencing it, the sanction having been received in April.

Allotment for 1865-66.....Rs. 15,046
Expended in 1865-66 .....

Completing the flooring of the upper-story of the Horse Artillery Barracks at Wanowree.

84. The remark against the preceding work applies to this.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 1,088
Expended in 1865-66 ....

Building new Huts for the 22nd Regiment and the Sappers and Miners at Poona and Kirkee.

85. Eight blocks of huts, affording accommodation for 240 sepoys, with quarters for 12 native officers for the 22nd Regiment at Poona, and 11 blocks containing accommodation for 266 native sappers, with quarters for five native commissioned officers at Kirkee, have been built. This work was ordered on emergency and commenced before sanction was received.

Expended in 1865-66..... Rs. 48,059

Supplying Water from river to Plunge-Bath.

86. *Kirkee.*—[redacted]leted.

[redacted]otment for 1865-66..... Rs 1,307
[redacted]xpenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,004

87. *Poona Districts.*—One barrack was built in 1864-65; the other reported as half finished in last year's concise report has been completed.

Two new Barracks with Out-houses at Poorundhur.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 8,589
Sanctioned in Government Resolution
No. $\frac{18 \text{ M.W.}}{68}$ of 11th January 1866 .... „ 6,280

Rs. 14,869
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 14,581

88. The portion unfinished when the last year's report was sent has been completed.

Apothecary's and Apprentices' Quarters at Poorundhur.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 2,385
Sanctioned in Government Resolution
No. $\frac{18 \text{ M.W.}}{68}$ of the 11th January 1866.. „ 1,038

Rs. 3,423
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 3,423

89. Barrack No. 1 (a chuppered building) was destroyed by fire in March 1865. A plan and estimate were submitted in May 1865 for rebuilding a new one, and the work, which was sanctioned by Government in Resolution No. $\frac{339 \text{ M. W.}}{2185}$ of 14th October 1865, commenced in November 1865, and completed before the termination of the official year. The building is of cou[redacted]ubble masonry, roughly dressed [redacted] the outer f[redacted] and [redacted]th a double-tiled roof; it accommodates 30 [redacted]ving each 77 superficial feet.

Constructing a Barrack at Poorundhur in lieu of one destroyed by fire.

Amount sanctioned..... Rs. 14,[redacted]
Amount expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 14,[redacted]

90. At the suggestion of the President of the Sanitary Commission some huts near the bazaar were removed, and the sum undermentioned paid on account of compensation; the work was carried out by the officer commanding at Poorundhur.

Removal of Huts near the Bazaar at Poorundhur.

Amount sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 3,466
Amount expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 3,466

91. *Belgaum.*—The school and orderly-rooms with staff serjeants' quarters, which were in the last report stated to be in progress, have been brought to completion.

Stables and subsidiary buildings for the Royal Artillery in Camp.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs. 5,000
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 6,731

92. These consist of a workshop, forge, guard-rooms for horse lines, and quarters (detached) for two staff serjeants. The regimental magazine only remains to be built; this was commenced but suspended at the request of the local military authorities, the building not being immediately required.

Additional subsidiary buildings for Royal Artillery.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 9,416
Expenditure up to 30th April 1866.... „ 9,226

93. The foundations, superstructure, and woodwork of roofing of these buildings are completed [redacted] they will be ready for occupa[redacted]t is trusted, before the rains comme[redacted]

[redacted]wo new Staff Serjeants' Quarters for European Infantry.

[redacted]lotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 5,612
[redacted]penditure in 1865-66..... „ 5,130

Bathrooms to Washhouses of Baracks in Fort and Cantonment.

94. Nearly completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 3,518
Expenditure in 1865-66..... ,, 3,237

Temporary Barracks for European Infantry.

95. Three barracks of temporary construction above the plinths with permanent foundation and plinths, and 2 purely temporary barracks were commenced, and considerable progress had been made at the termination of the official year. The 3 temporary barracks on permanent plinths are designed in accordance with the most recent standard plans received for an upper-storied barrack.

The purely temporary barracks were ordered to be erected in exact accordance with the design supplied for the Poona barracks, a description of which was submitted to Government and approved.

Expenditure in 1865-66..... Rs. 59,652

Constructing a Retail Shop to the end of the Canteen of the European Infantry Barracks at Belgaum.

96. The building is of ordinary construction and needs no special remark.

Sanctioned amount for 1865-66 .... Rs. 1,388
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 1,335

Restoring the Shapoor Aqueduct.

97. *Ahmednuggur.*—9,562 running feet of clearing and removing old and replacing new earthenware piping, with excavation in earth and refilling do., ha[illegible] been completed. [illegible]d gallery to the extent of 4,820 feet has been c[illegible]ut and repaired.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 12,4[illegible]
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 8,7[illegible]

98. The female ward hospital, with the exception of paving, has been completed, and other improvements to subsidiary buildings have been made. The major portion of the works in connection with the above is in abeyance, pending instructions and sanction of revised designs which have to be prepared according to the Sanitary Commission's report, some of the plans and estimates of which have been submitted, and the remainder are under preparation and will shortly be sent in.

Barracks for Royal Horse Artillery.

Allotment for 1865-1866	Rs.	40,813
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	21,222

99. This work was commenced in February 1866, and the walls of 4 cookrooms are nearly completed, roofing, &c. being in preparation.

Alterations and improvements to Cookrooms, Cavalry Lines.

Sanctioned amount for 1865-1866..	Rs.	17,456
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	3,465

100. There are 12 barracks, the flooring of 8 of which has now been completed, 6 having been done during the last two years. On the recommendation of the Sanitary Commission a better description of paving than that originally proposed for the barrack-room has been provided, and of course at an increased cost, which will render it necessary to revise the estimate.

Paving Floors of Cavalry Barracks.

Allotment for 1865-1866	Rs.	5,465
Additional sanction	,,	2,017
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	10,094

101. These buildings were in a measure suspended for some time, owi[redacted] a reference made by the Military authorities relative to the confined nature of

[redacted]s for 500 Horses of

[redacted] PUB

the blocks completed in accordance with the original design. An amended plan was called for and submitted, in which the width of the centre passage between the two rows of horses was increased from 4 to 6 feet, besides giving an additional foot of width to the space, viz. 7 feet, to be occupied by the horses. Three stables have been completed according to the amended design, and a considerable quantity of materials collected for the further progress of the work.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 15,035
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 19,950

Temporary Barrack for 21 men of the G-14 Royal Artillery.

102. *Sholapoor.*—The object of this work was to provide additional temporary accommodation for 21 men of the G-14 Royal Artillery to admit of each man having the regulated superficial space allotted to him.

Expended in 1865-66 ..... Rs. 7,601

Plunge-Bath for European Infantry.

103. *Sattara.*—This building, which is situated in the Government garden, and derives its supply of water from the well in that place, has been found to afford much recreation to the men of the detachment of the 4th Foot; the bath is 30′ × 15,′ with a depth at the two ends of 4 and 6 feet respectively; there is a dressing room (15′ × 10′) at one end of the building fitted with pegs, &c. on which to hang the men's clothes.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 3,900
Expenditure in [redacted]-66 ..... „ 4,328

Improvements to [redacted] Range.

104. Two large butts (100′ × 8′ × 8′) have been erected on a convenient spot in the vicinity of camp, and the ground le[redacted] and marked out to obtain a clear range of 900 yards.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 3,454
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 2,793

Lavatories for the European Barracks.

105. Four buildings (9′ × 8′), one for each barrack, have been erected; the walls are 14 feet high, and cisterns, containing 300 gallons, formed of teak have been provided, with the requisite apparatus for supplying shower-baths for the men, which were made use of to a considerable extent during the hot weather.

Sanctioned amount for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 3,360
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 2,531

Temporary Barracks for the accommodation of 48 men.

106. This building is composed of two dormitories and one day room, built to afford the requisite superficies for each person.

Sanctioned amount for 1865-66..... Rs. 24,753
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 19,228

New Outposts for the detachments of the Sind Horse at Goranaree, Sunree, Toj, Sooee, and Kusmore on the Frontier of Upper Sind.

107. *Sind.*—The outposts at Sunree and Kusmore, each affording quarters for 60 sowars, and stabling for the same number of horses, with quarter-guard, non-commissioned officers' quarters, as well as the outposts at Goranaree and Toj, accommodating 26 men with stabling, &c., will be completed by the 1st May 1866. The outpost at Sooee alone remains to be completed. This is the largest, and [redacted] designed to accommodate 100 sowars and 50 rank a[redacted]e of Jacob's Rifles, hospital, quarter-guards, quarters for native officers and hospital assistant, &c., being provided. Wells, 20 feet diameter, have been sunk at all the posts. The sinking of wells has been attended with serious difficulty, one of

the wells at Sooee having been sunk to a depth of 70 feet through very hard soil before water was reached. The Executive Engineer Upper Sind reports that the progress of the works at Sooee has been delayed owing to the difficulty in procuring proper brick earth, which had to be brought a distance of 18 miles on camels.

Expenditure during the year 1865-66 .. Rs. 51,240

A road to connect these outposts is under construction. Rupees 4,400 have been spent during the year.

Additions to the Royal Artillery Barracks at Kurrachee.

108. The following works have been commenced and completed at Kurrachee during the year:—

	Expenditure.
Quarters for an assistant apothecary and 2 apprentices attached to the Royal Artillery hospital.....	Rs. 6,806
Quarters for 4 staff serjeants, Royal Artillery	„ 14,153
Skittle-shed and bowling-alley for the Royal Artillery	„ 2,855

Sick Stables for Royal Artillery; and Guard Room for Europeans in the Fort, Hydrabad.

109. At Hydrabad the following buildings have been constructed:—

Stables for the sick horses of the Royal Artillery at a cost of	Rs. 3,222
A guard-room for Europeans in the fort at an expenditure of	„ 3,350

[redacted]DNANCE.

Quarters for Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and subordinates.

110. *Aden.*—Superstructur[redacted] of quarters raised to roofing, a[redacted] rafters fixed. Work comm[redacted] this year.

Expended in 1865-66 ..... Rs. 16,120
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 16,000

Reserve Powder Magazine at Durub-el-Hosh.

111. Commenced this year; arching and superstructure to springing completed.

Expended in 1865-66 ..... Rs. 19,020
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 19,000

A Veranda Shed at Isthmus Arsenal for Guns and Limbers.

112. Squared timber procured from Bombay.

Expended in 1865-66 ..... Rs. 14,000
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 10,000

113. *Ahmedabad.*—Operations have been confined to cutting up the woodwork, the question of the site not having been settled. No other work was put in hand. Rupees 3,500 have been provided in the Budget for expenditure in 1866-67.

Constructing a Powder Magazine to hold 25,000lbs. of Powder.

Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 5,200 0 0
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 962 8 0

114. *Kirkee.*—Seventeen buildings completed; 8 in progress; the whole of the machinery has not yet arrived, nor is any arrangement being yet made for the necessary supply of water.

Gunpowder Factory.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 2,50,000
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,15,584

COMMISSARIAT

Erecting a 4-ton Travelling [illegible] at the Pier of Obstruction the Commissariat Department.

115. *Aden.*—Work commenced and completed this year.

Expended in 1865-66 ..... Rs. 2,080
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... ,, 2,430

Commissariat Storeroom.

116. *Mount Aboo.*—Was completed in January 1866.

Sanctioned allotment for 1865-66 .... Rs. 6,437
Expended in 1865-66 .... ,, 6,420

Barrack Store.

117. Was commenced in February, but its progress was delayed in consequence of the then existing difficulty of obtaining sites for the manufacture of bricks. The superstructure of the building is about 3 feet high.

Sanctioned allotment for 1865-66 ..., Rs. 2,412
Expended in 1865-66..... ,, 576

New Steam Bakery, including additional buildings required to complete it.

118. *Poona.*—Completed, with the exception of the additional buildings, which are more than half finished.

Allotment for 1865-1866... ..... Rs. 6,013
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 4,312

Verandas to the Commissariat Storeroom.

119. Nearly completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 2,369
Expenditure in 1865-66..... ,, 1,830

MILITARY FINANCE OFFICES.

Hotel Building for Mil[redacted] Finance Offices.

120. Most of the alterations required to make the building suitable for the offices have been completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 5,000
Expenditure in 1865-66..... ,, 5,000

CIVIL BUILDINGS—REVENUE.

Putting up Steam Travelling Cranes at the Town Custom House Bunder.

121. *Bombay.*—Two five-ton cranes were received from England in the month of December 1865, and have been erected on the Town Custom House Wharf.

1st sanctioned amount	Rs.	1,100
2nd do. do.	„	910
	Rs.	2,010
Expended in 1865-66	„	2,190

Reclamation between the Dockyard and Apollo Pier for the site of the new Post Office and Telegraph Office.

122. This reclamation is 4½ acres in extent, and is intended to be the site of the new Post Office. The sea wall face is 365 feet in length, with a re-entering basin 100′ × 50′, with a flight of stone steps for the express use of officers of rank and all officers on duty in uniform. About three-fourths of the walling and two-thirds of the filling-in has been done by the Contract and Building Company. It has been recommended to Government to break the contract.

Amount of contract	Rs.	2,80,380
Allotment for 1865-66	„	2,07,630
Expended in 1865-66	„	1,28,250

Fitting an iron Tank in the Basin with a shed over it, between the Gridiron Slip and the Breakwater in the Dockyard, for the Telegraph Department.

123. This shed was completed, with the exception of putting on tiles on the roof, but owing to the striking of the tank, from want of sufficient ballast in it, against the posts during the high tides in the month of March 1866, the whole structure was put out of order, and the shed has in consequence been removed. It is not now required by the Marine authorities.

Sanctioned for 1865-66..... Rs. 1,770
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,280

Cutcherry complete with subsidiary buildings and enclosure wall and Officers' quarters over entrance gate at Morassa.

124. *Ahmedabad.*—This building is in a forward state, and will be finished completely by the end of June or middle of July. Rs. 3,651 have been provided in the Budget for 1866-67.

Estimate	Rs.	19,253	0	0
Sanctioned for 1865-66	„	15,590	0	0
Expenditure in 1865-66	„	12,872	10	1

Cutcherry complete with subsididary buildings and enclosure wall at Sanund.

125. Will be completed by the end of June; the masonry is completed, and the materials for the roofing collected. Rs. 3,955 provided for in 1866-67.

Estimate	Rs.	12,760	0	0
Sanctioned for 1865-66	„	8,805	0	0
Expended in 1865-66	„	8,461	0	4

Assistant Collector's House and Cutcherry and Outhouses at Godra.

126. *Kaira.*—In progress, and will be completed before the monsoon.

Budget estimate ..... Rs. 16,943
Actual expenditure ..... „ 9,943

Balance.... Rs. 7,000

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Mehmoodabad.

127. In progress, but will not be completed before the monsoon.

Budget estimate ..... Rs. 10,391
Actual expenditure ..... „ 1,046

Balance.... Rs. 9,34[illegible]

Dwelling-house for the Suzadar and Carcoons at Jeao Salt Works.

128. *Surat.*—Foundations filled in, plinth and three-quarters of superstructure completed, all woodwork ready.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 5,755
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 4,132

Balance.... Rs. 1,623

Fitting up new Wooden Shelves for the Dufter Room in the Collector's Cutcherry at Broach.

129. Work completed.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs. 2,040
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 2,015

Saving.... Rs. 25

Additions and alterations to the Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Pimpulnair.

130. *Khandeish.*—Have been nearly completed, and at an expenditure during the year of Rupees 1,971.

Constructing a Mahalkurry's Cutcherry with subsidiary Buildings at Tulloda.

131. Commenced in February 1866, and Rs. 2,613 have been spent principally in collection of material.

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Mahim.

132. *Northern Concan.*—Not commenced; the allotment for the expenditure shown is the [redacted] of advertisement for tenders.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 14,847
Expenditure in 1865-66..... „ 4

Balance unexpended.... Rs. 14,843

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Panwell.

133. Not commenced; materials collected at site.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	14,847
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	931
Balance unexpended	Rs.	13,916

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Bassein.

134. About half of the foundations excavated and filled in.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	14,847
Expended in 1865-66	,,	2,746
Balance unexpended	Rs.	12,101

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Kurjut.

135. Foundations, plinth, and one-third superstructure finished. The roof will be put on before the setting in of the monsoon; woodwork nearly ready.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	15,000
Expended in 1865-66	,,	5,005
Balance unexpended	Rs.	9,995

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Mangaum.

136. Sanction received very late in the season. One-fourth of the foundations excavated and materials collected at site.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	14,847
Expended in 1865-66	,,	1,005
Balance unexpended	Rs.	13,842

Custom House at Karunja.

137. Superstructure and ro[illegible] completed, doors and win[illegible] fixed. Finished.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 1,273
Expended during 1865-66 ..... „ 1,238

Saving.... Rs. 35

Custom House at Alibaug.

138. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 303
Expenditure during 1865-66 ..... „ 800

Saving.... Rs. 3

Quarters for the Customs' Establishment at Rymoordhey.

139. The buildings as originally designed are completed, but the Customs authorities desire the roof of the veranda to be double tiled.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs. 2,072
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 1,787

Balance unexpended.... Rs. 285

Post Office at Rurtoondee.

140. Roof put on, doors, windows, and a letter box fixed. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs. 735
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 735

Fouzdar's Cutcherry at Khundalla.

141. *Poona District.*—Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 6,401
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 6,401

New Treasury Room for Collector's Cutcherry at Ahmedgur.

142. *Ahmednuggur.*—Nearly completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 3,554
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 3,356

143. This building, originally the property of the Irregular Cavalry, was purchased by Government to be converted into a Mamlutdar's cutcherry. Completed.

Alterations and additions to Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Seroor.

Allotment for 1865-66.....Rs 2,047
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 2,021

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Sawurgaum.

144. *Nassick.*—Completed.

Sanctioned amount for 1865-66 .....Rs. 12,182
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 7,867

Lock-up for Mamlutdar's and Fouzdar's Cutcherry at Sholapoor.

145. *Sholapoor.*—Completed during the year.

Allotment for 1865-66.....Rs. 7,118
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 7,117

Mamlutdar's Cutcherries at Jehoor, Bagewarce, and Sindjee.

146. The cutcherry at Jehoor is nearly completed, and two-fifths of the other two, which have been transferred to the Executive Engineer, Kulladghee.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 25,926
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 21,920

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Etta.

147. *Sattara.*—Alterations have been made to provide accommodation for the offices of the Mamlutdar and Police Magistrate.

Expenditure in 18[redacted]66 .....Rs. 2,487

Renewing Mehra Mamlutdar's Cutcherry.

148. A large portion of the old building was destroyed by fire, and in making the necessary restoration opportunity was taken to build anew the [redacted]

facing two sides of the quadrangle, and of providing accommodation for the Mamlutdar's and Carkoon's offices, &c.

Expended in 1865-66 .....Rs. 2,010

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry with Tower at Belgaum.

149. *Belgaum.*—Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 4,000
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 4,829

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry with Tower at Khanapoor.

150. Superstructure in progress.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs. 6,000
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 5,934

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Sowudutty.

151. Superstructure in progress.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 7,000
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 4,872

Record Room to the Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Budamee.

152. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs. 2,164
Expenditure in 186-665 ..... ,, 2,105

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Hoongoond.

153. *Kulladghee.*—Two-thirds completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 8,000
Expenditure about ..... ,, 8,000

154. *Canara.*—Completed with the exception of the roofing over the outhouses. The cutcherry is an upper-storied building situated close to the sea-, and owing to the fact of its having been built on e work has cost considerably more than was first ted. It provides accommodation for the Collector,

Collector's Cutcherry with houses at Carwar.

his Assistants, and office establishment on the upper story, while the Deputy Collector with his establishment and treasury are accommodated in the lower. It is "pucka" built throughout; the masonry work, with the exception of a small portion which is burnt brick and lime, is of laterite and lime, the walls being plastered inside and out with chunam. All the woodwork in floors, roof, doors, windows, staircases, &c. is teak, and the roof is double tiled, with ridge, hips, and leaves set in chunam.

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Carwar.

154A. Commenced and completed during the year.

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Hullial.

155. Owing to the difficulty of procuring labour, consequent on the unhealthiness of the district and the change of site, the work has not progressed very satisfactorily; a large amount of materials has, however, been collected, and the superstructure is now approaching completion.

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Coompta.

156. Completed with all the subsequent additions and alterations.

Bungalow for an Assistant Collector at Sircy.

157. Purchased for Rupees 3,500.

Post Office at Poorundhur.

158. *Poona Districts.*—The remainder of the roof work has been completed this year.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 453
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 442

A Cutcherry for the Mookhtyarkar at Shahbunder in the Kurrachee Collectorate, with Treasury and Lines for Police.

159. Were in process construction, and will prob be finished in May 1866.

Expenditure during the year 1865-66.. Rs. 4,0

GENERAL.

160. *Bombay.*—This work has been contracted for by the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, and with the exception of inner fittings, the whole of the work has been completed.

Lighting the Government Houses at Parell and Malabar Point with Gas.

Sanctioned for 1865-66..... Rs. 24,600
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 13,010

161. Two semicircular iron arches 32′ wide, supported on iron wire columns 3′ in diameter and 20′ high, have been put up to support creepers.

Putting up iron wire arches for creepers in the Government Garden at Parell.

1st Sanction..... Rs. 2,060
2nd do. ..... „ 170
Rs. 2,230
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 2,230

162. *Northern Concan.*—The ceiling of the main building whitewashed and painted. Superstructure of the outhouses finished and the roof put on. Completed.

Public Buildings at Matheran.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 872
Expenditure in 1865-66..... „ 872

163. *Poona.*—The house has been built up to the plinth. Staff quarters Nos. 1 and 2 nearly finished.

New Government House at Gunnesh Khind, including quarters for the Staff, &c.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 3,50,000
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 47,517

out Garden at Go- House Gunnesh

164. In progress.

Allotment for 1865-66 ....Rs. 4,085
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 4,085

Temporary buildings near Government House at Gunnesh Khind, including Sheds for Escort.

165. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 4,129
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 3,449

Wooden Bungalow for Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at Gunnesh Khind.

166. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 7,899
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 7,729

Bungalow for the Superintendent of the Cinchona Plantation at Lingmulla.

167. *Sattara.*—The accommodation provided consists of 4 rooms one 18′ × 14′, the other 14′ × 14′, with bathrooms and the necessary outhouses for servants. Corrugated iron has, by permission, been substituted for the tiled roof originally proposed.

Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... Rs. 6,822

Propagating House for Cinchona Plantation at Lingmulla.

168. This is also a permanent building covered with iron sheet roofing.

Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... Rs. 1,913

Leper Ward at Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

169. *Bombay.*—The Archi[tectural] Executive Engineer [Sur]veyor reports:—

" This building is the gift of the Honourable Mr. [Jam]tomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. The main building [con]of two large wards (27½′ × 19½′), and two sma[ller] (24′ × 19½′), with open corridors 11 feet in width in [front]

and rear and 10 feet in width at the ends ; in the two front angles of the corridors there are two bathrooms (12′ × 12′), and in the rear angles two necessaries of similar size, including passages partitioned off. There is also a carriage porch covering 32′ × 20′, with three open archways on clustered columns similar to the arches of the corridors, and a carriage archway of similar construction affording a clear way of 10 feet in width between the plinths of the bases. The architecture of the building is early English of the 2nd period, and its construction is of irregular coursed Breccia rubble with calcareous sandstone dressing. The roof over rooms are open timber frame worked of a pitch of 45° to 60°, covered in with $\frac{3}{4}$″ tongued and grooved planking, and corrugated iron ornamented with cast iron galvanized crestings, with wrought iron bannerets and finials painted maroon, with points oil-gilded. The flat roof over corridors and porch consist of thin slabs of Porebunder stone, with concrete and Portland cement over teak joists. The floors are Minton's plain tiles throughout. The work is just completed. There is also a detached building in plan 3 sides of a rectangle, containing 9 rooms (each 10′ × 10′), with a veranda all round 5′ wide.

Sanctioned amount for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 43,890
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 43,880

Constructing Drains in the compound of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

170. 935 running feet of covered slab drain 12″ × 15″ have been constructed in the Hospital compound to drain off waste water from the privies, cookhouses, &c. into the street sewer.

The work was let by contract, and has been completed.

Sanctioned amount for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 6,610
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 5,140

171. 605½ running feet, partly 2″ and partly 1½″ of wrought iron, and 974 running feet of lead service pipe, varying from 1″ to ½″, have been laid on to supply water to the Hospital premises.

Laying on Vehar Water to the European General Hospital in Fort George.

Sanctioned amount for 1865-66 .... Rs. 1,780
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,360

171A. The additions and alterations to the officers' quarters have been completed, and the work in the barrack-room just commenced.

Making additions and alterations to the Officers' Quarters at Fort George for accommodating the Medical Officers of the European General Hospital, and also to the Soldiers' Barrack to convert it into an Hospital, and laying on Vehar Water to the new General Hospital.

Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 19,790
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 2,460

172. *Aden.*—Starving poor have been employed on levelling Tawell avalley, and excavating 2 channels to carry off the rain-water that descends from the hills after heavy rain.

Famine Relief Works.

Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 21,510
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 21,510

173. The sides of the channels excavated by the starving poor have been pitched with stone, and masonry bunds in the beds of the channels constructed every 30 feet. Work is completed, and was commenced this year.

Pitching the sides of Channels in Tawella Valley.

Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 7,260
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 4,690

174. *Surat.*—Varnished teak venetian shutters, [illegible] brass fixtures and fasten[illegible] Work completed.

Cawasjee Jehangeer Hospital, inserting Venetian Windows.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 2,000
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 2,000

175. *Poona.*—The walls are ready for the roofing, which has lately arrived from England. The building was commenced in the year 1863.

David Sassoon Hospital.

Allotment ..... Rs. 1,50,000
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 82,292

Palisade enclosure to the Building used as a Lunatic Asylum.

176. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 674
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 30

Alterations to Camp Residency.

177. *Aden.*—Commenced and completed this official year.

Expended in 1865-66 ..... Rs. 5,770
Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... „ 5,700

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Burialground in Holkat's Bay.

178. Commenced and carried out this year.

Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 5,450
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 5,150

179. *Surat.*—The old covering of flat tiles has been removed from the roof, and corrugated iron sheets substituted. The planking underneath has been repaired, and the whole of the woodwork of the roof varnished inside. Work completed.

Providing iron corrugated sheets to the roof of the English Church at Broach.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 1,155
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,244
Excess.... Rs. 89

all to a Burialground at awul.

180. *Khandeish.*—Is three-fourths finished. Rs. 5,558 have been spent on it in the year.

Wall to a Burialground at Dhurrungaum.

181. Is more than half finished. Rs. 1,905 have been spent during the year.

Church.

182. *Kirkee.*—Walls built to an average height of 4 feet. The work has been suspended pending sanction to a revised plan which Mr. Paris has been called on to prepare.

Allotment ..... Rs. 55,490
Expended in 1865-66 ..... ,, 6,441

Roman Catholic Chapel.

183. Built up to plinth. Suspended pending sanction to revised plan.

Allotment ..... Rs. 10,978
Expended in 1865-66 ..... ,, 316

St. Paul's Church.

184. *Poona.*—Completed to the roof line.

Allotment ..... Rs. 28,793
Expended in 1865-66 ..... ,, 43,064

Additions and alterations to Chapel at Ghorepooree.

185. Completed.

Allotment ..... Rs. 5,855
Expended ..... ,, 5,855

Enclosing new Burialground with wall, and connecting the same by road with Deadhouse, Ghorepooree.

186. Completed.

Allotment ..... Rs. 1,323
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 613

Church at Poorundhur.

187. *Poona District.*—Ornamental woodwork f trusses and ornamental iron rid ing for the roof has been fi Completed.

Allotment ..... Rs. 1,582
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 1,581

Replacing zinc tiled roof of Kundalla Church by corrugated iron one.

188. Materials have been collected.

Allotment ..... Rs. 2,275
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 864

189. *Belgaum.*—Superstructure three-fourths ready.

Church in the Cantonment of Belgaum.

The Church is intended to afford 700 sittings; it was first commenced in the year 1857, but little work effected until the year under review; it has been found necessary to revise the estimate.

Allotment ..... Rs. 26,675
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... ,, 20,246

JUDICIAL.

190. *Bombay.*—The upper story consists of four wards, the two centre ones are to be 12′ 4½″ × 12′ × 11′, and those at the two ends 13′ 7½″ × 12′ × 11′ and 17′ 7½″ × 12′ × 11′ respectively, interior dimensions, with a closed veranda in front and rear, 8′ 3″ wide. The front and rear veranda walls are to be supported on teak beams resting on cutstone pillars 2′ × 2′ × 10′ high. The work has been given in contract. The joists of the main rooms have been put up, and the roof timber is being prepared.

Adding an upper story, and making certain alterations and additions to the ground-floor of Female Prisoners' Cells in the County Jail.

Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 7,000
Expended in 1865-66 ..... ,, 7,000

191. There being no separate bath and privy accommodation for European and Native prisoners, nine bathrooms and four privies have been added to the criminal and civil sides of the

oviding additional Bath- and Privy accommoda- nd laying on the Vehar to all the Bathrooms in ounty Jail.

Jail. 1458 running feet lead service pipes have also been laid on to all the bathrooms and privies.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 5,610
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 4,550

Enclosing the ground on the North side of the House of Correction.

192. The open ground on the north of the House of Correction is proposed to be enclosed with a rubble masonry wall 11′ high above the ground, to admit of the employment of convicts in breaking stones for road metal. The wall has been raised to a height of 4½′ above the plinth.

Sanctioned ..... Rs. 5,000
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 4,880

Lock-up and Guard-room for Europeans at Bhosawul.

193. *Khandeish.*—This building has been completed, and during the year Rs. 2,335 were spent; some slight additions and alterations have been found necessary, and some further ones will probably be required.

Certain Police Stations in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

194. *Ahmedabad.*—The undermentioned stations have been completed, viz. at Surkej, Beyud, Sanund, Dholka, and stables at Dholka.

Estimate ..... Rs. 7,559 0 0
Sanctioned in 1865-66 ..... „ 4,561 0 0
Expenditure ..... „ 4,577 5 10

Police Stations at Morassa and Sanund.

195. Work in forward state will be completed by end of Jun Rs. 2,894 provided in budget 1866-67.

Estimate ..... Rs. 11,298
Sanction in 1865-66 ..... „ 8,249
Expenditure ..... „ 8,569 1

196. *Northern Concan.*—

Police Station at Mullianee. Foundations completed; plinth in course of construction.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 2,735
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 641

Balance unexpended.... Rs. 2,094

Police Station at Sunjan. 197. Foundation excavated.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 2,735
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 390

Balance unexpended.... Rs. 2,345

198. Foundation and plinth completed. Superstructure nearly finished. Woodwork of doors, windows, and roof is being prepared at Tanna. The roof will be put on before the rains set in.

Police Station at Chouk.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs. 5,868
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 4,897

Balance unexpended.... Rs. 971

199. Foundations, plinth, and superstructure finished, woodwork of the roof nearly ready, and will be put on before the setting in of the monsoon.

Police Station at Campoolee.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 5,868
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 4,335

Balance unexpended .... Rs. 1,533

200. Foundations, plinth, and superstructure finished, woodwork nearly ready, roof expected to be put on before the setting in of the monsoon.

Police Station at Oorun.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 5,868
Expended during 1865-66 ..... „ 5,512

Balance unexpended .... Rs. 356

Police Station at Warra.

201. Woodwork being prepared in Tanna.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs. 5,868
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 540

Balance unexpended .... Rs. 5,328

Police Station at Wassind.

202. Foundations and plinth finished, and the superstructure nearly so. Woodwork about half finished.

Allotment for 1865-66.... ..... Rs. 3,627
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 2,167

Balance unexpended .... Rs. 1,460

Police Station at Manickpoor.

203. The whole superstructure raised and the roof put on; chunam plaster to walls laid. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs. 1,939
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,939

Police Station at Nowlee.

204. The whole of the superstructure raised; roof nearly ready.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 1,925
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,048

Balance unexpended.... Rs. 877

Police Station at Boysur.

205. The whole of th[illegible] perstructure has been finishe[illegible] roof put on.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	2,105
Expended in 1865-66	,,	1,463
Balance unexpended....	Rs.	642

Police Station at Verar.

206. Foundations, plinth, and superstructure completed; woodwork of roof nearly ready.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	1,540
Expended in 1865-66	,,	789
Balance unexpended....	Rs.	751

Constructing Police Lines at Bulsar.

207. Foundations and plinth completed. Superstructure nearly completed. Doors, windows, and woodwork of roofs all ready, and roof fixing commenced.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	13,466
Expended in 1865-66	,,	10,380
Balance unexpended....	Rs.	3,086

Alterations and additions to City Jail.

208. *Poona.*—Completed.

Allotment	Rs.	1,712
Expended in 1865-66	,,	1,429

Police Lines at Carwar.

209. *Canara.*—Completed. The block of buildings consists of the following:—

9 pendalls for sepoys.
2 ditto for native non-commissioned officers.
1 quarter for native commandant.
1 hospital.
1 quarter for hospital assistant.
1 quarter-guard.
1 magazine.

Police Pendalls at Sholapoor.

210. *Sholapoor.*—One block has been completed and a portion of another.

Allotment.....	Rs. 7,193
Expended in 1865-66.....	„ 4,959

Temporary quarters for Judge's Establishment at Carwar.

211. *Canara.*—Completed.

Temporary Jail at Carwar.

212. Completed.

Temporary Residence for the Judge at Carwar.

213. A wooden building, purchased in Bombay, of American design, and composed of American pine and dealwood, has been put up at Carwar, but the material is not well suited for a locality abounding in white ants; its original cost has been excessive, and before it is ready for occupation the expenditure will equal what would have been needed for a permanent bungalow. A residence was, however, required to be immediately supplied, hence the necessity for the purchase.

Courts for Moonsiffs at Halla and Hydrabad in the Hydrabad Collectorate, and Larkhana in the Shikarpoor Collectorate.

214. *Sind.*—Have been constructed from Court funds at an aggregate cost of Rs. 8,552.

Lines for 100 Rural Police at Shikarpoor.

215. *Shikarpoor.*—Have been nearly completed, and considerable alterations and improvements made to the Shikarpoor Jail at a cost of Rs. 6,348.

EDUCATIONAL.

Elphinstone College.

216. *Bombay.*—The ground floor of the Elphinstone College has been completed, with the exception of the angle bu

tresses front and rear windows in wings, and the end corridors, which are two-thirds completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ....Rs. 2,00,000
Expended in 1865-66.....,, 1,47,510

Constructing a Training School at Ahmedabad, contributed by Mr. Premchund.

217. *Ahmedabad.*—The site has been paid for, material collected, and the foundation benches excavated. Rs. 50,000 have been provided in the budget for 1866-67.

Estimate.....	Rs.	76,366	0	0
Sanctioned in 1865-66.....	,,	34,000	0	0
Expenditure	,,	35,333	11	4

Constructing School House for 200 Boys at Unklesur.

218. *Surat.*—Foundations excavated and filled in, plinth raised, superstructure completed. All frames of doors and windows fixed, and half of the roof put up.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 9,212
Expended in 1865-66 ..... ,, 6,048

Balance....Rs. 3,164

Constructing School House for 200 Boys at Bulsar.

219. Superstructure complete. Doors, windows, and all woodwork of the roof ready for fixing.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 9,212
Expended in 1865-66 ..... ,, 4,536

Balance....Rs. 4,676

Constructing School House for 150 Boys at Kuttarganm.

220. Work completed.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	6,633
Expended in 1865-66	„	6,883
Excess	Rs.	250

Constructing School House for 150 Boys at Chicklee.

221. Foundations and plinth finished; superstructure in progress; woodwork ready.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	6,633
Expended in 1865-66	„	2,507
Balance	Rs.	4,126

Constructing School House for 150 Boys at Mandvee.

222. Foundation, plinth, and superstructure completed; doors and window frames fixed; sashes made, but not fixed; roofing completed; chunam flooring and colour-washing in progress.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	6,633
Expended in 1865-66	„	6,662
Excess....	Rs.	29

Constructing School House for 100 Boys at Oolpar.

223. Foundation, plinth, and superstructure completed; doors and window frames fixed; sashes made but not fixed; roofing completed, chunam flooring and colour-washing in progress.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	4,872
Expended in 1865-66	„	4,727
Balance....	Rs.	145

224. Foundation, plinth, and superstructure completed; doors and window frames fixed; sashes made, but not fixed; roofing completed; chunam flooring and colour-washing in progress.

Constructing School House for 75 Boys at Elao.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	3,343
Expended in 1865-66	„	3,273
Balance....	Rs.	70

225. Foundations excavated and filled in, plinth raised, two-thirds superstructure run up; all frames of doors and windows fixed; sashes and woodwork of roof ready.

Constructing School House for 75 Boys at Dewa.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	3,343
Expended in 1865-66	„	1,924
Balance....	Rs.	1,419

226. Foundation, plinth, and superstructure completed; roofing in progress; doors and window frames fixed, and sashes ready.

Constructing School House for 75 Boys at Jeelalpore.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	3,343
Expended in 1865-66	„	2,729
Balance....	Rs.	614

227. Foundations excavated and filled in, plinth raised, nearly half superstructure run up, 4 frames of doors and 2 of windows fixed, woodwork of roof in progress.

Constructing School House Kutpore.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	3,343
Expended in 1865-66	,,	1,478
Balance	Rs.	1,865

Constructing School House at Hansote.

228. Foundations filled in, plinth and two-thirds of superstructure run up; woodwork in progress.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	3,343
Expended in 1865-66	,,	1,924
Balance....	Rs.	1,419

Constructing School House at Jumboosur for 150 Boys.

229. Work completed with the exception of a few trifling items.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	6,633
Expended in 1865-66	,,	6,511
Balance....	Rs.	122

Constructing School House at Tankaria Sitpore for 150 Boys.

230. Foundations filled in, plinth raised, and superstructure nearly completed; doors and windows and woodwork of roof prepared.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	6,633
Expended in 1865-66	,,	3,116
Balance....	Rs.	3,517

Constructing School House at Kerwara for 75 Boys.

231. Foundations filled in, plinth raised, and superstructure nearly completed; doors and windows and woodwork of roof prepared.

Allotment for 1865-66...	Rs.	3,343
Expended in 1865-66	„	1,855
Balance....	Rs.	1,488

Building for Deccan College.

232. *Poona.*—Ground floor completed; first floor about half finished (*vide* last year's report).

Allotment	Rs.	1,50,000
Expended in 1865-66	„	34,726

Engineering College.

233. Built up to the first floor. Designs furnished by Mr. Trubshawe, but arrived too late to admit of their being carried out in all their details in the first floor. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been contributed towards the erection of this building by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer.

Allotment	Rs.	50,000
Expended in 1865-66	„	26,984

Ranges of Privies for Students in Vishrambag College.

234. Completed.

Allotment	Rs.	514
Expended in 1865-66	„	292

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—RECLAMATIONS.

Moody Bay Reclamation.

235. *Bombay.*—The Executive Engineer reports—

"No estimates for this design in its entirety are yet prepared, but a sum of money was granted for reclaiming a portion of the ground for a workshop.

"This work, which was partly done when I assumed charge of this appointment, I gave out in contract for a sum of Rs. 1,53,226 (a very low rate for the quantity to be done), to be completed by the 31st May 1866.

"This contract has been very honestly carried out by the contractor, at, I believe, a loss to himself, and I have already got possession of the greater part of the land. It will, I think, be completed before the time.

"On the land above reclaimed, which I have taken charge of, I have commenced erecting buildings for stores and worksheds during the monsoon, to prepare for next season's work.

"I have also purchased some machinery and timber which will be required for work during the monsoon. Against the item 'Moody Bay Reclamation' I have drawn altogether a sum of Rs. 2,40,286."

236. The Executive Engineer reports—

Apollo Bay Reclamation.

"I only assumed charge of this work in March 1866, since which time every exertion has been made to push on with that portion of the reclamation required for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station. This portion, however, I found to be the most backward of the work, and so little of the masonry work was done, especially at the seaface or exposed end, that I have not made as much progress as I could have wished.

"The walling is, however, well in hand now, and I hope to get the Railway Station ready to hand over before the end of next year.

"The work was given in contract by Captain Fuller before I came, and the contractors have done their work well."

Estimated cost ..... Rs. 17,96,300
Allotment for 1865-66 ..... „ 3,35,000
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 3,30,150

MUNICIPAL.

237. *Bombay.*—The road from the Central Station to Worlee is 7,411 feet in length, and that from the same station to Mahaluxmee is 5,598 feet in length. The earthworks were first thrown up to an average of 3½ feet in height, sufficient to clear the floods, and an extra 3½ feet have been added at the expense of the Municipality (Government advancing the funds) in order to bring the surface up to 2 feet below extreme high-water mark. The work has been completed.

Foras Roads.

Estimated amount ..... Rs. 4,66,690

Expended in 1864-65 ..... „ 3,77,250
Ditto 1865-66 ..... „ 74,680

Total Expenditure.... Rs. 4,51,930
Sanctioned amount for 1865-66 .... Rs. 89,440

238. *Poona.*—Completed.

Clearing Tank opposite St. Mary's Church.

Allotment ..... Rs. 4,178
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,238

239. *Sattara.*—The object of the work is to stop extensive leakage which threatened to destroy the bund.

Improvement to Yenna Lake at Mahableshwur.

Expended in 1865-66 ..... Rs. 3,410

MARINE.

240. *Bombay.*—The gate spindles and the iron traversing plates having been broken and displaced, it was found necessary to construct a cofferdam to admit of the repairs to the gates and docks being carried out. The dam consists of double rows of piles planked from inside by $1\frac{1}{2}$" jungle planks and four sets of longitudinal waling connected together with iron bolts. The whole structure has been strengthened by cross beams from inside and supported by struts from outside. The space between the inner planking has been filled in with stiff puddle brought from the adjacent creeks. On closing the sluices on the 15th March 1866 the sea forced out some of the horizontal planks at the bottom. Vertical piles were then driven flush with the outer waling, and the space between the planking and the new piles was filled in with puddle.

Constructing a Cofferdam at the lower end of the Bombay Dock.

The sluices were again shut on the 29th April 1866. As soon as mud is removed from the lower end of the Dock the renewal of the traverse plates and the stone pavement, as also the resetting of the brass sockets which receive the spindles, will be commenced.

Estimated amount.....	....Rs.	17,236
Sanctioned for 1865-66	,,	10,433
Expended in 1865-66	,,	10,433

241. The old roofs having fallen down during the last monsoon, two contiguous sheds with sloping roofs, one 180′ × 44′, and the other 180′ × 26′ and 17′8″ in mean height, have been constructed. The roof is sup-

Constructing two new Boat Sheds in the Dockyard.

ported on round sotta posts, built in masonry footing 3′ × 3′ × 7′, and consists of teakwood trusses, round rafters, teak battens, and double tiles. The whole of the work has been completed.

Sanctioned ..... Rs. 25,810
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 26,100

242. *Aden.*—Completed, except fixing the light, which has not yet been received; the tower and outhouses have been carried out this year.

Lighthouse on Marshag.

Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 24,040
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 23,730

243. *Northern Concan.*—The bunder and the sides were carried out this year, the former to a length 200 feet and the latter 150 feet; about half of the work completed.

Bunder at Karanja. Local Funds.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 20,000
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 8,099

Balance unexpended ... Rs. 11,901

244. Embankment over a length of about ½ mile, dry stone pitching about 1 mile executed, and wood, with the exception of piles, purchased. Embankment completed to within 500 feet of the proposed bunder.

Bunder at Rewas. Bombay per Cent. Income Tax.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 63,481
Expended in 1865-66. ..... „ 21,062

Balance unexpended.... Rs. 42,419

Bunder at Mora. Conkan Ports Dues Fund.

245. Work commenced in February 1866. About 900 feet of roadway filled, in and dry rubble pitching for the sea face to the same length completed. Masonry work of bunder consisting of ashlar stone and lime carried to a length of about 80 feet. About one-tenth of the work completed.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	35,000
Expended in 1865-66	„	6,655
Balance unexpended....	Rs.	28,345

Constructing a Pile Shield to protect the Gogo Bunder from the rush of water from the Bhoomlee Nulla. Cambay Port Fund.

246. *Ahmedabad.*—This work will be completed as the monsoon sets in.

Sanction for 1865-66	Rs.	794	0	0
Expenditure in 1865-66	„	457	0	5

Erecting a Lighthouse at Vaux's Tomb at the mouth of the Taptee Creek. Cambay Port Fund.

247. *Surat.*—Foundations and plinth of kullasees' quarters finished; a few stones for spiral stair quarried and cut; bricks prepared for the whole work. Existing light mast taken down and re-erected at a short distance off.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	7,553
Expended in 1865-66	„	596
Balance....	Rs.	6,957

Constructing a new Light Beacon at Trombay. Conkan Ports Dues Fund.

248. *Northern Concan.*—Not commenced. Materials collected at site.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	1,706
Expended in 1865-66	„	626
Balance unexpended	Rs.	1,080

Wharf Wall, Harbour Works, Carwar.

249. *Canara.*—The total length of this wall, now completed as designed, is 897′, and affords more than ample accommodation for the present wants of the port; it is only a matter of regret that with all its facilities for landing and shipping goods, Carwar does not yet show any signs of commercial activity. Coompta, although it has no claim to a harbour, either natural or artificial, is still adhered to by the native merchants, who are unwilling to leave it, although it must be apparent to them that Carwar would be more advantageous in many ways. The works under this head of the Harbour Works Estimate have been stopped, as sufficient has already been done for the present wants of the place, and it will be time enough when trade is drawn here to complete the wharf wall to the length originally intended, viz. 1,800 feet.

Wharf Road, Harbour Works, Carwar.

250. This road, which connects the Arbyle Ghaut and Kyga Ghaut roads between Beytkul and Konay, was originally intended to be 100 feet wide throughout, but in consequence of the works being stopped its general average does not at present exceed 73 feet. In the Bay at Alliguddy a sea-wall with a slope of one to one has been built on the sea face, but there still remains a length of about 350 feet which requires to be properly built to ensure the safety of the road; this length was only finished in a temporary manner. In addition to the above, timber groynes have been erected at right angles to the sea-wall to break the force of the sea, and to cause a deposit of sand to

be thrown up in front of them; these have answered their purpose very well.

Lighthouse on the Oyster Rock at Carwar.

251. This is without doubt the most important, as it is the most interesting work yet completed in this charge, and was brought to a close, with the detached quarters for a light keeper, before the close of the official year. The light was first exhibited on the 26th March, and has been continuously lighted since. The column having been built to a height of 40′ in the previous year, it only remained to add the cornice and cover in the top of the column for the reception of the lantern. This was done by building a dome, semicircular in section, and in which a circular opening had to be left for admission to the light room above. A Dioptric Light apparatus of the 1st order was then fixed, under the special superintendence of Mr. John Silk, a mechanic deputed by Messrs. Chance Brothers of Birmingham for the purpose, whose work was so satisfactorily performed that Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 being paid him in acknowledgment of his services. The general dimensions of the column are as follows:—

Height of column, including cornice . . .	43′	
External diameter of column at base	19′	10″
Internal do. do.	9′	10″
External diameter of column below cornice .	14′	10″
Internal do. do.	9′	10″

The wall having a batter of $\frac{3}{4}$″ for foot on the outside. The summit of the Oyster Rock is 160′ above the level of the sea, the top of the column 43′ above this, and the focus of the light 10′ above the last, giving the light a total height of 213′ above the level of the sea: it should be visible at a distance of 30 miles.

Lighthouse at Rutnagherry.

252. *Rutnagherry.*—Completed, with the exception of fixing the light apparatus.

Allotment ..... Rs. 2,259
Expenditure in 1865-66 .... „ 1,739

Improvements to the Bunder at Vingorla.

253. *Belgaum.*—Completed. Local work.

Allotment..... ..... Rs. 2,974
Expenditure in 1865-66..... „ 2,074

254. *Works in charge of the Superintendent Kurrachee*

Name of Work.	Sanctioned Estimate.	
	Original.	Revised.
V.—Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Rs.	Rs.
Works for the improvement of the Harbour of Kurrachee, consisting of—		
Keamaree Groyne ..... (Mr. Walker's Estimates.)	4,20,000*	3,63,980
Napier Mole Bridge..... (Mr. Walker's Estimates.)	4,00,000*	5,61,023
Native Jetty..... (Mr. Walker's Estimates.)	2,80,000*	4,84,246
New Channel ..... (Mr. Walker's Estimates.)	1,80,000*	7,56,241
Chinna Creek Stoppage ..... (Mr. Walker's Estimates.)	90,000*	1,98,440
East Pier ..... (Mr. Walker's Estimates.)	4,00,000	1,81,500
Manora Breakwater..... (Mr. Walker's Estimates.)	11,00,000	11,92,363
Deep Water Point Removal	Not estimated for.	3,05,842
With the following works subsidiary to the above.		
Office Workshops and Storeyard .... A	Cost to be apportioned on the above.	.....
Harbour Survey ..... B	Cost to be apportioned on the above.	.....
Plant, Tools, and Stores..... C	Cost to be apportioned on the above.	.....
Works extra to the above project.		
Repairs to West Beach	.....	1,582
	28,70,000	40,45,217
II.—Civil Buildings.		
Buildings for Anglo-Indian Telegraph at Manora.....	16,220	.....
Filling Plot at Upper Bunder for Customs Department.....	14,111	.....

Harbour Works during the year ending 30th April 1866.

Expended in 1865-66.	Total Expenditure up to 30th April 1866, as shown in Accounts.	Total Expenditure with cost of items A B C apportioned and deduction for value of Plant. (C).	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,311	3,06,603	3,63,846	
516	4,73,177	5,61,527	
67,200	4,25,992	5,05,556	
54,962	5,86,072	6,62,657†	
350	1,41,694	1,68,145	
46,391	1,76,635	2,09,630‡	
125	5,242	6,339	
21,224	21,809	26,871	
998	A 44,054	.....	
2,284	B 11,333	.....	
21,409	C 6,18,464	.....	
....	1,582	1,582	
2,16,770	28,12,657	25,06,153	
5,240	16,240	.....	
14,111	14,111	.....	
2,47,121	28,43,008	.....	

* Mr. Parkes disclaims on the part of the late Mr. Walker and himself any responsibility in the excess of expenditure over these estimates for reasons detailed in reports made 21st March and 28th October 1863.

† The revised estimate for the new channel includes Rs. 2,24,301 estimated value of land made for Government with the excavated material. Of this the land made up to the present is valued at Rs. 1,75,515, which forms part of the expenditure to date. For this no credit has been allowed to the Harbour Works, though the land could have been sold for the amount so valued or more if it had not been considered necessary by the local authorities to reserve it for Government purposes.

‡ The amount of revised estimate for East Pier and expenditure to date includes only the portion recommended in Mr. Parkes' report of 15th March 1864.

The amounts entered in last column are the same as those shown in the statement that accompanied the report of the Committee on Kurrachee Harbour Works, less expenditure for May.

Keamaree Groyne.

255. This work stands as when last reported on.

The expenditure during the year consists of charges for removal of pier on Deep Water Point, and railroad to it from quarry at Manora, and apportionment of materials from stock issued to the work during the previous year.

Napier Mole Bridge.

256. This work stands as reported on last year, having continued open for traffic; and the slopes of the approaches only remaining to be completed which, as formerly explained, they cannot be until the removal of the temporary embankment east of the bridge on which the Sind Railway line runs to Keamaree.

This is to be maintained until the time arrives for the diversion of the Chinna Creek waters. Orders were received in January last to proceed with the removal of the portion of the Napier Mole opposite the bridge whenever convenient, but not to remove the embankment above referred to until further orders.

A proposition has been consequently made to the Municipality for filling in a plot of ground near the Muchee Meance with the material to be obtained in the removal of the Mole, and pending their decision* the work has been deferred.

* The offer has since been accepted, and the work will be proceeded with.

Work executed during the year :—

Removing temporay approach to bridge, and depositing material for filling Native Jetty	35,000 cubic feet.
Cutting through the Mole in line of Native Jetty south wall cofferdam.	12,043 „

A proportion of the cost of these works was charged to Native Jetty.

257. At the date of last report a length of 300 feet of the south Jetty wall had been thrown open to the public, and the remainder of that wall was in different stages of progress. During the past year the entire work was completed, and (with the exception of the length of 31 feet adjoining the bridge intercepted by the mole, which is about to be removed) has been thrown open to the public, making altogether 3,325 feet of convenient and roomy wharfage.

Native Jetty.

North wall	1,070	feet.
West wall	300	,,
South-west wall	36½	,,
South wall	1,369	,,
Total	2,775½	,,
Quay wall near Napier Obelisk	550	,,
Total	3,325½	,,

in lieu of 1,400 feet of the confined mole wharf.

The walls of the Jetty have all stood well without settlement; thus, as described in former annual reports, justifying the various modes adopted in dealing with the difficult and varying strata of the site.

The Jetty only requires some lock-up sheds and a few handy cranes (for which estimates are in hand at the request of the Commissioner in Sind, on the recommendation of the Collector of Customs) to make it in every way highly convenient for the lighterage trade and native craft frequenting the port. At the same time the wants of the Sind Railway Company will be met, when their communication with Keamaree shall have been cut off, by the permission which they have obtained to extend their line to a portion of the south wall of the Jetty.

Work executed during the year:—

Random rubble masonry in superstructure and in foundation for mooring posts	86,290	cub. feet.
Rough ashlar in footings	5,017	„
Ashlar in coping, steps, and blocks ..	2,770	„
Hydraulic concrete	12,000	„
Driving piles for cofferdam.....	495	Nos.
Earthwork in filling of native jetty.	89,360	cub. feet.
Metalling	152,954	„
Excavation inside cofferdam for foundation.....	106,300	„

Also unwatering foundations by steam power and apportionment of stone and materials.

New Channel.

258. The excavation of the portion west of the Napier Mole Bridge was completed so far as to allow of the dredging operations being suspended on the 22nd October 1865.

The excavation of the portion east of the bridge has been continued, and is now nearly completed so far as it seems advisable to carry the excavation until the action of the tidal scour is brought into play by the opening of the bridge.

The excavated material has been used as before for reclaiming ground adjoining the Harbour both at Keamaree and Kurrachee to the extent altogether, from the commencement, of 56½ acres, of which 20½ acres were filled in for the Customs department, Municipality, and private parties, who paid for the work Rs. 1,12,387 to the Harbour Works; the remainder of the land filled in belongs to Government, and no credit has been allowed for it to the Harbour Works, though valued at Rs. 1,75,515—say one and three-quarter lakhs.

Works executed during the year:—

Excavated from east of Mole.... 506,152 cubic feet.
Ditto west of Mole.... 736,536 ,,

and dry rubble stone pitching to slopes of reclaimed ground to the extent of 16,875 superficial feet.

Expenditure shown in the statement includes charges for thorough repairs of two dredges and twelve mud punts, taking down of the cranes erected at Keamaree for the landing of materials from new channel, and apportionment of materials and other stores.

Chinna Creek Stoppage.

259. This work stands as reported on last year, the suspension of operations having continued. The staging and embankment will require some repairs before long to maintain them, and should the completion of the work be long delayed the expense will be proportionately increased.

East Pier.

260. This work was completed, as reported to Government, on the 27th November 1865, and suffered no injury during the monsoon, which was, however, unusually light; at the same time the work seems likely to withstand any sea which it is likely to encounter.

The Railway line has been kept up with a view to strengthen the pier, should this prove necessary in the course of the ensuing monsoon.

Work executed during the year: 13,895 tons of stone tipped from boats and waggons. The expenditure includes amount paid to Sind Railway Company for depreciation and use of their permanent way for the previous year, and apportionment of stone and repairs of stone trucks.

Manora Breakwater.

261. No orders have been received to proceed with this work; the approach stands as reported on last year, also sanction has been allowed to the preparation of experimental concrete blocks, which is in progress, and to the deputation of Lieutenant Merewether, R.E., Executive Engineer, to seek along the coast of Malabar for stone of a durable nature and large size for the more exposed portion of the work.

Removal of Deep Water Point.

262. As anticipated in the last report, the waves and scour during last monsoon acted strongly on Deep Water Point, so much so that it has been found requisite, under the sanction of Government, to proceed with the removal of the Port Department godowns, pier, and other buildings to a safe position within the line of shore which it is proposed to maintain.

This work is now in progress, and an embankment of rough large blocks of Manora conglomerate is being formed along the proposed shore line.

The scour of last monsoon has laid bare a considerable shelf of conglomerate on the south-east face of the Point, the existence of which was previously unknown; a portion of this has been removed by submarine blasting during the past year, and its entire removal will not be difficult when the proper time arrives, bearing in mind that the shelter afforded by the Point to the anchorage above must be at least partially maintained until the mouth of the Harbour shall have been protected by the Manora Breakwater.

Revised estimates for the removal of the Point are in preparation; it is expected that they will amount to a sum not exceeding (probably somewhat within) the estimate formerly submitted, in which provision was made for the

removal of the sand forming the bulk of the Point by artificial means, a course which the strong action of the tidal scour promises to render unnecessary.

AGRICULTURAL.

263. *Kaira.*—This large and important survey has been in progress since November. It is under the superintendence of Lieutenant Baldwin, R.E. It will be completed before the monsoon.

Sandeysur Drainage Survey.

Budget estimate	Rs.	2,188
Actual expenditure	,,	1,468
Balance	Rs.	720

Surveying for a project for filling the Tankaria and Chundoola Tanks from the Kharee River.

264. *Ahmedabad.*—The surveys have been completed, and plan and estimate made; the project will entail an expenditure of some Rs. 40,000.

Sanction	Rs.	420	0	0
Expenditure	,,	201	7	6

Improvement to Koregaum Tank.

265. *Sholapoor.*—The work has been completed.

Allotment	Rs.	5,000
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	4,831

Improvement to Tank near Belgaum Fort.

266. *Belgaum.*—A portion of the earthen bund has been raised with stone pitching in front. Completed. Debitable to Local Funds.

Allotment	Rs.	5,000
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	4,521

IRRIGATION.

Sukkur and Shadadpoor Canal.

267. The excavation has been carried on the 12th mile up to the end of the 17th mile. Beyond this work has been stopped for the present pending the preparation of fresh plans embodying some important modifications lately decided on by Lieutenant-Colonel Fife. These involve a change in the ulterior course of the canal from that previously designed and estimated for. In consequence of all excavation being confined within five miles of the line of canal the expenditure during the year has only amounted to Rs. 87,879. Considerable progress has been made, however, in the head works. The position of the regulating bridge has been fixed at about 200 feet out from the river bank, where there is seldom less than 4 feet of water at the low season. In this spot a strong cofferdam has been constructed, and the foundations of two piers and an abutment with intermediate paving fixed on solid rock at a depth of 3 feet below the bed of the river. Iron gates and regulating apparatus have been ordered from England. About 200 running feet of the foundations of the river wall to connect the present river bank with the bridge have been laid in the river bed. The Acting Executive Engineer reports that preparations are being made to enable the works to proceed during the inundation by raising the dam to a height of 17 feet above the bed of the Indus.

Mitrow Canal.

268. Water was admitted to the 74th mile during the past season, and the canal has been opened out to the full width to the end of the 80th mile. It has also been widened between the 9th and 25th, the 37th and 43rd, the 60th and 63rd, and between the 69th and 74th miles. From the flood caused by the very heavy rainfall in August 1865 a considerable quantity of the spoil bank on the west side was

washed into the canal, and formed a deposit varying from 1½ to 3 feet in depth. The greater part of this will be cleared away before the water is let into the canal. The branch towards Sumara from the 57th mile of the canal has been opened out to the 6th mile. A masonry regulating bridge at the 60th mile and two road bridges have been completed. Ten masonry heads to distributing channels have been constructed, and several others will be ready for use this season. The expenditure during the year on the Mitrow Canal amounts to Rs. 66,027.

Thurr Canal.

269. The main canal has been extended to full width to the end of the 12th mile. A double regulating bridge at the head of the Oomurkote branch has been completed; the bridge over the branch consisting of 2 spans of 12 feet each, and that over the main canal of 2 spans of 10 feet each. A tail sluice bridge of 10 feet span has also been built and regulating and road bridges at the 6th and 11th miles are in progress. The expenditure during the year amounts to Rupees 42,196. Lieutenant Cruickshank, Acting Executive Engineer Mitrow Canal, regrets that the strength of the muster of convict labour which afforded such valuable aid in the working season 1864-65 on the Mitrow and Thurr Canals has been reduced (owing to the great sickness which broke out in the fall of last year) to 140 men. This has had a serious effect on the progress of the works, as free labour is very scarce, and obtained with much difficulty in the Narra districts.

Cuts in the bed of the Narra.

270. Owing to the water coming down the supply channel from Rohree at an earlier date than was expected the excavation in the bed of the Narra was stopped before the end of May 1865, and owing to the quantity of water in the Narra this year operations could

not be resumed until the 12th March last. It is expected that the remainder of the obstructions below Kipra, 1½ miles in length, will be cut through to a breadth of 45 feet, and that a channel 30 feet in width will be cut from Bhaitee-ka-Bhit to the low ground at Marooee, beyond which point to the Kilankur Dund nearly the whole of the excavation has been finished. The expenditure during the year amounts to Rs. 9,930.

Canal Clearances and Improvements in Sind.

271. The usual canal clearances have been carried out in the Kurrachee, Hydrabad, and Shikarpoor Collectorates. From the assignment of Rs. 34,058 in the Local Fund Budget of the year, to supplement the Imperial grant, the full amount was expended on the clearance of canals, maintenance of bunds, &c. throughout the province. New mouths to the Korai and Gunj Behur canals in the Roree districts of the Shikarpoor Collectorate have been executed, the sources from which they draw their supply being completely silted up. Permanent sluices at the heads of the Arthur, Naitch, and Kadur canals, drawing their supply from the Western Narra, were under construction during the year.

Dharwar Collectorate.

272. A survey has been undertaken to decide a long mooted point, viz. whether a canal from the Mulpurba River can be led to water the Dharwar districts. This survey is not as yet completed.

Belgaum Collectorate.

273. Surveys are in progress for a valuable Irrigational Project from the Gutpurba river above the Falls of Gokak. Preliminary levels were run many years ago, and a report sent in by Colonel (now Major General) Scott, R.E., which showed the great facilities for irrigation at the abovementioned point.

274. A new channel in place of an old failure has been completed, starting from a fine dam which had been made many years ago; the work is a small one, but the water is being greedily taken up by the villagers, and though it has cost a great deal, in a few years it will pay a good profit. It was reported as completed last year, and probably should not be mentioned again, except that it has occupied a good deal of the attention of the department in keeping the channel clear and arranging for the irrigation from it.

Sattara Collectorate. Rewadee Irrigational Canal.

275. The dam and head works are now nearly completed, and will be quite so before the rains. This year the dam, 2,000 feet long, has been raised to its full height, and is now being coped. A very massive wing wall on the right bank is finished. The sluice or opening left for the passage of the stream in the river has been built up. The head sluice or regulating-gate for the canal has all the arches turned, and will soon be completed. The head of the canal being in hard rock, has required a great deal of blasting, but will be ready to admit water at the commencement of the monsoon. The earthworks of the first twenty miles of the canal are completed, and all the masonry works up to the 8th mile. Those on the next mile are in a forward state, so the first nine miles will be opened for irrigation this monsoon.

Krishna Works.

Expenditure from the commencement up to 1st May 1866	Rs.	3,55,332
Expenditure in 1865-66	„	1,81,747
Allotment for 1865-66.....	„	2,00,000
Revised estimated amount	„	5,62,744

276. Several surveys have been going on, amongst others one to see whether the waters of the Quoina could not be diverted to assist the supply of

Surveys and examination of Rivers.

the Krishna works, but this has been found impracticable. A supply can, however, be obtained by a storage lake on the Tarla river, a tributary of the Krishna, and a project for this is being matured. Other storage lake sites have been determined on, and projects will be prepared as soon as possible.

Municipal Works.

276A. The Municipality of Kurrar having asked this department to assist them with a project for a supply of water to their town, one has been prepared and sanctioned, and the work is in progress. The source of the supply is to be the new Krishna Canal, and a proper water rate will be paid to that work.

Poona Collectorate.

277. Elaborate plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 18,21,679, have been prepared and forwarded to Government for the supply of water to the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee and the town of Poona, for which sanction is awaited. A further very extensive project is in preparation, supplemental to the above, by which it is intended to increase the contents of the storage lake, and carry from it a canal of large size to water the Poona valley on the right bank of the Moola Moota and Bheema rivers as far as the town of Indapoor. This project involves an immense amount of labour, as the canal will be 167 miles long with masonry works in proportion. The preparation has been hindered by the want of subordinate assistance, but is now going on rapidly.

Ahmednuggur Collectorate.

278. Some repairs to irrigational works have been executed which do not require any remark.

Surveys for Irrigational Projects.

278A. Detailed plans and estimates for an irrigational work at the village of Lakh on the Prowara river have been submitted to Government, and sanction is

awaited ; also for a project at Palkheir on the Kadwa river, to which sanction has not as yet been accorded.

Amount of estimate for the Lakh project Rs. 2,11,298
Do. do. Palkheir do. .. ,, 64,924

A survey has been made for a canal from the Godavery river. The details required for making the designs for the head works and the canal (33 miles in length) on the south side are ready, and the survey of the north side is in progress. Details have also been obtained for preparing an estimate for restoring a fine old tank (at Bhatowdee) near Nuggur. It is hoped the plans and estimates for the above projects will be forwarded in time for this year's budget. A preliminary survey has been made for another project on the Prowara river, the result of which has turned out favourably, and the detailed survey will now be commenced.

Sholapoor Collectorate.

279. Steps have been taken to call the attention of Government to the Ekrookh Tank project, and early sanction is hoped for.

The amount of estimate is Rs. 9,33,511.

Khandeish Collectorate. Jamda Canal on the Girna River.

280. At the commencement of the official year under report a fine dam 1,550 feet in length had been completed across the river with massive regulating works for canal heads on each bank. The canal on the left bank only is in course of construction.

This year a length of 10 miles has been finished. Pending the settlement of the question as to what kind of outlet or module should be adopted, iron pipes are being laid through the banks of the canal at convenient intervals for irrigation, and a channel cut from the outlet until the water is delivered on to the surface of the lands to be irri-

gated, after which it is understood that the villagers should make their own channels to their fields.

Beyond this 10 miles the canal is being extended rapidly, and 7 miles more, in all 17 miles, will be completed by the commencement of the approaching monsoon.

Substantial iron railings have been fitted to the regulating head on the left bank, and iron windlasses opening strong sluice-gates have also been erected, capable of keeping the water under control even during the highest flood.

Amount of revised estimate	Rs.	6,13,331
Expended from the commencement up to the end of 1864-65	,,	1,76,280
During 1865-66	,,	1,68,291
Allotment for 1865-66	,,	1,50,000
Balance to be expended	,,	2,68,758

Panjur Irrigation Scheme.

280A. The whole of this work, which consists of the improvement of an old native dam, and leading off two canals for irrigation, on the right bank three miles in length, on the left eight, with the necessary head-works, has been thoroughly completed this year, with the exception of two small regulating works, which will be built when sanction is received to the revised estimate.

Amount of revised estimate	Rs.	64,409
Expended in 1865-66	,,	8,036
Do. up to 1st May 1865	,,	55,327
Balance.....	,,	1,015

Repairs and Improvements.

281. Enlarging the watercourse and constructing breast walls, &c. to the Bundara of Padulda in the Sooltanpoor Talooka.

This work, which was commenced in December last, could not be completed within the official year owing to the

scarcity of labour in this part of the collectorate; it will, however, be finished by the end of June 1866.

Amount of estimate	Rs.	6,705
Expenditure	„	2,278
Balance....	Rs.	4,427

Several other minor repairs and improvements have been carried out which promise a handsome return for the outlay, but do not require mention here.

Girna Storage Lake.

282. As the features of the country through which the Girna runs, between Malligaum and the canal works at Jamda, appeared to offer great advantages for a storage lake of large capacity, elaborate contour surveys have been executed; the contours at different heights have been carried for nearly 30 miles along the valley; and three sites for the lake have been carefully investigated, the result being that the lowest of the three near the village of Sanjgaum appears to be the only practicable one. This site offers facilities not often found. The valley which will form the bed of the tank is for the most part poor land and uncultivated; one or two poor villages only will be submerged. At the point where the dam will cross the river there is hard rock not only in the bed but on each bank. A waste weir more than a quarter of a mile in length can be made, and the slope from it is gradual and terminates in a tributary river which will lead the water off some distance below the dam. The preliminary levels having thus at length terminated with a favourable result, the scheme for the storage lake will be matured as soon as possible. It will supply the Jamda Canal during the hot season, and probably also a canal of its own at a high level.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Eastern Boulevard.

283. *Bombay.*—The Eastern Boulevard was commenced in the month of November 1865, and the work has made very good progress. The line has been cleared of obstruction, with the exception of the public necessaries and a market place, which the Municipal Commissioner has promised shortly to remove. Nearly the whole of the metal required for the road has been purchased, and all the ditches belonging to the old Fort have been filled in.

Sanctioned for 1865-66	Rs. 1,25,000
Expended in 1865-66.....	,, 1,05,340

Road from Dhurrumter to Kurjut.

284. *Northern Concan.*—This road as originally designed was to run from Dhurrumter to Campolee, a distance of about 23 miles, but since the opening of the Bhore Ghaut Incline Government considered it advisable to divert this road to Kurjut. The total distance of this proposed road, viz. from Dhurrumter to Kurjut, would be about 30 miles. A portion of this road from Chowk to Kurjut (distance about 6 miles) is completed this year from Local Funds.

Nearly the whole of the embankment and cutting in 4½ miles, seven slab drains, and one culvert of 15′ span, completed this year. The survey of the line towards Chowk is finished, and a trial path 6 feet wide, and about 7 miles in length, cut over the ghaut between Penn and Chowk.

About seven miles of road completed, with the exception of a large bridge of 5 arches, each 40′ span, over the Penn river. Embankment over 4½ miles completed, and kerbstones ready and will be set after the rains.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	70,000
Expended in 1865-66	„	65,478
Balance unexpended....	Rs.	4,522

Metalling the Road from Kalhair to Wassind. Local Funds.

285. The whole of the road, about 22 miles in length, was metalled and partially rolled last year. Rolling completed this year.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	2,262
Expended in 1865-66.....	„	2,262

Road from Bassein to Manickpoor. Local Funds.

286. Completed, with the exception of a small portion through the town of Bassein.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	15,000
Expended in 1865-66.....	„	14,193
Balance unexpended....	Rs.	807

Roads through the Town of Callian. Local Funds.

287. The approach road to Bunder metalled and consolidated; the rest of the work was done last year. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	1,238
Expended in 1865-66	„	1,238

Road from Persick to Panwell. Local Funds.

288. The work during this year consists of embankment over 5 miles, 48 slab drains of sizes, preparation of materials for a large bridge of 13 arches each 25 feet span, pointing to parapets of drains, and kerbing to 4 miles.

The total number of completed drains is 198. Road completed in all respects to eight miles. If funds are available the whole road, with the exception of a large bridge, will be completed by the end of this official year 1866-67.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	30,000
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	29,206
Balance unexpended....	Rs.	794

289. Works done during the year: Embankment and cutting over two miles, 14 slab drains of sizes, and foundations for a bridge of 4 arches each 18′ span.

Road from Alibaug to Poinar. Local Funds.

Out of the total length of 10 miles about 3½ miles on Alibaug and 1½ on Poinar sides completed; cutting over ghaut portion about three-fourths finished.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	20,000
Expended in 1865-66	,,	13,985
Balance unexpended....	Rs.	6,015

290. The progress during the year consisted in finishing two small bridges, one of one arch 28′ span, and the other of two arches each 15′ span, and cutting in rock here and there, and kerbing to about half mile.

Road from Chowk to Kurjut Railway Station. Local Funds.

The entire length of the road is about 6 miles, having two small bridges, 4 culverts, and 30 drains kerbed throughout. The unexpended balance is due to the alterations in the original design. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	10,000
Expended in 1865-66	,,	4,508
Saving....	Rs.	5,492

291. One mile between Oolwa and Koondeewal completed this year. Road between Oorun and Jasaee, about 6 miles, nearly completed. Road kerbed to a length of about 1½

Road from Oorun to Panwell. Local Funds.

miles. No masonry work executed during this year for want of funds.

The entire length is a little more than 12 miles. Embankment and cutting nearly finished, also one large bridge and about half of the masonry work.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	8,500
Expended in 1865-66	,,	8,289
Balance unexpended	Rs.	211

Road from Callian to Bhewndye. Local Funds.

292. Two small culverts, 1 drain embankment over half a mile kerbing and dry stone pitching to side slopes executed during this year.

The entire length of this road is a little more than 5 miles. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	5,460
Expended in 1865-66	,,	5,927
Excess....	Rs.	467

Road from Nagotna to Dhurrumter. Bombay 1 per Cent. Income Tax Fund.

293. The following works were executed during this year: Embankment over two remaining miles, nearly the whole of the cutting throughout its entire length, 13 drains, stones for Neigree bridge prepared, and kerbing and moorum to about 2½ miles laid.

The length of this road is 13½ miles, having two large bridges, 10 culverts, and about 80 drains. Very little masonry work is done.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	32,606
Expended in 1865-66	,,	18,576
Balance unexpended....	Rs.	14,030

294. Sanction arrived very late, and hence the large unexpended balance. Work executed in 1865-66: Embankment over 1½ miles thrown, superstructure of 2 wooden bridges each 24′ and 15′ span, 1 culvert and 4 barrel-drains completed.

Road from Virar to Agasee *vid* Bolinge. Local Funds.

This road is about 4 miles long, embankment nearly completed, half of the masonry, kerbing, and surface formation of metal will be executed next year.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	16,000
Expended in 1865-66	,,	9,769
Balance unexpended....	Rs.	6,231

295. The sanction for this work arrived very late in the season, when there was no subordinate available to take the work in hand departmentally. Embankments over ½ mile thrown.

Road from Mahim to Nowlee Railway Station. Local Funds.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	17,500
Expended in 1865-66	,,	842
Balance unexpended....	Rs.	16,658

296. Works done during the year: Embankment thrown over 6½ miles, cutting in rock and moorum executed over the same distance. Moorum formation and kerbing to about 2½ miles; 18 drains of sizes constructed. Embankment nearly finished; moorum formation and kerbing about one-sixth finished; much of the masonry work remains to be completed.

Road from Alibaug to Mandwa and Rewas. Bombay 1 per Cent. Income Tax Fund.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	54,292
Expended in 1865-66	,,	25,911
Balance unexpended....	Rs.	28,381

Earthen Embankment over the Belpara Creek. Local Funds.

297. Embankment, which is about one-fourth of a mile in length, is completed. The railing will be erected after the close of the monsoon.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs. 5,092
Expended in 1865-66	„ 2,911
Balance unexpended....	Rs. 2,181

Bridge on the Road from Oorun to Panwell. Local Funds.

298. The necessity for this bridge was not recognised by the Superintending Engineer Northern Division. An earthen embankment has been substituted for the bridge, all the materials of which have been transferred to another work.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs. 2,800
Expended in 1865-66.....	„ 188
Balance unexpended....	Rs. 2,612

Bridge over the Pinjal River at Khoodalla. Local Funds.

299. Messrs. Nicol and Co. have been requested by the Collector to order out one of Mr. Sedley's Patent Bridges. The expenditure showing preparation of materials, which will be transferred to other works.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs. 3,320
Expended in 1865-66..	„ 2,194
Balance unexpended....	Rs. 1,126

Road and Bridges from Dhoolia to Challisgaum.

300. *Khandeish.*—This work has progressed satisfactorily and well. It will probably be opened from Dhoolia to Tulwara and from Mehoonbara to Challisgaum (in all about 42 miles)

by 1st October next, including the fine bridge across the Borree river, all the large arches of which (9 of 45) have been turned during the past season. Rupees 1,25,781 have been spent.

Road over the Kondaebarree Ghaut.

301. This work was on the point of completion when a lofty single arch bridge known as No. 29 fell down owing to bad work, and a new grant must now be made to enable the work to be completed. Expenditure in the year Rs. 4,090.

Improving the Khandeish portion of the Agra Road.

302. Rupees 19,548 have been spent during the year, and it is hoped that the balance of the estimate, viz. Rs. 85,878, may be given in 1866-67, as the state of the road is still far from satisfactory.

Metalling portions of the Agra Road between Bhoreghur and Chandore.

303. Rupees 7,116 were spent during the year on this work, and it will be completed during 1866-67. About 37 miles have been metalled, or will be so immediately.

Metalling the Malligaum and Munmar Road.

304. Metal has been stacked for nearly the whole of this road, and will be put down and consolidated during the coming monsoon. Expenditure in the year Rs. 37,927.

Dhoolia and Surat Road.

305. The survey of the portion of the Dhoolia and Surat road, lying within the Khandeish division, has been nearly completed. Detailed plans and estimates are expected to be submitted by the 1st October next. Expenditure Rs. 264.

306. This work has progressed most satisfactorily, and the line will probably be opened for traffic before the end of the monsoon. Expenditure Rupees 55,110.

Road up the Sailbarree Pass. Local Funds.

307. *Ahmedabad.*—The bridges, with the exception of one near Bhimmath, are completed as far as the roadway; the wing walls are in course of construction. Work during the year has been chiefly confined to entirely iron bridges between Tugdee and Dhundooka. 380 running feet of iron bridges have been put together departmentally. The earthworks have all been completed, and the road may be said to be completed with the exception of metalling a portion.

Road and Bridges between Gogo and Dhundooka.

Sanction for 1865-66	Rs.	2,00,000	0	0
Expenditure in 1865-66	„	1,99,560	9	11
Special repairs to ditto.				
Sanctioned for 1865-66	„	6,800	0	0
Expended in 1865-66	„	2,489	1	7

Survey for Road between Deesa and Puttun.

Sanctioned allotment for 1865-66....	Rs.	427	0	0
Expended in 1865-66.....	„	65	4	7
Saving....	Rs.	361	11	5

Explanation.—Masonry benchmarks have not been erected, and other expenses estimated for were unnecessary.

308. *Deesa.*—The amount shown in the margin has been expended in the survey of the Ahmedabad and Deesa road from Deesa to Puttun.

309. *Ahmedabad.*—This road is completed as an unmetalled, bridged, and embanked road. A few minor works, such as erecting milestones and watering trees, alone remain to be carried out.

Road from Surkej to Veerungaum, length 30½ miles. Local Funds.

Estimated.....	Rs.	2,29,231	0	0
Sanction for 1865-66	„	30,000	0	0
Expenditure in 1865-66	„	35,902	9	2

Extension to the above to Mandul and Patree. Local Funds.

310. This line is completed as a cleared road. Two bridges and one or two drains will be carried out another year.

Estimated	Rs.	34,741	0	0
Sanction for 1865-66	„	3,477	0	0
Expenditure in 1865-66....	„	7,515	11	2

Road from Ahmedabad to Dholka as far as Nowapoor. Local Funds.

311. The Local Funds Committee thinking an embanked road with drains unnecessary, only such work as was absolutely necessary to make the road passable was executed. This consisted in several embankments and cuttings and two drains, one of which is com pleted and the other nearly so.

Sanction for 1865-66	Rs.	1,41,903	0	0
Expenditure	„	5,634	7	8
Estimated.....	„	26,933	0	0

Road from Guneshbaree to Astoria Gate. Railway Suburb Funds.

312. This is to be an approach from the Railway Station to the bridge over the Saburmuttee. The funds are contributed from the Railway Suburb Funds; the road is passable for carts throughout. Work during the season has been confined generally to constructing small drains and culverts; these are nearly all completed or will be so by the end of July.

Sanction for 1865-66	Rs.	40,357	0	0
Expenditure	„	39,996	7	5

Iron Tramways on the Bhogawa Bridge, Dhoolera. Dhurrumtalao Fund.

313. *Ahmedabad.*—Work in hand. Delay occurred in obtaining materials.

Sanction	Rs.	2,500
Expenditure.....	,,	2,500

Construction of the Road from Chota Damaun to Wappee Railway Station.

314. *Surat.*—2½ miles of embankment thrown up, 46,450 solid feet moorum collected for surface coating, 7 single slab drains, 2½′ × 2½′, one 3′ × 3′, also 3 double slab stone drains 3′ × 4′, one double 4′ × 4′, and one treble 3′ × 3′ constructed, with the exception of parapets and coping, one 21 feet span single culvert brought up to springing, centering made, and archwork commenced, and the foundations of a 16-feet culvert commenced.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	21,491
Expended in 1865-66	,,	13,210
Balance....	Rs.	8,281

Construction of Road from Nowsaree to Victoria Dispensary at Kalliawaree.

315. Nearly one-third of the embankment finished; one barrel-drain 3 feet, one vent, nearly finished. Foundations of bridge excavated, and filling-in commenced.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	18,376
Expended in 1865-66.....	,,	1,547
Balance....	Rs.	16,829

Road from Oolpar to Randier, 8¼ miles. Local Funds.

316. Remaining 2 miles of embankment nearly finished, 10 drains from 2′ one vent to 4′ two vents completed. Kunker sufficient to provide four miles with a layer of about 2″ thickness to the breadth of 18′, collected and partly spread on the road.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	15,150
Expended in 1865-66.....	„	14,716
Balance....	Rs.	434

317. Remaining 7 miles of earthwork is nearly completed. Three drains built and one in progress; metal sufficient for 3½″ average layer to the length of 4 miles collected and heaped, and partly spread on the road.

Road from Oolpar to Sayen, 8¾ miles. Local Funds.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	14,500
Expended in 1865-66	„	11,621
Balance....	Rs.	2,879

318. Four and a half miles of embankment thrown up, 2 barrel-drains 3′ two vents completed.

Road from Keem to Turkesur, 8½ miles. Local Funds.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	20,000
Expended in 1865-66	„	13,403
Balance....	Rs.	6,597

319. The original width of the embankment being unequal, it has been brought up to a uniform width of 22 feet to a distance of 6 miles, and the remaining 2 miles of embankment have been thrown up, ruts and hollows have been filled in wherever necessary, and 2 drains of 4′ three vents half finished.

Road from Unklesur to Hansote, 13 miles. Local Funds.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	15,000
Expended in 1865-66	„	13,970
Balance....	Rs.	1,030

Road from Jamboosur to Ahmode, 6 miles. Local Funds.

320. The remaining masonry of the skew bridge of one span 15 feet, and that of another bridge of one span 20 feet have been completed with parapets and coping. Six miles of embankment of road have been repaired, and a layer of sand 2¾ inches in thickness has been spread on the surface of the whole road and rolled, thus completing the road; it has been thrown open for traffic.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	18,276
Expended in 1865-66	„	17,786
Saving	Rs.	490

Road from Ahmode to Palej, 14 miles. Local Funds.

321. Four miles of embankment has been repaired, which had been damaged by rains.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	1,500
Expended in 1865-66	„	1,431
Saving	Rs.	69

Fair-weather Road from Kaliawaree to Sepoar. Local Funds.

322. Line cleared to a length of 18 miles. Work in progress.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	6,834
Expended in 1865-66	„	6,652
Balance	Rs.	182

Culverts and Drains on the Road from Unklesur to Abrama. Local Funds.

323. One barrel-drain 4′ three vents completed, and foundations for culverts one 10 feet span, another 12 feet span, are filled in, and superstructure is in progress.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 6,000
Expended in 1865-66.. ..... „ 1,966

Balance....Rs. 4,034

Culverts on the Road from Erro to Aut. Local Funds.

324. One barrel-drain 2 feet one vent finished, and one culvert of two 10 feet spans is also finished, with the exception of plaster.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 5,000
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,757

Balance....Rs. 3,243

Culverts and Drains on the Road from the Par river to Cheewal. Local Funds.

325. Forty small slab drains built, coping and pointing of several other drains executed, earth filled, and moorum spread over some drains, and work completed.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs 3,100
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,497

Balance.... Rs. 1,603

Road, &c. from the Castle to the Delhi Gate at Surat. Local Funds.

326. A new barrel-drain has been constructed under the centre of the road from Bhaga Talao well to within a few feet of the outfall where it bifurcates and joins the old drains (a total length of 930 feet). All the drains to receive and convey into the longitudinal barrels the water from side streets, from the inlet to the outfall, have been constructed up to coping of parapet. An underground longitudinal barrel-drain from Bhora's Muzeed near Allaya's Wadee to Modeekhan's street has also been constructed, length 490 feet; side gutters have been laid in masonry

half way from the Castle to the inlet (a length of 640 feet); side streets up to the inlet have been partly raised to facilitate drainage, and the necessary embankments have been raised along various portions of the line.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	80,000
Expended in 1865-66	,,	35,641
Balance....	Rs.	44,359

Timber Bridge at Achode. Local Funds.

327. The bridge is entirely of timber, and consists of 10 bays of 20 feet each, superstructure teak girders, cross planking, rails, &c., on teak piles. Woodwork partly prepared last year and completed and set up this year. Work completed.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	8,181
Expended in 1865-66	,,	8,181

Erection of the Masina Bridge. Local Funds.

328. Two extra 30-feet spans have been added to the south end of the bridge. An extra pier and abutment have been built, and the former south abutment cut down to form another pier. These spans are in every way similar to the other spans of the bridge.

Allotment for 1865-66.....	Rs.	7,534
Expended in 1865-66	,,	6,980
Saving....	Rs.	554

Iron Bridge across the Bhatta Creek. Amount contributed by the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

329. Half payment for iron work made to contractors on the production of the bills of lading. The ship has not yet arrived in Bombay, and the work has not therefore been commenced.

Allotment for 1865-66	Rs.	15,011
Expended in 1865-66	,,	4,052
Balance	Rs.	10,959

Road from Neriad to Kupperwunj. Local Funds.

330. *Kaira.*—One skew bridge of two spans of 20 feet each, and another of one span of 12 feet, are under construction at Belodra, and will be completed before the monsoon. A few barrel-drains have been constructed. Brick and kunker metalling to be spread during the monsoon has been collected on 10 miles of the road.

Budget estimate	Rs.	6,000
Do. for metalling	,,	30,000
	Rs.	36,000
Actual expenditure	,,	14,144
Balance	Rs.	21,856

Road from Oomerit to Palee. Local Funds.

331. Seven miles have been cleared. The foundations of a large skew bridge of 25 feet span have been laid at Angharey. A temporary gabion bridge (250 feet long) has been constructed across the fair-weather stream of the river Mhyee at Palee.

Road from Mehmoodabad to Matur. Local Funds.

332. A portion of this (1 mile and 976 feet) is under construction. Embankments have been made, two culverts constructed, and metal (kunker and brick) collected to be spread in the monsoon.

Budget estimate	Rs.	6,000
Actual expenditure	,,	5,316
Balance	Rs.	684

333. Two bridges have been completed, one of seven and the other of three arches of 30 feet span, and the foundations of a third at Vizulpoor laid. Two large culverts and a few barrel-drains have also been constructed.

Road from Godra to Khakuria. Local Funds.

Budget estimate	Rs.	91,627
Actual expenditure	„	50,435
Balance	Rs.	41,192

334. The clearance of the whole of this road (12 miles in length) is in progress, and will probably be completed before the monsoon.

Road from Godra to Shehra. Local Funds.

Budget estimate	Rs.	5,000
Actual expenditure	„	2,524
Balance	Rs.	2,476

335. A portion near Suhij of 1 mile and 420 feet in length has been cleared. A brick masonry bridge of 10 feet span, and two single barrel-drains of 3 feet diameter have been built by contract. Other bridges and drains are under construction.

Road from Kaira to Dholka. Local Funds.

Budget estimate	Rs.	6,958
Actual expenditure	„	3,424
Balance	Rs.	3,534

336. A length of 650 feet remaining parallel to the Railway has been cleared, and the centre ten feet of the remainder has been metalled. Trees have been planted at the sides of the road.

Road from Mehmoodabad to Mehmoodabad Railway Station. Local Funds.

Budget estimate	Rs. 2,139
Actual expenditure	„ 1,162
Saving	Rs. 977

Road from Borsud to the Wassud Railway Station. Local Funds.

337. One brick masonry bridge of 12 feet span has been built, also one culvert and four barrel-drains.

Budget estimate	Rs. 8,834
Actual expenditure	„ 4,923
Balance....	Rs. 3,911

Road from Gedra to Oorwarra. Local Funds.

338. The clearance of this road is now in progress, and will be completed before the rains.

Budget estimate	Rs. 5,000
Actual expenditure	„ 4,104
Balance....	Rs. 896

Iron Bridge, Screw Piles, over the River Seree on the road from Neriad to Mahoonda. Local Funds.

339. Under construction by contractors Messrs. Forde and Preston. The materials of the bridge have just reached Bombay from England.

340. *Poona District.*—About one-seventh of the whole length of the parapet walls on the Katruz Ghaut has been built. The Capoorwall bridge, which consists of 3 arches of 40′ span each, has been completed, and ten bridges and culverts varying from 5 to 20 feet span, with 34 slab drains, have also been built during the year. With the exception of the works mentioned

Road from Poona *vid* Katruz Ghaut to Sheerwul, on Poona to Madras Line of Road.

below, the whole road from Poona to Sheerwul is finished, and it has been opened to traffic:—six-sevenths of ghaut parapet; small portions of cutting near the tunnel entrances; facia to tunnel; metalling the whole road from Poona to Sheerwul.

Allotment ..... Rs. 50,000
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 49,992

Road from Railway crossing at Kirkee to Awund.

341. This road is nearly two miles in length, and has been commenced.

Branch Road to connect the Gunnesh Khind and Kirkee Roads.

342. The length of this road is 1,100 feet; about two-thirds of the whole work has been completed.

Allotment ..... Rs. 2,541
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,704

Footpath on the Road opposite Arsenal to David Sassoon Hospital.

343. Two-thirds of the whole length has been completed.

Allotment ..... Rs. 1,545
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,045

Land for widening and improving Road between Poona and Kirkee.

344. Land purchased.

Allotment ..... Rs. 3,466
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 3,466

Bridge over the Moota Moola River below the Jamsetjee Bund.

345. This bridge consists of 13 arches, each 60 feet span; the foundations have been excavated and filled in; the abutment on the Poona side has been raised to 10′ 11″, that on the Kirkee side 3′ 10,″ and the piers, 12 in number, have been built on an average 17 feet high.

Allotment ..... Rs. 70,000
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 57,792

Bridge over the Ghore River on Poona and Ahmednuggur Road.

346. This bridge is of 17 arches, each 40 feet span; the foundations have been excavated and filled in; the abutment on the Seroor side has been raised 9 feet, and 13 of the piers to an average height of 6 feet.

Allotment ..... Rs. 30,000
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 15,141

Small Bridges and Drains on Road Sattara to Warna River, Madras Line.

347. *Sattara.*—Part of the expenditure incurred during the year 1864-65 was in excess of the sanctioned allotment for that year, and has therefore been debited to the allotment for the current year; the money was expended in making certain additions to masonry works on the line.

Allotment ..... Rs. 3,472
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,280

Bridge over the Quoina River at Kurrar, Madras Line.

348. Out of the allotment Rs. 23,948 the sum of Rs. 21,855 was expended in conducting the work in accordance with the original design; this has been abandoned, and although it has been determined to substitute iron for stone and lime in the greater portion of the structure, the details of construction have not yet been finally settled.

Paving under the centre arch of Tarlee Bridge, Madras Line.

349. Owing to the great scour which took place under the centre arch of the bridge, it became necessary to take measures for securing the work by a masonry flooring of lime and

stone; the excavation was filled in with dry rubble, and the pavement made two feet in depth in front of the bridge. Extending the whole space between the wing walls an apron has also been constructed formed of large stones 2 feet in length, laid on end, and the interstices well packed and rammed with chips; the work seems very solid, and should prove durable; it has been recommended to complete the flooring of the two side arches of the bridge which are less affected by scours than the centre portion in the same manner, in order to bring the floors of these waterways on a level with the surface of the apron.

Sanctioned amount.....	Rs.	3,494
Expenditure in 1865-66.....	„	3,022

Large Bridges and Improvements to Road from foot of Wurrunda Ghaut to Mhar.

350. These have been the heaviest works undertaken in the Sattara district during the past season. The bridge expenditure was entirely confined to the operations carried on at the Savitree bridge—a structure comprising 7 arches of 40 feet span, and which at the commencement of the season had the abutments and piers built up to the level of the springing, with the exception of the pier in the centre of the stream, to which nothing had been done. The arches were completed on the 24th of May 1866, and the bridge is now completed and open to traffic. Under the road expenditure referred to $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles of road have been covered with a 3 inch layer of moorum, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles moorumed to an average depth of 6 inches.

Allotment.....	Rs.	25,991
Additional grant	„	12,757
Expenditure in 1865-66	„	38,748

351. The money on this work, viz. Rs. 2,000, has been obtained from Local Funds. A roadway 9 feet wide has been carried along the side of the hill for a distance of 1 mile 6 furlongs, and ascending a total height of 600 feet, and give an average gradient of 1 in 16′.

Constructing Ghaut track through the Koodal Khind.

352. The sum of Rs. 857 is portion of the sanction of Rs. 2,000 authorised to provide protection walls, and to remove the projecting angles of the road near the foot of the ghaut which caused great obstruction and inconvenience to traffic. Debitable to Local Funds.

Improvements to Passurnee Ghaut Road.

Expended in 1865-66.....Rs. 857

353. *Belgaum.*—Bridge over Doodgunga river: backing to arches, cornice, and parapet walls, &c. completed during the year; embankments on both sides raised.

Bridges on the Road Belgaum to Warna River, Madras Line.

Bridge over Yedgunga river, roadway over bridge formed and metalled, embankments on both sides raised.

Bridge over Hurunkashee river, do. do. do.

Allotment.....Rs. 27,444

Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 22,899

354. Guardstones 4 feet in length and 2 feet above ground were placed in dangerous parts along the outer odge of the road at intervals of 5 feet. They answer tolerably well the purpose of a protection wall, and are not nearly so costly.

Protecting outer side of the Towndy Ghaut, Belgaum and Kolapoor Road, Madras Line.

Sanctioned amount ..... Rs. 1,918
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,707

New Road Belgaum to Vingorla, *viâ* Parpoolee Ghaut.

355. The work executed during the year was as follows :—

41 drains and culverts built.
11 miles of moorum surface formed.
248,300 cubic feet rock cut.
9,914 „ retaining walls built.
6,442 „ parapet walls to the ghaut portion built, and approaches to large rivers made.

The road will probably be ready for traffic by the 1st January 1867, but the large bridges will take some time to erect.

Allotment ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 74,686

Soonkewal and Muneera Road.

356. With the exception of two bridges the line is nearly completed as a moorum road. Expenditure debitable to Local Funds.

Allotment ..... Rs. 8,000
Additional sanction ..... „ 1,660
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 9,654

Unkulghee and Gokak Road.

357. 15½ miles of road have been cleared and opened for traffic. Expenditure debitable to Local Funds.

Allotment ..... Rs. 5,989
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 5,050

Road from Gasavepoora to Railway Station.

358. *Poona.*—Completed. This road is 2,400 feet in length.

Allotment .... Rs. 5,382
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 4,521

Road Railway crossing Kirkee to Awund.

358A. *Poona District.*—This road is nearly two miles in length, and has been commenced.

Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... Rs. 1,531

Branch Road to connect the Gunnesh Khind and Kirkee Roads.

358B. The length of this road is 1,100 feet; about two-thirds of the whole work has been completed.

Allotment ..... Rs. 2,541
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,704

Footpath on the Road opposite Arsenal to David Sassoon Hospital.

358C. Two-thirds of the whole length has been completed.

Allotment..... ..... Rs. 1,545
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,045

Land for widening and improving the Road between Poona and Kirkee.

358D. Land purchased.

Allotment... ..... Rs. 3,466
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 3,466

359. *Ahmednuggur.*—The road has been completed as a second class moorum road. Local work.

Nandoor and Kolhar Road.

Allotment ..... Rs. 23,807
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 23,753

Parapet Walls to the Chunderpoora Ghaut.

360. Completed. Local work.

Allotment.....Rs. 4,402
Expenditure in 1865-66..... „ 4,424

Munmar and Yeola Road.

361. *Nassick.*—The following works have been completed during the year:—

1 bridge of 3 arches of 35 feet span each.
1 culvert of 2 openings of 14 feet span.
1 do. 1 do. of 10 do.
4 single slab drains
Local work.

Allotment.....Rs. 12,500
Expenditure in 1865-66..... „ 9,685

Widening Road down the Suttee Ghaut.

362. The ghaut road has been widened. Local work.

Allotment.....Rs. 4,000
Expenditure in 1865-66..... „ 4,005

Road Hursool to Kurukwohol.

363. The length of this road is 18 miles, 14 miles of which have been cleared. Local work.

Allotment.....Rs. 4,000
Expenditure in 1865-66..... „ 4,000

Iron Boat for Kadwa River at Konkungaum.

364. Completed. Local work.

Allotment.....Rs. 3,000
Expenditure in 1865-66..... „ 909

Road from Barsee to Barsee Road Station.

365. *Sholapoor.*—Nearly completed (*vide* former reports).

Expenditure in 1865-66.....Rs. 5,233

366. Nine pier foundations and one abutment foundation have been filled in, and the superstructure has been raised a little above the bed of the river. Great difficulty has been encountered in laying the foundations for this bridge.

Bridge over the Seena River on new Road Barsee to Barsee Road Station.

Allotment	Rs.	73,074
Additional do.	,,	10,000
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	78,369

Ferry Boat across the Bheema and Taklee.

367. A single ferry boat to ply across the river has been constructed. Local Fund work.

Sanctioned amount	Rs.	1,903
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	376

Road from foot of Koombarli Ghaut to Chiploon and Gowulcote.

368. *Rutnagherry.*—The amount of work executed on the line during the year is as below :—

Earthwork	Cubic feet	757,977
Dry rubble work	,,	1,328
Superstructure of stone and lime.	,,	18,066

The work is approaching completion.

Allotment	Rs.	50,000
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	46,265

Cleared road from Vingorla to Malligaum *viâ* Shirowda.

369. Completed. Local work.

Allotment	Rs.	5,825
Expenditure in 1865-66	,,	5,513

Road from Yellapoor *viâ* Kyga Ghaut to Karwar.

370. *Canara.*—The work for which this large expenditure is included in the past year's accounts was nearly all done in the previous year, but was unavoidably left for adjustment till that just closed.

The ghaut road is everywhere 12′ wide; with the exception of two temporary timber bridges requiring repair, is quite passable for carts. The road from Mullapoor to the bottom of the ghaut (10 miles) is 24′ wide, and with the exception of four large bridges, is complete throughout.

The several kinds and quantities of work done are as follows:—

428,900	cubic feet	excavation in moorum and boulders.
791,700	,,	ditto in soft rock.
368,692	,,	ditto in earth and boulders.
163,106	,,	blasting in rock.
1,084,536	,,	excavation in earth.
18,250	,,	rubble stone and lime masonry.
200,977	,,	excavation in earth and moorum.
87,270	,,	ditto in hard rock.
155,890	,,	filling in earth.
2,035	,,	laterite and lime masonry.
92,572	,,	metalling.
627,923	,,	filling in moorum.
17,760	,,	excavation side channels.
55,061	,,	ditto in boulders.
88,983	,,	filling in land.
111,222	square feet	clearing jungle.
33		temporary drains built.

Road from Dharwar frontier *vid* Ankola to Carwar.

371. A limited amount of work has been accomplished on the road owing to the small allotment made. The road work executed consists of little more than bringing the roadway to its proper section, and the masonry work has been confined to the completion of two bridges, one of which, the Hundyundy, consisting of 7 openings of 30 feet each, spans a broad and rapid stream, which proved at times a considerable obstacle to traffic.

372. Very little more than the collection of materials has been done during the past season; the district is an unhealthy one, and the contractor who had agreed to do the work utterly failed to accomplish it. It is hoped that the work will be satisfactorily finished during the current year. Debitable to Local Funds.

Gairsoppa Ghaut Bridges.

373. *Dharwar.*—Nearly completed, with the exception of a few drains and moorumming the surface.

Bunkapoor and Hurryhur Road.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 63,255

374. With the exception of the Kirkee and Bennehal bridges, and a few drains, nearly the whole line has been improved.

Dharwar and Bunkapoor Road improvements.

Allotment for 1865-66.....Rs. 15,000

375. Completed with the exception of the moorum surface, and one bridge, that over the Soal river, which has failed.

Road from Annigherry to Gudduck.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 22,316

376. One bridge at Goodhully completed; the embankments and cuttings near Goodhully in progress.

Improvements to the Dharwar and Tenai Ghaut Road.

Allotment for 1865-66.....Rs. 6,000

377. The works estimated for have been nearly completed, but some of the bridges and drains have not sufficient waterways, and have been badly constructed.

Hooblee and Annigherry Road.

Allotment for 1865-66..... Rs. 8,000

Bunkapoor and Moondagode Road.

378. Completed, with the exception of a deviation about a mile in length.

Allotment for 1865-66 .. ..Rs. 7,284

Four large Bridges on the Dharwar and Tenai Ghaut Road.

379. One at Astolee completed, and the other at Arwudghee in progress, completed up to springing; two at Sawarcope and at Lingunmutt failed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 29,000

Northern Trunk Road from Hydrabad to Roree.

380. *Hydrabad.*—On the portion between Hydrabad and the northern boundary of that collectorate, which is under the charge of the Executive Engineer Lower and Central Sind, the undermentioned work has been executed. The following masonry bridges, commenced during the past official year, have been completed, viz:—

One bridge of 3 arches, 16, 24, and 16 feet spans respectively.

One of 3 arches, 15, 20, and 15 feet spans.

One of 22 feet span, one of 21 feet, two of 20 feet, five of 13 feet, five of 9 feet, and two of 6 feet span.

The following were commenced and completed during the year:—

One of 16 feet span, two of 12 feet, one of 10 feet, two of 9 feet, and two of 8 feet span; and four bridges of different spans were in various stages of progress.

Expenditure during the year..... Rs. 14,760

On the portion of the same road from the southern boundary of the Khyrpoor State to Roree under the charge

of the Executive Engineer Upper Sind, 33 bridges and culverts, three of 12 feet span, two of 7 feet, four of 6 feet, six of 5 feet, seven of 4 feet, and eleven of 3 feet span, as well as 26 small drains, and about 500,000 cubic feet of embankment have been constructed.

Expenditure during the year..... Rs. 13,836

Road from Hydrabad to Oomerkote.

380A. On the road from Hydrabad to Oomerkote, under the charge of the Executive Engineer Lower and Central Sind, the following masonry bridges, commenced during the past official year, have been completed, viz:—

Two of 28 feet span, one of 26 feet, two of 17 feet, and three of 12 feet span, and six of different spans are in various stages of progress.

Expenditure during the year ..... Rs. 10,631

Improving the High Road from Hydrabad towards Mahomed Khan's Tanda.

381. This work has proceeded under the orders of the Collector of Hydrabad. The improvements have extended over a length of 18 miles, portions liable to be flooded have been raised, and dangerous holes caused by rain filled in. Embankments aggregating 480 feet in length have been formed across two hollows, and the side slopes pitched with dry rubble. Three canal bridges have been restored, and two culverts of 6 feet span each erected.

Expenditure during the year ..... Rs. 2,615

Improving the Ahmedabad Postal Road.

382. On this line is conveyed the dâwk from Hydrabad to Bombay as far as Nowakote, a distance of 58 miles in the direction of Ahmedabad. The work has been undertaken, and the arrangements made by the Collector of Hydrabad on levelled sections afforded by the Executive Engineer Lower and Central Sind, and consists

of raising and embanking all low portions subject to overflow from canal water and rain floods. Funds to the extent of Rs. 8,537 were provided from the Reserve in the Local Fund Budget of the year at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind.

Expenditure during the year ..... Rs. 2,390

382A. Grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 1,975 have been expended by the Collector and his Deputies in the construction of 9 wells in different parts of the Hydrabad Collectorate.

382B. The road from Hydrabad to Giddoo Bunder has been watered and kept in repair at a cost of Rs. 1,500.

382c. From the assignment in the Local Fund Budget of the year to supplement the Imperial grant Rs. 38,601 were expended on repairs to district roads in Sind.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

Constructing a Dhurrumsala at the Railway Station at Manickpoor. Amount contributed by Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.

383. *Northern Concan.*—Foundations and plinth finished, and a portion of woodwork prepared.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs 15,000
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 2,657

Balance unexpended .... Rs. 12,343

Constructing a Dhurrumsala at Bandora. Amount contributed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

384. Not commenced. Site not approved.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 10,000

Constructing a Dhurrumsala at Bhurodee. Amount contributed by Framee Nusserwanjee, Esq.

385. Foundations ready.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 5,000
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,160

Balance unexpended ....Rs. 3,840

Constructing a Dhurrumsala at Dysur. Amount contributed by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

386. Foundations and plinth finished, superstructure half-completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ....Rs. 8,000
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,459

Balance unexpended ....Rs. 6,541

Constructing a Dhurrumsala at Verar. Amount contributed by Deepchund Roychund, Esq.

387. Foundations completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 8,000
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,072

Balance unexpended....Rs. 6,928

Constructing a Dhurrumsala at Wappee. Amount contributed by Roychund Deepchund, Esq.

388. *Surat.*—Foundations and plinth completed, superstructure one-third completed, all woodwork ready.

Allotment for 1865-66 .....Rs. 8,056
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,462

Balance....Rs. 6,594

Constructing a Dhurrumsala at Pardee. Amount contributed by Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebho.

389. Foundations and plinth completed, superstructure half completed. Posts and doors and window frames put up, and woodwork all ready.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 10,127
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 2,307

Balance.... Rs. 7,820

Constructing a Dhurrumsala at Broach. Amount contributed by the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

390. Foundations nearly filled in.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 19,965
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 1,585

Balance.... Rs. 18,380

Travellers' Bungalow and Outhouses at Peint.

391. *Nassick.*—Completed. Local work.

Allotment..... ... Rs. 5,000
Expenditure in 1865-66..... „ 4,674

Dhurrumsalas at Lanowlee, Kirkulla, and Tulligaum.

392. Poona District.—These buildings have been almost completed. Debitable to Local Funds.

Allotment ..... Rs. 8,736
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 8,443

Dhurrumsala at Patus Railway Station.

393. Materials collected. Debitable to Local Funds.

Allotment ..... Rs. 2,500.
Expenditure in 1865-66 ..... „ 268

Constructing a Dhurrumsala and Outhouses at Sukkurund, Hydrabad Collectorate.

394. *Sind.*—This work was in progress during the year under the order of the Collector.

Expenditure ..... Rs. 970

WATER COMMUNICATIONS.

Widening the Channel of the Indus at Sukkur for the improvement of the navigation of the River.

395. *Sind.*—The Acting Executive Engineer Upper Sind attributes the slow progress of this work to the following causes—1*st*, The low level which the excavation has reached, which obliges work to be stopped whenever the river rises. It can only be prosecuted with vigour for about five months in the year. 2*ndly*, The nature of the work, consisting of prizing up the rock with long levers after successive blasts, only a limited number of men can work with effect in the space. 3*rdly*, The great difficulty of obtaining sufficient carriage to remove the large amount of débris constantly collecting, which, if not removed, encumbers the working space.

It was at first thought that the outer embankment might have been taken down before the approaching inundation, so as to obtain the effect of the extra width already excavated, but this plan has subsequently been found to be inadvisable, as, if the river were admitted, the lowest portion of the excavations would be filled with silt, thereby entailing considerable expense in removing it after the subsidence of the inundation. It would further necessitate the re-construction of the surrounding embankment when the work was resumed. For these reasons the opening of the work has been deferred until next year, when not only will the rock cutting be completed, but it is expected also the river wall trackway, ramps for the ferry, and other subsidiary works.

Expenditure during the year ..... Rs. 16,331.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Wellington Memorial Fountain.

396. *Bombay.*—The Architectural Executive Engineer reports: "This work consists of taking down the fountain under

construction by private subscription, and raising it 4 feet above the level of the road, by surrounding it with basalt polished steps of 12″ tread and 6″ rise, with a midway landing of 3 feet, and providing 4 drinking basins on four of the sides of the octagon. Eight lamps are also erected opposite the sides of the octagon. The work is completed.

Sanctioned for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 6,150
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 6,130

Planting Trees along the new Roads on the Esplanade.

397. This work having been sanctioned at the close of the last monsoon, 196 trees (principally Bhendy, Bur, Peeple, Nandrook, and Kurrunj) have been planted and enclosed. The trees are in a thriving condition.

Sanctioned amount for 1865-66..... Rs. 7,500
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 8,120

Filling in hollows and ditches on the Esplanade, and levelling ground for Building sites generally.

398. Several ditches and hollows that were left open on the Esplanade for want of sufficient material from the late Ramparts have been filled in, and the old sites of the Ramparts extending from the Apollo to the Bazaar Gates, have been levelled. A part of the ditches surrounding Fort George has also been filled in, partly with the earth received from the glacis near the Boree Bunder, and partly with that supplied by contractors.

1st estimated amount ..... Rs. 1,00,000
2nd do. do. ..... „ 2,40,220
Budget allotment ..... „ 1,00,000
Amount subsequently sanctioned.... „ 2,40,220
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,48,810

399. No works of importance have been executed in 1865-66. The Esplanade Fee Fund Committee was appointed by Government in their Resolution No. 7 A-18, dated 17th January 1866; previous to this date the expenditure of the funds were limited chiefly to the conservancy of the Esplanade.

Esplanade.

Receipts.....Rs. 1,31,772

Expenditure as below:—

Original Works.	Rs.	a.	p.
Planting the trees on the Esplanade.....	8,126	8	2
Constructing a waste water drain from the north end of the Dhobeewarra to the drain running along the compound of the old Sepoys' Lines	449	0	0
Enclosing a portion of the ground on the Esplanade for carriage stand.....	97	0	0
Repairs.			
Cleaning the Esplanade.....	22,875	1	2
Supplying water to the dhobees washing at the Dhobeewarra on the Esplanade	266	5	0
Cleaning Fort George and its ditches	76	14	0
Supplying water to the buffaloes, &c. grazing on the Esplanade	209	14	0
Tending, &c. the trees on the Esplanade..	1,733	14	9
Keeping the turf on the Esplanade in proper order	147	9	10
Ordinary repairs to the Dhobeewarra on the Esplanade	60	0	0
Carried forward....Rs.	34,042	2	11

REPAIRS—(*continued*).		Rs. a. p.
Brought forward		34,042 2 11
Repairing sandstone roads in the Marine Lines on the Esplanade, and watering them during the dry season		1,733 11 4
Repairing the Band Stand.....		119 6 11
Repairing Dhobees' Tank		25 0 0
Establishment	Rs. 5,302 0 1	
Contingencies	„ 449 14 0	
		5,751 14 1
Total....Rs.		41,672 3 3

Erecting Dams at Matheran. Bombay 1 per Cent. Income Tax Fund.

400. *Northern Concan.*

Dam near Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett's.
Do. near Mr. Robertson's.
Do. near sick officers' quarters.

Allotment for 1865-66 .. ..Rs.		4,200
Expended in 1865-66..	1st, 1,764	
	2nd, 2,059	
	3rd, 535	
		4,358
Excess....Rs.		158

This small excess on this work can be defrayed from the amount of contribution by the inhabitants on the hill for water supply works.

1*st*.—Near Jugonnath Sunkersett's house. Work done during this year: Foundations filled in, superstructure built of trap rock and pointed with cement. Cutstone coping made. Completed.

2nd.—Near Mr. Robertson's house. Completed with the exception of a dwarf wall to prevent the entrance of filth.

3rd.—Near sick officers' quarters at Matheran. Work done during the year: Foundations filled in, superstructure of stone and lime in large courses with cut stone coping completed, and the whole work pointed with cement completed.

Dam near Cooly Lines at Matheran.

401. Commenced this year. Foundations and superstructure finished, and the latter pointed with cement. Cutstone pavement made. Completed.

Allotment for 1865-66 ..... Rs. 1,919
Expended in 1865-66 ..... „ 1,196

Saving .... Rs. 723

Mullao Tank at Oomerith.

402. *Kaira.*—This tank has been deepened at a cost of Rs. 3,833, and a sluice has been repaired.

Conservancy of Mount Aboo.

403. *Aboo.*—The amount shown below has been expended in draining swamps, uprooting and burning Moya grass, and filling holes on a portion of Mount Aboo. Commenced and completed in April 1866.

Sanctioned allotment for 1865-66 .... Rs. 1,903
Expended in 1865-66..... „ 1,903

Hookerry Aqueduct.

404. *Belgaum.*—Local work. Improvements completed.

Allotment ..... Rs. 1,135
Expenditure in 1865-66..... „ 1,021

405. *Canara*.—One well is nearly completed and the excavation of the shaft for another nearly finished (the work has been done on contract). The third well will be put in hand as soon after the opening of the season as possible. These wells are much required, the want of water on the Arbyle Ghaut road between Yellapoor and the Dharwar frontier being greatly felt.

Wells between Kirwuttee and Yellapoor.

Telegraph Buildings.

406. These extensive buildings were commenced in May 1864. Owing to want of funds but slow progress has been made during the official year. The main buildings an dout-offices with workshop are nearly completed; but the detached quarters remain in the same state as they were on the 30th April 1865. Expenditure during the year Rs. 60,500. Portable wooden offices for erection at Fâo in the Persian Gulf for the Telegraph Department have been made up at Kurrachee at an outlay of Rs. 12,000.

Out-offices for the Indo-European Telegraph Department at Kurrachee.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

At the commencement of the year under review there were 597½* miles of open line. There are now 701½ of line opened (including the Campoolee branch which was reopened in February), the following sections having been opened during the year—from Bhosawul to Boorhanpoor, No. 15 contract (Jubbulpoor line), 34¾ miles on the 20th November; from Sheagaum to Budnaira, No. 13 contract (Nagpoor branch), 72¼ miles, on the 18th December.

Line under Construction.

2. The progress of the line under construction has been favourable. No. 13 contract is now completed.

3. It is expected that No. 14 contract, reaching to Nagpoor, will be finished by the end of the next cold season; a portion of this contract from Sheagaum to Kowtah will be opened for traffic by the month of July.

4. On No. 15 contract the extension from Bhosawul to Boorhanpoor (31¾ miles) was opened on the 20th November There will in all probability be a further extension during the month of July to Kundwah (42¾ miles). This contract will, it is believed, be completed by June 1867.

5. On No. 16 contract a length of 48 miles to Etarsee (station for Hoosungabad) will be ready for opening by the time No. 15 contract is completed; the latter half of the contract may be opened about a year later.

6. No. 17 contract was taken out of the hands of Messrs. Norris and Weller towards the end of last year, and

* Some discrepancies have come to light in length of line given in previous statement, viz. 595¾.

Mr. Victor, an agent of the contractors, was sent up to engage the sub-contractors employed by Messrs. Norris and Weller or to make other arrangements for carrying on the work without delay. The work has since been progressing favourably. The Nerbudda Viaduct approaches completion. The Sukkur Viaduct is the great difficulty on this contract; it is very backward, and will not probably be finished before 1869. With this exception the contract may be completed to Jubbulpoor by June 1868.

7. No. 18 contract, Sholapoor to Kulburga 70¼ miles. This contract was let in England to Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, and work was commenced on the 30th August 1865. The Boree Viaduct is the largest work on the contract, and consists of 20·30 spans. The work has hitherto progressed favourably.

8. No. 19 contract (88¼ miles) was also let in England to Messrs. Bray and Son, and ground will be broken in May 1866. The contract extends from Kulburga to Raichore, and includes in its length a viaduct over the Kistna.

9. The fishing of the rails between Tanna and Bombay is still in progress; but it is considered more expeditious to relay a considerable portion of both lines with pot sleepers.

Open Line.

10. The doubling the line between Cullian and Wassind is nearly complete, and between Wassind and Kussara, where there is so much hard rock cutting, considerable progress has been made.

11. On the open line two large stations have been completed at Kurjut and Lanowlee, with accommodation for both up and down lines.

12. A trial station was opened at Chinchwud between Tulligaum and Kirkee and has proved successful.

13. At Egutpoora a large tank has been constructed to supply the station with water, the want of which was much felt. As this may some day be a large Locomotive depôt, this certain source of supply will be of great service.

14. Several large necessaries for 3rd class travellers have been put in hand during the past year, and a large number of minor works executed.

15. *Bombay, Overbridges.*—With reference to the matter of overbridges over the portion of the line from Mazagon to Moody Bay, it has been finally determined by a local committee to build three at the joint expense of the Government, the Municipality, and the Railway Company :—1st the Elphinstone Bridge to the south of the Waree Bunder goods station; 2nd the Musjid Bridge at Musjid Bunder; 3rd the Carnac Bridge at Carnac Bunder; a 4th bridge is to be built at Boree Bunder at the sole expense of the Railway Company.

16. *Goods Stations.*—The Company have now run a siding from the main line into their new goods station at Waree Bunder, and have collected a large amount of materials towards the commencement of the work. They have possession of a portion of the station ground and wharfage, but the greater portion of the land has not yet been handed over to them.

17. *Moody Bay Passenger Station.*—The land for the new passenger station at Moody Bay has been nearly reclaimed during the past year, and the connection completed with the existing line to the east of Boree Bunder. The work has been done for Government by the Railway at an estimated cost of two rupees per cubic yard, the total cost being Rs. 5,61,000.

18. There remains still a large number of works to be carried out on the open line to render it at all complete.

The passenger accommodation at a great many of the stations is very deficient: the platforms require lengthening; the goods shedding is quite inadequate to the demands of the traffic, and accommodation for the employés of the Company will certainly require to be much increased. A "Schedule of Works required" was prepared during the past year in concert with the Agent, the Engineer Department, the Traffic Manager, and the Locomotive Superintendent, but it is found useless to attempt to estimate beforehand for all the possible wants of a large undertaking like the G. I. P. Railway, for of all the works for which sanction has been demanded during the past six months only a very few appear in the schedule that was prepared.

19. The Bhore Ghaut was worked throughout the monsoon with scarcely an interruption to the traffic. One landslip occurred which covered both lines to a depth of five or six feet, but the passengers were transferred, and the line was cleared in a couple of days. On the Thull Ghaut a very serious accident occured on the 26th December, when a goods train was precipitated over the embankment at the reversing station (*see* Accidents). There was also one rather serious landslip which blocked the down line for a week and the up line for a whole month.

NEW LINES.

20. In order to collect the salt traffic it has been under proposal to construct a new line from Campoolee to Hog Island; the survey has been completed, but has not yet been laid before Government.

21. *Maintenance.*—During the past year a great deal has been done towards improving the state of line, necessitating a heavy expenditure in sleepers. During the last half of 1865 the cost per mile amounted to Rs. 1,724 against Rs. 990 in the corresponding half of 1864. This heavy expenditure

has arisen from the inferior quality of the sleepers first put down, and from the line having been imperfectly maintained in previous years. Pot sleepers are now being largely employed both for renewals and new portions of the line. The Company has also invested in a large amount of Johore teak; but experience has not been sufficent yet to determine the merits of these latter classes of sleepers.

22. A great deal of work was turned out by the department during the year, and a large number of covered goods waggons were built by contract, which have undoubtedly reduced the number of accidents from fire and the losses by theft, but the amount of rolling stock is still much under the requirement of the Railway. The cattle-guards have proved very efficient in preventing accidents; they were at first made of iron, but it was found troublesome to repair them, and wooden guards have since been successfully adopted.

23. *Capital Expenditure.*—The total amount of Capital expenditure in India and in England up to the 30th April was £13,970,172, viz:—

In England	£4,837,920
In India	9,132,252
Total....	£13,970,172

The Capital expenditure on open line amounted approximately at the close of this official year to Rs. 10,20,34,665,* or, at the exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.*, to £9,353,177.

24. *Revenue Expenditure.*—The total amount of Revenue expenditure during the year amounted approximately to Rs. 77,22,300, the Revenue receipts to Rs. 1,58,56,600. The net receipts were therefore Rs. 81,34,300, giving a return of 8·87 per cent. per annum on Capital expended on the open line.

* Rolling stock and machinery for the four months of 1866 not included.

25. *Future prospects.*—These figures show a considerable improvement in every respect over past years. The maintenance of the line has undoubtedly been very expensive, but with the more extensive introduction of pot sleepers a great reduction may be expected in these charges. The Locomotive expenditure has also been heavy, but the renewals of stock and replacing burnt vehicles not having been debited to previous half-yearly Revenue expenditure, the charges are unusually heavy in the current year.

26. Nothing could be better than the prospects of the Railway. The traffic, though at this date partaking of the almost universal commercial depression, shows signs of a steady increase, and the further extensions to Nagpore and Jubbulpore cannot but open up a most splendid commerce in cotton, cereals, opium, and the various products of Central India.

27. *Passenger Traffic.*—The receipts from passenger traffic during the year largely exceeded those for 1864-65. The increase of the fares in December 1864 have entirely contributed to this. The number travelling per mile open shows a considerable falling off. The returns for the half-year ending December 1865, as compared with those for December 1864, show that the first class fell off from 43 to 37, the second from 291 to 211, the third from 2943 to 2362 per mile open. The mileage travelled by the first class is apparently nearly stationary, having been 46 miles for the last three years; the mileage of the 2nd class has diminished from an average of 28 miles for the three previous years to 24 miles; the mileage of the 3rd class alone shows an increase from an average of 41 miles to 45 in the present year.

28. The conduct of the passenger traffic admits of great improvement: the delays at stations are tedious, though on the whole the trains arrive at their termini with fair punctuality, the time that is lost at stations being made up

on the road; the accommodation for passengers of all classes at stoppage stations is far from complete; and the crowding of 3rd class passengers, owing to the deficiency of carriages, is still very prevalent. These defects are, however, receiving the Agent's serious consideration, and there is every reason to hope that they will ere long be removed.

29. *Goods Traffic.*—The increased tariff for goods of all classes came into operation on the 15th October. The average gross receipts per week for passengers and goods from the 1st June up to this date were Rs. 1,67,000. For the second week in October the receipts amounted to Rupees 2,30,842, by the end of the month they had increased to upwards of three lakhs; from this period they steadily augmented until the close of March when they finally reached the large amount of Rs. 5,01,460, which was the maximum weekly receipt of the year. The price of cotton then fell very considerably, the present commercial depression set in, and all during April the receipts gradually declined until they finally fell to Rs. 2,76,374 for the last week of that month.* The maximum rates within which the Agent has the power of varying them and the former rates are as follows:—

	Max.		Former.
1st Class.....	12	.....	8
2nd do.	18	.....	10
3rd do.	24	.....	16
4th do.	36	.....	20
5th do.	54	.....	30

30. The amount of cotton conveyed has increased very largely. In 1864 were carried 1,453,439 maunds, in 1865 2,399,779 maunds, and from January to 30th April 1866 no less an amount than 1,246,616 maunds. It is to be

* The receipts have since still further diminished in the current year, and less than during 1865.

regretted that owing to a deficiency of carrying power a very considerable amount of cotton came down to Bombay by road, the carriage of which was lost to the Company. The question of pressing the cotton up-country has received a great deal of attention from the Agent, and there is a prospect of native merchants eventually carrying out this improvement.

31. The traffic in salt has also largely increased; it now for the first time figures amongst the chief articles of merchandise, and the construction of a branch line from Campoolee to Hog Island would in all probability greatly develop this item of traffic.

32. *Character of Management.*—The general character of the management throughout the past year shows a certain improvement on that of former years: the trains have been run with very fair punctuality, the stations and the station premises have been better kept, and the Agent has done his best to bring the Traffic department, stationmasters, guards, &c. to a better sense of their duties. The large amount of cotton and seeds brought down in the early months of the year, and the quickness with which it was cleared away from the terminal station at Boree Bunder, say much for the improved management; also the method of registering and stacking in order all cotton as it arrives has done a great deal towards stopping the extensive system of bribing that prevailed at the principal cotton stations.

33. *Police.*—A Government officer has been appointed as Superintendent of Railway Police, he being an Assistant to those Superintendents of Police through whose district the Railway runs. The Railway police have hitherto been of little use, but it is believed that since the introduction of the present system the robberies on the line have materially decreased in number.

34. *Porters.*—A system of ticketing porters has been introduced at the Byculla and Boree Bunder stations which seems to answer; it is purposed to extend it to other large stations on the line. The porters are paid by the public.

35. *Refreshments.*—The General Manager has been authorised to take out licences in his own name for refreshments at whatever station along the line he may think fit to establish them.

36. *Compensation.*—The charges for compensation have diminished very considerably. The amount debitable to each half-year of 1865 was about Rs. 50,000, and that to the first half of the year 1866 will be nearly the same amount. The causes are better arrangements on the part of the Traffic department and of the Police, and the extensive introduction of covered goods waggons, the latter diminishing the amount of compensation both on account of thefts and fires.

37. *Accidents.*—The accidents have been less in number than usual, but one of a very fatal nature occurred at the Thull Ghaut when a goods train ran over the embankment at the end of the reversing station. Six persons were killed and one injured, and the whole of the vehicles were smashed to pieces. The accident appears to have arisen from the waggon-breaks not having been put down before the train got on to the steep portion of the incline. The engine-driver in the dark overshot the place where the trains usually pull up; the train gathered impetus when once on the steep incline; it was found impossible to put on the waggon-breaks; the engine had only, as was the custom, a pressure of about 70 lbs. of steam, and this being inoperative against the heavy train behind, all control was soon lost, and it finally rushed on [illegible] ment at a speed of between 60 and 70 miles [illegible]es have been put in hand which, when com[illegible]pped, prevent the recurrence of such a [illegible]

38. There have been a great number of attempts to throw trains off the line by placing pot sleepers on the road; fortunately all these attempts have failed, but in no case have any of the perpetrators been yet discovered.

39. *Meeting.*—The system of weekly meetings has proved very successful in facilitating business, and in promoting harmonious cöoperation between the Government and the Railway Company; it has led also to a considerable reduction of correspondence in both offices.

40. *Auditor.*—The introduction of the new method of Railway audit also promises to be successful. It puts the Government in possession of more complete information with regard to Railway monetary transactions, affords a trustworthy audit both to the Government and the Railway Company, and at the same time greatly reduces office correspondence.

41. A summary of the year's work shows a decided improvement in the management of the Railway, the credit of which is mainly due to the thoroughly efficient manner in which the duties of the Agent are at present performed.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

42. *Line opened during the year.*—No additions were made to the length of the open line during the year; but the second line of rails was opened between Bombay and Bandora.

43. *Works on unopen Line.*—Tolerable progress was made with the works between the temporary terminus of the Railway at Bellasis Road and the foreshore of Back Bay, and the reclamation work in [illegible] was vigorously pushed forward by the Back Bay Company, who expect to be able to complete and an embankment across the Bay before

44. *Colaba Terminus.*—The plans for the Colaba terminus and general offices have been prepared; certain minor alterations which appeared desirable have been discussed with the representatives of the Railway Company. The principal buildings have been arranged so as to occupy land already existing, and will probably be commenced next season. The reclamation of the ground on the harbour side of the terminus is being carried out by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

45. *Overbridges in Bombay.*—The progress of the overridges on the unopen line between Back Bay and Bellasis Road has been slow in the extreme, and the public has suffered considerable inconvenience from three of the principal thoroughfares being constantly blocked by material trains. The Grant Road overbridge is now, however, nearly completed, and will be opened for traffic before the monsoon. The Malabar Point Road bridge is nearly as far advanced.

46. *Grant Road Station.*—The passenger station at Grant Road has not been begun, and certain alterations have been suggested with a view to reducing the estimated cost which are still under consideration. One goods-shed has been completed, but the covered space is far from sufficient. The Agent fully counted on having a quantity of iron roofing avaliable for erecting sheds, but owing to the injudicious arrangement of the shipments in England the portions of roofing which have arrived cannot be made use of as they do not form complete spans.

47. *Works on open Line.*—Many new works have been carried out on the open line between Bombay and Ahmedabad, the most important of which will be briefly described.

48. *Doubling from Bombay to Andhere.*—A second line of rails has been laid from Bellasis Road to Santa Cruz, 8th and opened to Bandora. The doubling

of the line to Andhere, two miles beyond Santa Cruz, has been pushed forward. The embankment across the Mahim creek has been completed for the double line, and a bridge of four 60-feet openings in that embankment removed and the gap filled up.

49. *Extra Sidings at Bellasis Road.*—Additional sidings have been laid down on the north of the Bellasis Road station and at the temporary junction with the G. I. P. Railway at Dadur. The designs for the permanent junction station of the two Railways have been sanctioned and work commenced.

Junction with G. I. P. Railway at Dadur.

50. *Workshops, Stores, and Mechanics' quarters at Parell.*—The workshops, mechanics' quarters, and stores depôt at Parell have been pushed forward with vigour. Two blocks of bungalows have been finished, and two more will be completed in a few weeks. The stores yard has been formed. The stores, warehouses, and part of the stores sheds will be covered in before the monsoon. The general arrangement of the workshops has been decided after full discussion, and the plans have been sanctioned by Government. The machine shop has been commenced as well as various minor works.

51. *Doubling Embankments in the swamp Districts.*—The embankments in the swamp districts at Bassein, the Veturnee River, and Dhanoo, and the embankment forming the south approach to the Nerbudda Bridge are being widened to the breadth of the double line, and the slopes protected with stone pitching. The work is in a forward state.

52. *Engine-changi[illegible]tion [illegible] Sanitarium at Golwud.*—The proposed eng[illegible] and mechanics sanitarium at Golwud h[illegible]. The works were sanctioned some m[illegible]vas [illegible]e delay in obtaining t[illegible]he [illegible]

53. *Sidings at Kakra-Kharee.*—Government have sanctioned the construction of sidings at Kakra-Kharee, 1½ miles south of Surat station, for marshalling goods trains. This works is in progress.

54. *Doubling Line from Surat to Amrolee.*—Sanction has also been given to the double line from Surat to Amrolee, but this work will not be started till next season.

55. *Bungalows at the Bassein, the Veturnee, and the Nerbudda Bridges.*—The construction of mechanics' bungalows at the Bassein, the Veturnee, and the Nerbudda bridges have also been sanctioned, but the work has not yet been commenced.

56. *Improvements at Stations.*—Numerous improvements are being carried out at the various stations on the line, among which may be enumerated:—The addition of eight miles of sidings at stations. The provision of extra passenger platforms at Mahim, Anund, Neriad, Mehmoodabad, Baragree, and Surat. Complete engine watering arrangements at Nowsaree, Unclesur, Pallej, and Baroda. Permanent passenger stations at Sucheen, Sayen, Panolee, Etola, and Baroda. Additions to existing passenger platforms sufficient to give 500 feet at 3rd and 4th class and 800 feet at 1st and 2nd class stations. Screened urinaries for native passengers at all stations. Pallisading round passenger platforms and goods yards. Goods sheds at Anund and Wassud; goods platforms at 3rd class station south of Bulsar, &c. Considerable progress has been made with all the above works, and, except the Baroda station, which is a large work, and will hardly be finished for a year, almost all might be completed in two or three months.

57. *Double [illegible] Iron Bridges.*—The second line [illegible] ve been erected, it is hoped, before [illegible] the Bassein, Veturnee, Par, N[illegible]udd[illegible] Meshwa bridges, 254

58. *Bassein Bridges.*—The piers of the Bassein bridges have been examined by divers during the past season, and all defective bolts and bracings found have been replaced. With a view to ascertain whether the bolts in the inside flanges below ground were affected by salt water, the Chief Resident Engineer had one of the down-stream piles taken up and examined, and found the damage to the bolts was scarcely perceptible, though those connecting the external flanges became quite rotten in a couple of years. It would appear from this that the inside flanges are sufficiently protected by the concrete filling, which works into the joint and makes it water-tight, but further examination is being made.

59. *Veturnee, Par, and Nerbudda Bridges.*—At the Veturnee, the Par, and the Nerbudda bridges the piles have been examined in like manner. At the Nerbudda it was found that the bed of the river round three of the piles had been scoured out considerably; these have been protected by a solid filling of concrete in 8 feet cylinders sunk 9 feet in the river bed.

60. Two piers in the centre of the span of 90 feet in the Nerbudda bridge which were washed away, one in 1864 and the other in 1865, have been re-erected, and the 90-feet girders will be removed and replaced by 45-feet girders as soon as the second line of rails is laid and the traffic can be directed over it.

61. *Measures proposed for strengthening large Iron Bridges.*—After much discussion the following measures were recommended for strengthening the larger iron bridges:—

1*st.*—To remove the strut piles and substitute a vertical pile for each [illegible] five [illegible] the pier to be connected at [illegible] oss girder of sufficient st[illegible] veight of the roadway shou[illegible] e horizontal bracing [illegible]

2*nd*.—To introduce a pier of 11 piles, forming a cluster, at every 6th span. The piles to be connected by double bracings, and the up-stream face of the pier covered with sheet iron to prevent the accumulation of drift.

3*rd*.—To protect the up-stream piles from below by means of vertical teakwood fenders 24 inches square strapped to them. Similar fenders to be fixed to any other piles against which the stream sets.

4*th*.—It was further recommended that throughout the Mhye and the deep water portion of the Nerbudda bridges spans of 180 feet should hereafter be introduced in place of the present 60-feet spans, supported on clusters of piles; that the cast iron should in future be subjected to a toughening process; that all new piles should be cast with socket joints, so that the security of the joints might not be entirely dependent on the soundness of the bolts, as now, and that endeavours should be made to procure some material for the bolts which should not corrode so rapidly as wrought iron when in contact with cast iron under water.

62. *Progress made with new works at Mhye and Nerbudda*.—The 1st and 3rd proposals have been sanctioned and partially carried out at the Mhye bridges. The difficulty of introducing the continuous cross girders is, however, considerable, and but little progress has been made with this part of the work. The up-stream vertical pi[illegible] have been screwed throughout the M[illegible]ridge, and a few have been put in at the Nerbudda [illegible]e secured temporarily for the monso[illegible]s at top and double bracing throu[illegible] be dismounted as far as low-w[illegible]al tie rods with screw [illegible]ends of the up-

stream vertical piles together from pier to pier to prevent oscillation. It has been proposed to form roadways for cart traffic on either sides of the Railway across some of these bridges; they would be of great use to the country; they would tie the outer piles together firmly, and would not be expensive.

63. One or two of the cluster piers have recently been commenced at the Mhye bridge, but the work has not progressed far; and as it is hazardous to allow any piles which are incompletely secured to stand during the monsoon flood the Chief Resident Engineer has directed that no fresh work shall be started after the 15th May, and that all piles the completion of which before the rains set in is doubtful shall be dismounted.

64. *Subject of large Bridges referred to Secretary of State for India.*—It must be added that the whole subject of these bridges has been referred to the Secretary of State for India, and that it will depend upon the instructions that may be received from England whether the proposed work above mentioned will be fully carried out or other measures taken. Similar works have been proposed for the Taptee, Veturnee, and Bassein bridges.

65. *Alteration to Watruck Bridge.*—The piers of the Watruck bridge are being altered, as they stand at an angle with the line of the stream. The down stream piles have been shifted to their proper position, and the second line of superstructure is being laid across; and as soon as the traffic can be turned on the down line the up-stream piles will be shifted in a similar manner. The work will, it is hoped, be completed before the

66. *Surveys of* [illegible] been made of the branch line from [illegible] to Wudwan, and of the extension [illegible] oda to Neemuch, and the [illegible]

67. *Maintenance of open Line.*—The cost of maintenance of the open line has been heavy. The actual cost per mile between Bulsar and Ahmedabad during the last half of 1865 was Rs. 1,506, and the estimate for the current half-year is Rs. 1,235. Between Bulsar and Bombay the cost per mile during the last half of 1865 was Rs. 1,618; the estimate for the current half-year has not yet been sanctioned.

68. *Sleepers.*—The cost of renewing sleepers, large numbers of which are decayed, is very great. None of the [illegible]dian woods have proved durable except "teak," and in [illegible]me cases "red eyne" Teak sleepers now cost from 5 to 6 [illegible]pees a piece. Creosoted Baltic fir sleepers have been used [illegible]the Baroda Railway in considerable numbers and are found to last well; they cost about 4½ rupees landed in Bombay, and the Company have received a small supply from England during the year. The London Board of Directors have also sent out a supply of Greave's pot sleepers, which it is proposed to lay down on the Northern Divisions of the line. The G. I. P. Railway Company are laying down pot sleepers in large numbers, and the Baroda Company will have the benefit of seeing them tested this season. With the sand ballast of the northern districts of Gujarat there is every reason to believe they will be found to form a smooth and durable road.

69. *Iron Bridges.*—The repairs necessary to iron bridges contributed considerably to swell the maintenance charges, and th[illegible]establishment charges are also high but are [illegible]being reduced [illegible]ees.

70. *Fe*[illegible]ce, except between Baroda [illegible]nd Ahmed[illegible]"toor" hedge, is for [illegible]he most p[illegible]the enormous sums [illegible]pent up[illegible]eated accidents from [illegible]attle st[illegible]of them fortunately [illegible]e Company's

servants, and the cattle-guards have generally been sufficient to prevent the trains leaving the rails. In two instances, however, during the year trains were thrown off the line by cattle, and more or less damage done.

71. The Company have at last determined upon putting up wire-fencing in the worst places, and the Agent purchased during the year about five miles of good wire-fencing in Bombay, and the Board sent out about thirty miles of wire-fencing from England. The latter is, however, very inferior, and though low priced will probably prove an expensi[illegible] article in the end. Where the babool has thriven it will [illegible] possible to dispense partially with upright posts as the w[illegible] can be stretched between the trunks of the trees.

72. *Locomotive Department.*—The head-quarters of the Locomotive department are still at Amrolee, but will probably be removed to Bombay next year, by which time the workshops at Parell will be in a forward state. Eight engines, 12 passengers vehicles, and 997 goods vehicles of sorts have been placed on the rails during the year, including goods waggons purchased and made up by contract. One thousand high-sided waggons indented for more than a year ago have not yet been supplied, but the Company have found the supply of waggons during the past season sufficient for their traffic. They have been short of engines, some which were expected in October 1865 having been lost at sea, and the ships bringing six others having been delayed at sea by adverse winds.

73. The repair[illegible] of locomotive engin[illegible] ave been heavy. The stock was in [illegible]der at the cor[illegible]t of the yea[illegible] and failures of engines [illegible] During th[illegible] past year the repairs [illegible] thorough[illegible] manner, and in s[illegible] n greatl[illegible] over-worked during [illegible] elieving [illegible] another on the same [illegible] nerou[illegible] than formerl[illegible]

74. The use of cattle-guards on the engines has been attended with success, but the spark-arresters have not answered: they are said to increase the consumption of fuel, and they do not altogether prevent the emission of sparks. The Company are converting some of the flat, open cotton waggons into covered waggons of an improved design, and others into low-sided cotton waggons for general purposes. Some of the 1st and 2nd class carriages have been altered and improved. A good roof-lamp has, after many experiments, been introduced by the Locomotive Superintendent, and arrangements being made for lighting the 3rd class carriages.

75. The axle-boxes in use on the Railway still give much trouble, and require great attention. With attention they have been rendered safe in working, but the Locomotive Superintendent considers they will never be economical, and recommends their gradual conversion into others on a different principle. A new class of axle-box is being sent out from England.

76. The construction and maintenance of the stock is still effected under great disadvantages owing to the want of proper workshops. The completion of the works at Parell will remedy this evil.

77. *Capital cost of Line.*—The expenditure in India on Capital account up to the end of April 1866 amounted, as far as can be ascertained, to Rs. 4,18,29,236, equal to, at 1*s.* 10*d.* per rupee, £3,834,346. The English expenditure amounted on the same date to £2,435,875, and the total expenditure may be put down at £6,270,221.

78. [redacted]—The estimated expenditure required in the Budget for 1866 will not be sufficient to complete the Colaba Terminus and improvements, and not be safe to estimate for more than 10½ miles of

double line already sanctioned, and four lines between Grant Road and Colaba, at less than £7,000,000.

79. *Earnings.*—The gross earnings from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866 amounted to Rs. 21,57,002 from coaching and Rs. 21,75,493 from goods—total Rs. 43,32,495, or Rs. 14,158 per open mile, the length of the line being 306 miles.

80. *Expenses during* 1865-66.—The expenses from 1st May to the 31st December 1865, up to which date the half-yearly accounts have been rendered, amounted Rs. 14,85,313, and are estimated at Rs. 9,25,000 from that da to the 30th April 1866, giving an average of Rs. 7,877 mile for the year.

81. *Net Profits and Return on Capital.*—The net profits therefore, if the above estimate is correct, were Rs. 19,22,182, or Rs. 6,262 per mile, and returned at £3·39 per cent. on the Capital expended on the open line up to the 30th April 1866, which is estimated to have amounted to £5,200,000.

82. *Future prospects.*—Assuming that the line will cost £7,000,000, and that the accumulations of guaranteed interest from the commencement of operations amount to £1,000,000, by the time it is completed, it will be necessary that the annual *net* earnings should amount to £480,000 to give the shareholders 5½ per cent. on their investments. Supposing the working expenses to be reduced to 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, the earnings will have to be more than double what they have been this year t the above return. The wor penses dur e stoc at about 55 per cent.

83. *General* raffic.— During the year 18 nted 49 per cent. and the go cent of the total re

what passenger traffic there is between Gujarat and Bombay. The coasting steamers that used to ply from Surat to Bombay seldom run, and the native boats carry very few passengers.

84. *Development of Passenger Traffic.*—In the course of time no doubt villages will spring up along the southern portion of the line; there will be larger population and increased commercial activity, and travelling will be more popular among all classes of natives; but the "through" traffic is not likely to yield a much larger profit than it now does for some [illegible]rs to come unless the line is extended towards Central [illegible]ia.

85. *Local Passenger Trains.*—The local passenger [illegible]ffic, however, might now be encouraged with advantage. Either from the 3rd class fare being too high, or the trains being inconveniently arranged and very unpunctual, probably from both causes, the lower classes in Gujarat do not use the Railway much for short journeys. In fact the number travelling per open mile is lower than it was in former years before the fare was raised. The only immediate prospect of increased returns from passengers consists in developing this local traffic, and in the gradual increase of "Residential traffic" from the suburbs of Bombay, which are becoming populated by degrees by clerks in public offices and other persons of moderate incomes who are unable to afford the high charges for house rent in Bombay.

86. *Development of Goods Traffic.*—The goods traffic will certainly i[illegible]e as the communications with the Railway by ro[illegible]d.

8[illegible] [illegible]f the line from Jumbo[illegible] compete with the coasting[illegible] rates which would never r[illegible]ey obtain a large share [illegible]when the winds are [illegible]d upon. Thus

from January to March last during the prevalence of the North-West monsoon a quantity of cotton was brought down by boats to Bombay, and the Railway did not carry more than 20 per cent. of the total quantity of cotton imported; while in March and April, when the wind shifted to the southward, the Railway carried from 60 to 70 per cent. of the cotton; but their "down" traffic, which had been in excess of the "up" traffic during the early months of the year, fell off in consequence of the wind being in favour of boats going from Bombay to Gujarat.

88. *Goods Traffic during Monsoon.*—The Rail[illegible] would monopolise the traffic in the monsoon, but there be[illegible] few roads little can be brought to the Railway till the ra[illegible] subside, and thus the boats which begin to ply again in October obtain a share of the goods which have been stored up in the towns during the rains. The want of roads is being very gradually supplied under the Local Fund rules.

89. *Goods Traffic during* 1865-66.—During the year 1865-66 the weight of goods carried has been far larger than ever before owing to the line having been opened for goods to Bombay on the 28th August 1865, and the receipts have increased from Rs. 4,72,880 to Rs. 21,75,493, as not only was the average distance goods were conveyed greater, but the rates charged were considerably higher than formerly.

90. *Particulars of Passenger Traffic* 1865-66.—The number of passengers carried during 18[illegible]66 was 4,790 per open mile, t[illegible]ber of mile[illegible]enger and mixed trains 1,4[illegible]pe[illegible]ilwa[illegible] mile were Rs. 7,04[illegible]nd the average distance p[illegible]

1st[illegible]

2nd[illegible]

Number of Trains.

91. These results compare favourably with those of previous years, except as regards the receipts per train mile which fell off in consequence of the increase in the number of trains. One fast train ran both ways between Bombay and Ahmedabad daily consisting of passenger carriages only. Mixed trains were run each way between Surat and Ahmedabad, and Surat and Bombay; a local mixed train each way between Baroda and Ahmedabad, and another between Bom- and Bassein. Possibly the Company would have saved inning fewer trains, but as all that was done was tach a few carriages to the goods trains the work- expenses cannot have been much higher than they ould have been had no extra trains been put on, and the public were benefited at a small sacrifice. It is sometimes laid down that the receipts per train mile give the measure of the judgment displayed by the management, but this must be accepted with a great deal of qualification, as it is an Agent's business to endeavour to encourage and develop the traffic, and he must constantly offer facilities which are in advance of the actual demand.

92. In the case of the extra trains in the Baroda Railway in 1866-67 the low return per train mile has been satisfactorily accounted for, and it has been shown that the working expenses were not sensibly augmented; but the mixed trains were so slow, so unpunctual and inconvenient, owing to the delays from heavy loads, shunt- ffic, which they did not increase mpany are better e a separate local stricts. Whether e found necessary

Unpunctuality and inconvenience of Mixed T

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off for lo

passeng

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93. *General character of the Traffic management.*—The management of the traffic has altered for the better in the past year in every particular. As regards the passenger traffic the unpunctuality of the mixed trains has been already noticed; the through trains, however, have kept very fair time. Although the first class traffic does not at present pay the Company, the Agent has, with a liberality which deserves to succeed, ordered more first class carriages. The supply of 2nd and 3rd class carriages is generally sufficient, and, except on extraordinary occasions, such as fairs or holidays, there is no complaint of over-crowding.

94. *Outside Porters.*—At all large stations out[side] porters should be kept, who should wear badges, and no o[ther] coolies should be admitted on the platform; this plan is being carried out on the G. I. P. Railway line, but has not yet been started on the Baroda Railway.

95. *Police.*—Under the new organisation lately sanctioned by Government it is hoped that the police at the stations will become of real service instead of being a constant annoyance to the native passengers. Hitherto their general plan of action seems to have been to bully and push about the poorer classes, and exact bribes from the rich.

96. *Accommodation at Stations.*—The stations, except the temporary stations at Bombay and Baroda, are convenient and well arranged; but sufficient attention is not paid to their cleanliness, and many instances occurred of the 1st and 2nd class waiting-rooms [con]verted into quarters for ov[er] [st]a[ff] [fur]nitu[re] intended for th[e] [cer]tai[n] refreshment-room[s] [us]ed a[s] taverns by the E[ast] [Ind]ia [Co]mpany, [and] fided to the A[gent] [of] keeper of the ref[reshment] [rooms], it is hoped, help[ful] [to]

the Traffic department, especially the District Superintendents, ought to be held responsible for the state of the stations and for the prevention of disorder. If they always did their duty and reported every instance of misconduct that came to their notice irregularities would be less frequent.

97. *Want of Engine power.*—As regards the goods traffic the Company have suffered from the want of locomotive engines. The stock of waggons could not be fully worked in consequence, and the Company probably lost a good deal of traffic.

98. *Carting Agencies.*—The Agent has established cart-agencies at all the principal stations, and has watched the working of the goods rates most carefully where the Railway and the coasting craft came into opposition, and varied them from time to time, and the result is on the whole most encouraging.

99. *Practice of selling Goods Waggons.*—The practice of selling the waggons which used to prevail has probably been checked to some extent by the large additions made to the rolling stock, and the greater care exercised in its distribution. It has been proposed that daily returns should be required from every station by telegraph showing number of waggons available, and the quantity and description of goods brought for transport, and the distribution of the waggons to the several stations arranged by a central controlling authority would

Distribution of Waggons.

100 paid for claims much . A disastrous occu ucks in March st at th the Company out Rs here were two thr transit which and rob-

beries have decreased owing to improved arrangements and greater watchfulness. Seventy-eight accidents have been reported on the open line during the year. The following tables give the detail :—

Risks in working.

Accidents attended with Injury to life or limb.

	From causes beyond their own control.		From their own carelessness.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	
Passengers	..	1	1	2	1	
Railway Company's servants	6	2	19	16	25	18
Trespassers	1	..	9	..	10	..
Total	7	3	29	18	36	21

Causes of Accidents.

	Attended with Injury to				Unattended with Injury.	Remarks.
	Life.	Limb.	Rolling Stock.	Permanent Way.		
Defects in stock	..	..	..	....	....	
Do. permanent way	..	..	..		....	Injured by floods.
Do. fencing	..	..	3			ttle on nc.
Facing points						
Collision						
Culpable negligen part of Railway pany's servants						
Fires						

101. *Government control and general management.*—Some changes have been carried out during the year in the general system of management, the method in which the Government control is exercised, and the authorisation and audit of expenditure.

102. *Meetings of Government and Railway Officers.*—Since April 1865 periodical meetings of the Railway and Government officers have been held for the discussion of ilway matters and despatch of business. From the 1st Jan- y 1866 certain powers of sanction were vested in the Con- ing Engineer, subject to the confirmation of Government. therto the system has worked satisfactorily and lessened cor- spondence.

103. *Chief Auditor and Accountant.*—A Chief Auditor and Accountant was appointed by the Company in March 1865 with whom the whole control of the account and audit department now rests. The good effects of this appointment are shown in the improved sfate of the books and accounts; but owing to the laxity and utter want of system with which the "Accounts department" was formerly conducted some time must yet elapse before the accounts will be brought into thoroughly good order, and all arrears disposed of.

104. *Government Examiner of Accounts.*—With the view of expediting the Government audit an Examiner has been specially d who attends at the Railway Com- pany' examines and checks the accounts the C g Engineer, and pany's books, and This plan is for succeed, and will

rked provement the year

is due in no small degree to the personal exertions of the Agent. It must be added that he has been cordially supported by the heads of departments in introducing needful reforms, and that the relations between the Railway Company and Government have never been on a more satisfactory footing than at present.

SIND RAILWAY.

CAPITAL.

106. The expenditure on new works during year was small, amounting to a little more than one lakh, which Rs. 11,302 really appertained to work done before the line was opened for traffic. The chief part of the money was laid out in providing additional waterway across the line. Among the works may be mentioned the rebuilding of Kharaseer Bridge. The foundations of the old bridge of four 40-feet arches in stone were insufficient, and the piers in 1864 showed signs of failure. The rebuilding of the bridge was decided upon, and the new bridge was completed and opened for traffic on the 19th December last. The cost of the work was Rupees 40,353-14, of which Rs. 13,351 were charged to Capital.

Kharaseer Bridge.

107. *Mayting Culverts.*—Two c[illegible]s near Mayting were also found to be in a very bad sta[illegible]ins of 1864. These have been rebuilt with the [illegible]-feet openings to each [illegible] but one opening [illegible] 16,320-15, of whic[illegible]

108. *Rhode* [illegible] was so insufficient [illegible] existing bri[illegible]e was [illegible] decided t[illegible]

was commenced towards the close of 1865, and at the close of the official year was well forward.

109. *Groynes.*—In the beds of Mulleer and Bahrun rivers stone groynes were constructed to direct the stream fairly under the viaducts, as the continued set of the water against the right bank of each of these rivers was dangerous to the abutments.

110. *Stations.*—Very little work has been done to the tions. A small permanant station was sanctioned for May-, and the work is in progress. All the stations except new one at Mayting and that at Joongshaire are tem-ary.

111. A few additions have been made to the station accommodation at McLeod Road.

112. *Water Supply.*—A new well has been sunk at Kotree. The water obtained from the old well was the worst on the line. The new well is much nearer the river, and the water is very good.

113. The other Capital works do not call for special mention. Some petty additions were made to the shops, a small platform was built at Keamaree, and several other small works were carried out.

Revenue.

114. The earnings of the line during the year were Rs. 9 c expenditure about Rs 8,44,910.

assengers and goods were con-

aterials

ched.

117. Traffic was very slack during the first few months of the official year, but it increased rapidly towards the close of 1865, and in January and February of the present year it was greater than at any previous period since the line has been opened.

SIND RAILWA

of Rolling Stock for the official year endi April 1866.

	COACHING.									MERCHANDISE.											TOTAL.		
		CARRIAGES.								WAGGONS.													
	Engines.	Saloons.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Composite.	Carriage Trucks.	Break-Vans.	Horse Boxes.	Powder Vans.	High Sided.	Low Sided.	Covered Goods.	Cotton Waggons.	Coke.	Cattle Trucks.	Tanks.	Break-Vans.	Rail Trucks.	Timber Trucks.	Break Trucks.	Ballast W aggons.	Engines.	Vehicles.
865	26	..	6	12	20	6	5	5	10	6	18	297	113	49	..	..	26	10	10	10	3	107	26	499
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sposed of during the year	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†12	1	..
Total....	25	..	6	12	20	6	5	5	10	6	18	297	113	49	..	..	26	10	10	10	3	95	25	499

* Returned to Punjaub Railway.
† Sold.

INDUS VALLEY SURVEY.

118. From the commencement of the official year till November the whole of the engineers and surveyors were employed in Kurrachee getting the field work of the previous season into shape; when the cold weather set in the whole staff left for the Hydrabad districts, where they were engag[illegible] in marking out the line on the left bank proposed by [illegible] Brunton, until the close of the official year. Mr. Bru[illegible] report on this work has not yet been received.

119. In accordance with the orders of Governm[illegible] months' notice was then given to all the members of th[illegible] (excepting Mr. Brunton), and almost all have now le[illegible] rachee.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.

CAPITAL.

120. At the commencement of the official year Capital expenditure was at a minimum. A small establishment was kept up at Keamaree to look after the Richardson, Duck & Co.'s contract vessels, thr[illegible]hich were on the stocks and two in the water, and t[illegible] large quantity of stores lying about, but there [illegible]work on hand. But in September the material [illegible]ner and two barges arrived from England, an[illegible]n of these vessels was proceeded with vigorously. [illegible]ose of th[illegible]cial year they were nearly complet[illegible] the year was about Rs. 70,000 [illegible] o[illegible] the material a[illegible]

121. Du[illegible] visited Engla[illegible] made for th[illegible] barges.

were Rs. 7,59,025, and the expenditure Rs. 6,44,322. The fleet conveyed—

259 1st class passengers.
2,756 2nd do. do.
4,790 3rd do. do.
536,003 maunds of merchandise.

123. The work was carried on throughout the year ...ut loss or accident. There were two departures from ...an and two from Kotree monthly in correspondence with ...il steamers between Bombay and Kurrachee, and many ...ssels were run.

...4. A statement of the strength of the fleet is annexed.

...GTH of the FLEET *on the River for the official year* 1865-66.

STEAMERS.			BARGES.		
Names.	Horse-Power nominal.	Registered Tonnage.	Description.	Names.	Registered Tonnage.
Stanley	120	295		Shikarpoor	192
Havelock	110	194		Mooltan	192
Frere	110	194		Kurrachee	192
Outram				Simla	192
Indus				Umritsur	192
Laurence			Iron..	Lahore	192
Sir Charles Wood				Hydrabad	192
Tug C.				Tatta	182
Tug D.				Sukkur	182
Tug E.				Roree	182
Tug				Bukkur	182
Phar				Cursetjee	89
			...len.	Ethersey	134
				Seven 1st size, numbered 1 to	84
				...numbered	43
				...numbered	35
				.....	35

...

MILITARY.

Arms for Native Troops.

As noticed in the last year's Administration Report, Her [illegible]esty's Government having disapproved of the issue of [illegible]ld Rifles to the 2nd Belooch Regiment prescribed [illegible]runswick Rifle for such Native Infantry Regiments as [illegible] carry rifles at all. The Officer commanding the 4th [illegible]ment Native Infantry or Rifle Corps and the Chief In[illegible]ctor of Musketry have urged the following objections to the issue of the Brunswick Rifles to that Regiment. Sir C. T. VanStraubenzie, Commander of the Forces, concurring in the objections, strongly advocated the arming of the 4th Regiment (as an exceptional case) with the ordinary Rifles. The subject is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Objections [illegible] Officer commanding the 4th Rifles.

"The [illegible]e 'Brunswick' Rifle are—*first*, that after firing [illegible]o hands have to be used to ram down the bu[illegible] Honnor, who commanded this regi[illegible]ent many [illegible] country bullet-moulds made so ea[illegible]t the [illegible]n, preferring ease in loading to go[illegible]ties. *Secondly*, it is impossible to [illegible]

[illegible]nment to have [illegible] but trust the [illegible]an be no harm [illegible] weapon. The [illegible] feeli[illegible] of dis-

"I most respectfully and earnestly beg the support of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces in this case."

Objections by the Chief Inspector of Musketry.

"I have now the honour to report that by dipping the patch which surrounds the ball into mutton fat, care being taken to hold the Rifle when in the act of loading as perpendicularly as possible, to prevent the powder from sticking in the grooves, there will be difficulty in loading only when the diameter of the ball is enlarged, as will occasionally happen when not carefully cast. The natural result of loading kneeling is that a large portion of the powder sticks in the fouling in the sides of the barrel, and the gain in safety to the firer is more than counterbalanced by weak and uncertain fire. It is therefore never allowed even with the Enfield Rifle (the ball of which is so much smaller than the bore) when it is practicable to load standing. With the Brunswick Rifle it should be altogether discarded.

"Having procured two Brunswick Rifles with ammunition from the Ordnance Department, I fired thirty rounds, using patches greased with mutton fat, three rounds only necessitated the use of two hands. With the second Rifle, no lubrication having been used, it was with great difficulty the loading could be effected at the fifth, and the bullet was only got down by the united exertions of two men on the eighth round."

Query put to the Chief Inspector.

"Whether the diameter of the Brunswick Rifle may be reduced to substitute oil-cloth patches for greased patches.

"I have the honour to report that the diameter of the Brunswick

would be impaired, and as oil possesses little lubricating properties (more particularly vegetable), and rapidly evaporates, requiring the patches to be constantly re-dipped, I am of opinion that it would be more advisable to adopt the plan of greased patches, as previously recommended. Should the use of the grease be considered objectionable for Native troops, I see no alternative remaining but to adopt the suggestion contained in your memorandum under reply, and reduce the diameter of the ball one seven-hundredths of an inch, which would enable the rifle to be discharged from six to ten times further than at present."

EMPLOYMENT OF OFFICERS IN OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

2. With reference to the question of the employment of officers in posts not strictly pertaining to the Government service, such as those under the Municipality of Bombay, adverted to in the last year's Administration Report Her Majesty's Government have decided that officers may hold such employment during leave taken under the Regulations of the Service, but time passed in such employment will not be reckoned as qualifying for pension under those Regulations; further, officers cannot have indefinitely extended leave from duty to enable them to hold such offices for which they may not be wanted for other

On this subject it may be noticed

to sanction a
Pension Fund,
of India, for the
quasi-Govern-
erial Revenues,
on their salaries

Reduction of the Military Force.

4. On the return of two regiments of Native Infantry from China the Government of India inquired whether the Military force of this Presidency could not be further reduced. This Government proposed the conversion of two Light Field Batteries into Garrison Batteries, effecting a saving of Rs. 2,21,654 per annum, the reduction of tw Batteries of Horse Artillery, at a saving of Rs. 4,45,726 one Regiment of European Infantry costing Rs. 8,18,82 annum, and one of Dragoons costing Rs. 7,15,607, m a total saving of Rs. 22,01,816 per annum.

5. Copies of Minutes recorded by Sir Bartle Frere the Honourable B. H. Ellis on the subject form Appendi A and B.

6. In regard to the Native Cavalry of this Presidency the Government of India suggested a numerical reduction of 30 or 40 men in all or in some of the corps in order to assimilate their strength to that of the Cavalry regiments of the Bengal Army. For reasons explained in the following Memorandum and the Minutes of His lency Sir Bartle Frere and the Honourable B. H. Elli deemed expedient to adopt the proposal of the f India:—

Memorandum by Secretary Co MARRIOTT, *dated 28th Octol*

"Lord Elphinstone in May n of 1,500 men of our Nativ s of 769 men eac

"Subsequ October 1860, each.

"The Gov posed

"This Government, deferring to the wishes of the Government of India, organised 12 Corps (exclusively of the Gujarat Horse) of 360 men each.

"The Secretary of State in February 1861 objected to this, and prescribed a scale of 420 sowars, and 79 native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, making 499 all.

"Finally it was decided by the Government of India in 1862 that 'the Native Cavalry in all the Presidencies , as far as possible, be similarly organised as regards gth and establishments,' and that 'the Bombay Cavalry uld be assimilated to the standard laid down in Bengal,' nd that it 'should be at once re-formed into nine Regiments of 420 sowars each.'

"The Bombay Government proposed a reduction of one Regiment, and organised its Cavalry accordingly in eight Regiments of 499 men each.

"The Gove ent recently proposed and effected a reduction of giment, and has now seven of 499 men each, rescribed, and adopted for the sake of assimila ndard of the Bengal Presidency. But although that number was prescribed in 1862 as 'the standard laid down in Bengal,' it does ot appear to have been adopted al although apparently d is maintained Cavalry.†

ent is now asked ical reduction of hen not be

* The Beng consists of Native nd Non-C

made in all or in some of the corps so as to assimilate their strength to that of the Cavalry regiments of the Bengal Army.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,
Secretary to Government."

Minute by His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, *dated* 30*th October* 1865.

"It will be seen that after a great many changes, proposals for change, the Bombay Native Cavalry was fi assimilated in gross numbers and cost to the Pu standard.

"I prefer the present standard upon the whole to new Bengal standard proposed by the Government of Ind

"Besides which I think any change which does not proceed on some manifest fixed principle and effect a really large saving of expense is objectionable, and fraught with possible evil consequences of great magnitude.

"There can be no doubt the Native Army, both men and officers, is now less well content with its position and prospects than at any time within living memory.

"This is due partly to the pay when compared with present prices than it use more to the constant changes in system, strengt to the consequent feeling of insecurity whic ranks.

"This is a very dangerous fe root in a cenary Army, and nothing fosters stan changes.

"I do not t a saving at all ad which must in t leave the Nativ another mode w ment of India.

Minute by the Honourable B. H. ELLIS, *dated* —— *October* 1865.

"I have already referred to the feeling of uncertainty which is caused by constant reductions, and no branch of the Native Army has been subjected to more frequent changes than the Cavalry.

"On grounds of policy therefore I would oppose any [illegible]ier present reductions, and if it be desired again to alter [illegible]tandard so recently fixed, and to lower the numerical [illegible]th of all the Cavalry regiments in India to that [illegible] prevails in the Bengal Cavalry, I would earnestly [illegible]est that the reduction may be gradually effected by not [illegible]illing up vacancies, and that whatever be resolved on, the men now in the service may not be thrown on the world with a gratuity or pensionary pittance.

B. H. ELLIS."

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

7. During the year the Bombay Education Society represented [illegible] of the Military Asylum adequately to provide [illegible]hildren owing to a large deficit of its income[illegible]d an annual subsidy equal to the maintenance[illegible]y children in the School, basing it[illegible]laim on [illegible]ee given to the Society by this [illegible]spect of the cost of all children a[illegible]hools on the foundation of the [illegible]at y[illegible] Government did [illegible]e of the Govern- [illegible]of the case, for [illegible]th the sanction [illegible] make payment [illegible]roperly admitted

[illegible]7

8. For reasons explained in the subjoined extract from a Resolution passed by Government on a report by a Commission appointed to advise the Government on the desirableness or otherwise of removing the Military Asylum from Bombay, this Government submitted in March last, for the consideration of the Government of India, a general scheme for establishing in England a Military Asylum for the children of soldiers in India subscribing thereto according to prescribed rules :—

"The conclusions" (arrived at by the Commission) that it is 'desirable that the main bulk of the School removed to Poona, a Branch Establishment being left Bombay, and provision being made for the residence of a portion of the children at some Hill Station during the hot months;' and secondly, that it is 'desirable that an institution should be formed in some part of England for the education of orphan and friendless children of pure European blood.'

"The Commission state that they are precluded from directly recommending any plan that [redacted] not only co-operation but initiative measures on t[redacted] Education Society, because they are not in a p[redacted] what the views of the Society with regard t[redacted] might be. His Excellency in Council hoped [redacted]e assented to the Society's proposal that it shou[redacted]e-half Commission the Society would [redacted] represented therein, so as to [redacted] give effect to any [redacted] any such hindran[redacted] ment above quot[redacted]

"After ca[redacted] lency in Council, Asylum [redacted]ises

European blood for whom an English Asylum is recommended, and to the administrative difficulties—financial and other—and the consequent delays which would inevitably attend joint action by the Society and Government, thinks that the present connection of the Military Asylum with the Bombay Education Society should cease so soon as by other means the [illegible]re and education of the children of the Military Asylum can [illegible]provided.

"For this purpose His Excellency in Council will recommend that an Asylum be established in England solely for [illegible]hildren of soldiers who shall subscribe according to the [illegible]es of the Military Asylum, with such modifications as may be needful, and that it be wholly maintained by the State.

"It would still be necessary to have some Asylum in India for those too young to be sent home immediately, or whose parents desire to keep them in India whilst theirselves reside there, or for those only needing the protection of the Asylum temporarily, as when a regiment goes on field service. Until the numbers and necessities of these classes should be known by ex[illegible]e Bombay Education Society would doubtlessly [illegible]receive these on adequate payment by the Go[illegible]

"The e[illegible]f this plan are manifold. The e[illegible]ion of B[illegible]s in England instead of in India w[illegible]est degree every purpose which c[illegible] The preservation of their [illegible]nd consequently [illegible]itigation of the [illegible]nd his wife in [illegible]happiness and [illegible]emselves most [illegible]heas[illegible]at it is [illegible]mi[illegible]com-

mendation, and the beneficent consequences which may be hoped from it.

"His Excellency in Council is not aware of a single objection. Even the mere money cost per child would probably not exceed that which, under the present system, the State would soon incur, because the Government is pledg[illegible] to meet in future the full cost to the Society of the M[illegible]tary Asylum. The transport of the children to Eng[illegible] will practically be without cost, as the Government S[illegible] Transports for the periodical relief of the troops provide the means at no greater cost than their mainte[illegible] on shore. The cost of the site, building, and outfit of the new Asylum in England, estimated according to the inquiries of the President of the Commission at £20,000 for two hundred children, would not be wholly additional, because the present accommodation in Bombay and Poona is very inadequate, the Military Asylum occupying a great part of the Society's Buildings to the exclusion of other objects of its bounty, and the State would have to contribute largely to additional buildings here, whilst t[illegible] apprehension of the demands of sanitary science [illegible]nly compel further expenditure of the same [illegible] the State would bear its share. So that th[illegible]s the difference between the cost of additiona[illegible]here and a new Asylum in England, added to th[illegible]f inde[illegible]withstanding the additional co[illegible]re would eventually be any[illegible]n cost of mainten[illegible]

"The pro[illegible] the Commissio[illegible] Bombay Educa[illegible] Poona[illegible] pro[illegible] child[illegible] Hil[illegible]

"To the Bombay Education Society's work, separated from the Military Asylum, the Government has no more direct relation than to any other public charity, and His Excellency in Council does not wish to interfere with the Society's responsibility. Only he would urge the Society to weigh carefully the deliberate conclusion of its own selected representatives, the large testimony by which it is supported, and the fact that the very appointment of the Commission was the result of a conviction not hastily entertained by a few persons, but growing from year to year, and forcing itself upon the Society and upon Government, that for the greater part of the children a more healthful climate than Byculla could be and ought to be provided, a conviction now confirmed by the most complete inquiry which the Government would procure.

"Such facilities for this purpose as the Government can offer to the Society will be readily given, and His Excellency in Council believes that the public interest in the Society's Schools will be found sufficiently helpful to carry out any thorough action [illegible] Society for the perfection of its beneficial charity.

[illegible] STUD REPORT.

9. App[illegible] report by the Principal Veterinary S[illegible]on for th[illegible]-65, showing the services of the [illegible] in this Presidency, the present [illegible] Horses, and the number still

[illegible]all ranks was—

On 1st May 1866.

[illegible]546

[illegible]4

		On 1st May 1865.	On 1st May 1866.
Cavalry	European	1,084	1,058
	Native	3,552	3,570
Sappers	European	29	16
	Native	571	573
Infantry	European	8,233	9,166
	Native	20,866	20,837

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

11. The following is a report of the administratio[illegible] the above Department for the past official year, submi[illegible] by Lieut. Colonel R. Phayre, the Quartermaster General o[illegible] Army :—

"Since May last year we have been unremittingly engaged in giving effect to the orders of Government and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in regard to the improvement of the cantonments as well as the quarters of the troops both European and Native.

"2. In order to admit of the European troops having a space of [illegible] man in barracks, it b[illegible]ary to erect temporary quarters for 1,190 men[illegible]e occupied until the requisite amount of perm[illegible]ccommodation can be provided.

Increased dormitory space.

No. 2956 of 9th August 1866.
No. 3104 of 18th do.
Permanent Barracks still required.

"3. [illegible]per[illegible]n show[illegible]t

"4. All th[illegible]

Auxiliary and sub[illegible] commodation.

rooms, cookhou[illegible] posals f[illegible] imp[illegible] cours[illegible]uti[illegible]

"5. Increased means of recreation and amusement have been applied for and in some instances provided.

Recreation and amusement.

"6. The water supply of the European troops is under investigation, with a view to represent to Government the necessity for an increase of water-carriers [illegible]ling the construction of the reservoirs, aqueducts, &c. [illegible]are under consideration.

Supply of water to European Troops.

"7. An improved system of lighting barracks and hospitals is under trial. At the large stations of Poona and Bombay we hope to introduce gas into the new permanent barracks.

Lighting Barracks and Hospitals with Kerosine and Gas.

"8. The conservancy of regiments and stations is undergoing reform. Buildings are being erected in some instances and altered in others to suit the new dry earth system.

Conservancy of Regiments and Stations.

"9. A[illegible] been issued for a great but indispensable increase to the barrack [illegible]nd hospital furniture which is [illegible]eing carried out as fast as the su[illegible]departm[illegible] so.

Increase pro[illegible] rack Furniture.

[illegible]blishments are under reorganiith a view to the more [illegible]nce of cleanli[illegible]ental lines and

[illegible]nt our canton[illegible]rs h[illegible] over[illegible]ure [illegible]sons

having no direct occupation in connection with the troops, where possible large numbers of squatters who had been inadvertently permitted to build huts in objectionable proximity to regimental lines have been ejected after receiving a fair compensation to enable them to move their property. In order to ensure constant attention to sanitary rules and improvements a large number of copies of the reports of the Sanitary Commission of the Presidency for 1864 and 1865 have been circulated to Commanding Officers and all sudordinates for information and guidance, with strict instructions that the defects and their remedies brought to notice are to be noted and acted on at once.

Annual reports of Sanitary Commission circulated for general information and guidance.

" 12. The removal of a regiment of European Infantry to a new cantonment at Kirkee has been approved, and arrangements are in progress to commence the barracks there, and thus relieve the crowded cantonment of Poona of superfluous European troops.

Enlargement of the Kirkee Cantonment.

" 13. A hill station at Mand[illegible]easide sanitarium[illegible]ve been approved[illegible]osals to erect barracks at both are before Gove[illegible]the occ[illegible]on of th[illegible]ear [illegible]by

Hill Station and Sanitaria. Mander Deo, Teethul.

Taraghur.

His Excellency Sir Ro[illegible]

Ghizree[illegible]

side sanitariu[illegible]

Abo[illegible]

very [illegible]ory

arrived from England for whom barrack accommodation in the plains was not ready, the latter for the weakly men of the Royal Artillery at Ahmedabad.

Rest Houses for Troops travelling by Rail.

"14. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of rest-houses throughout the Presidency for troops travelling by rail. These buildings will be a great comfort to the troops, and effect a great saving of valuable and expensive camp equipage.

Camp Equipage of the Army.

"15. The camp equipage of the Army has in a great measure to be renewed.

"16. The last purchases of European soldiers' tents were made in 1858; but a large proportion is much older, and has lasted more than double the prescribed period of five years. During the last eighteen months the camp equipage of every station has been subjected to considerable wear and tear for cholera camps, standing camps for troops of other presidencies, and troops travelling by rail; camps to relieve overcrowded b[illegible] night; tents to relieve overcrowded guard-rooms[illegible] these causes have contributed to render near[illegible]nts unfit for field service, though for the conti[illegible]s above stated they will still be available.

7. [illegible]onnected with the sanitary welfare of both European and Native [illegible] board ship have been [illegible]vernment.

[illegible] orders, affecting its various [illegible]rinted for the [illegible] of the depart- [illegible]req[illegible]

" 19. The original pamphlet published by the department in 1860 for the guidance of officers arriving at Bombay with European troops has been corrected up to date in this department, and forwarded to the Adjutant General for any addition that may be requisite; when complete it will be submitted to Government for authority to publish it.

Pamphlet for the guidance of Officers and Regiments on first arrival in the country.

" 20. Major Baigrie's and Captain Mallaby's surveys in Rajpootana, accompanied by routes, topographical notes, &c., are under preparation for the press, and will be submitted to Government shortly with a view to their being printed.

Rajpootana and Malwa Surveys.

" 21. The maps and plans ordered by Government for despatch to the Secretary of State for India are in progress. Four sets have already been completed and laid before Government.

Maps and Plans of Stations and Barracks.

" 22. Our means of lithographing large maps and plans are very defective at present in this [redacted]. I hope however, through the aid of the Surve[redacted] in India at Calcutta, to multiply our most use[redacted] plans to an extent adequate to meet the cons[redacted]r them."

REPORT on the administration of the Army, in the Adjutant General's Department, for the official year 1865-66, *submitted by* Colonel T. STOCK.

1. The administrative character of the events of the past year, so far as relates to this department, has not on the whole been such as to demand more than a cursory notice.

Reduction of Establishment.

2. The gradual reduction of the Native Army, as ordered in 1860-61, has steadily progressed, and the annexed statement (marked **A**) will show the manner in which this has been carried out from year to year.

Reduction of Native Cavalry.

3. Thus on the 1st February 1861 the 9 Cavalry Regiments which appear in the statement as having been effective on the 1st January of that year were reorganised into 12 Regiments of an uniform establishment of 360 each. On the 1st October 1862 the number was reduced to 8 Regiments of an establishment of 499 each, the 2nd Poona Horse, 4th Sind Horse, and 2nd and 3rd Southern Maratha Horse being reduced.

4. In 1865 the remaining Regiment of the Southern Maratha Horse was disbanded, thereby reducing the number of Native Cavalry Regiments to seven.

Formation of a Body Guard for His Excellency the Governor.

5. Simultaneous with the final reduction of the Southern Maratha Horse a Body Guard for His Excellency the Governor was formed, composed of volunteers from that regiment. The strength of the Guard, as fixed by G. G. [illegible] 1865, stands as follows, viz :—

1 European Officer.

1 Russuldar.	1 Farrier.
1 Ressaidar.	60 Sowars.
1 Jemedar.	1 Puckaul Bheesty.
1 Kote Duffedar.	1 Hand Bheesty.
5 Duffedars.	3 Lascars (since added).
1 Trumpeter.	

Reduction of Native Infantry.

6. The number of Native Infantry Regiments on 1st January 1861 was 34 (including 3 Belooch Battations and 2 Battalions of Jacob's Rifles). Of this number 32 had a uniform establishment of 768, and the remaining 2 (the 3rd and 5th Regiments) had 1107 and 1070 respectively. The latter corps being then in China, no reduction was made in their establishment.

7. The 29th, 30th, and 31st Regiments and 2nd Battalion Jacob's Rifles were reduced by G. O. C. of 22nd May 1861, and since then the number of Native Infantry Regiments has remained at 30, of a total strength of 712 commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men.

8. On the return of the 3rd and 5th Regiments from China in 1862 those corps were reduced to the established strength.

9. Under Government Resolution No. 659 of the 3rd March 1863 the establishment of the 22nd and 29th Regiments was increased by 100 as a temporary measure on account of these corps being sent on service to China. Since their return in 1865 this increase has been reduced.

10. The reductions thus noted were completed without detracting from the general efficiency of the Native Army, which now stands somewhat under its established strength.

11. Further, the G Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery was reduced on the arrival from China of the G Battery 14th Brigade, the men composing it being transferred to othe Batteries serving in the Presidency.

Reduction of G Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

12. In August 1865 the appointment of Brigade Major at Kurrachee was abolished, and the duties thereof have since been conducted by the Assistant Adjutant General Sind Division.

Brigade Majority at Kurrachee abolished.

13. The appointment of Officer Instructor of Musketry in British Cavalry Regiments has been abolished in order to provide for a Serjeant Instructor of Fencing.

Appointment of Musketry Instructor in British Cavalry Regiments abolished.

14. The increased attention which has of late years been given to the care and preservation of Rifles has been instrumental in leading to the detection of inferior weapons, and to the discovery of flaws and defects in their manufacture which had previously passed unobserved.

Arms—their preservation and repair.

15. The system of repair of interchangeable rifles of the pattern of 1853, promulgated in War Office Circular No. 697 of 15th July 1861, has been introduced into all regiments of Her Majesty's British Forces armed with trade-made weapons, and additional Regulations have been laid down to meet the special requirements of service in this country.

16. The Rules under which the Regimental Canteens and Canteen Funds were formerly managed have been superseded by a revised Code of Regulations which came into force on 1st [illegible]

Canteens.

17. On the 18th November 1865 the restriction on the issue of porter to commissioned officers was withdrawn in favour of the subalterns of the Army.

Convalescent Depôts.

18. The issue of English blankets to all European soldiers and their wives proceeding to the Sanitaria of Mount Aboo and Poorundhur has been authorised.

Interior economy and discipline.

19. *British Troops.*—Regulations have been established in view to the speedy disposal of prisoners, and the prevention of irregularities in their safe custody and treatment.

20. *Unattached List.*—Regulations have also been established whereby the misconduct of European non-commissioned officers and soldiers employed in the various departments of the Army will be investigated and punished by competent officers.

21. Departmental efficiency will thus be brought under the influence of military discipline in the strictest sense, and the lax supervision hitherto inseparable from detached employ will, it is believed, give place to corrective measures as occasions or circumstances may demand.

22. *Sappers and Miners.*—The European portion of the corps of Sappers and Miners being now composed of soldiers who have volunteered for the general service of the Crown, the Local Indian Regulations, in so far as they are applied to the records and interior economy, have become obsolete.

23. The original organisation of the corps remains undisturbed, but the new conditions of service of the European non-commissioned officers have necessitated the introduction of new Regulations by which the position of

men and their relations with the regiments to which they are posted have been clearly defined.

24. *Native Troops.*—A system of minor punishments has been introduced by which Commanding Officers are enabled to exercise certain definite powers for the suppression of crime and the maintenance of discipline in the Native Army. The power to award punishment for petty offences hitherto entrusted to subordinate Native officers has been partially withdrawn or suspended; and the British officers attached to these regiments have been enjoined to exercise a vigilant supervision, in view to discountenance and repress acts of caprice and hasty conduct on the part of Native officers of all grades.

Rations.

25. At stations where European troops are located European commissioned officers have been permitted at their option to obtain from the Commissariat Department full rations for themselves and for the adult members of their families, and half rations for their children, at cost price.

26. An increase of Rs. 3 per mensem to the subsistence allowance granted to the European and East Indian wives of British soldiers has been received as a great boon.

27. The period during which full rations have hitherto been issued to the widows of European non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and half rations to their children, has been extended from six to twelve months, provided the widows do not re-marry or leave India prior to the expiration of that term.

A similar indulgence has been granted to the [illegible] and orphans of non-commissioned officers and men [illegible] employ, provided the men draw less than [illegible]

29. Further, the Regulations under which half and quarter rations were issued to the wives and children of European soldiers during the time the latter are separated from their families by reason of the exigencies of the public service have been extended to the families of men serving on the Unattached List who may be similarly separated.

30. A similar indulgence has also been granted in the case of wives and families of soldiers separated from the latter owing to either the soldier or his family being sent to a convalescent depôt.

Veterinary.

31. Attention has been drawn to the undue casting of horses which by proper care and the adoption of precautionary measures might have been greatly reduced, if not entirely prevented. Improper stable management and lax supervision, defective line gear, bad grooming, and unnecessary exposure of the horses have contributed greatly to their diminished efficiency. These important considerations have been pointed out, and a hope is entertained that the next annual report by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon will exhibit still more favourable results.

32. The good economy of the Superintending Veterinary Department continues to show itself by a notable difference in favour of Bombay over the average castings and deaths in the Bengal and Madras presidencies.

Workshops.

33. The successful efforts which have been made within the last five years in view to the establishment of Work- shops in British regiments afford abundant proof European tradesmen of the Army evince a just appr of those efforts by their praiseworthy exe ns in suit of useful and profitable empl ent

34. As a further inducement to renewed vigour on the part of individual workmen, a system of annual prizes has been instituted to promote emulation, and to encourage young and inexperienced soldiers to devote their leisure hours to instruction in such trades as they desire to learn.

35. The distribution of these prizes is divested of its military character, and is as free as possible from the restraints of discipline. Thus the occasion is considered as a *fête*, and a general holiday for the officers and men of the regiments, the Band playing at the place of distribution, and the Regimental School children in attendance to witness the ceremony.

36. Such arrangements cannot fail to create and secure a cheerful cöoperation and mutual confidence throughout corps, while the associations of the event must impart to the character of these institutions a permanence and stability which under less favourable circumstances it would be difficult to expect.

37. Finally it may be observed that the united action of the officers of the Army, combined with support afforded [redacted] the residents of the various military stations, have created [redacted] the troops many fertile sources of industry, profit, and amusement. Periodical exhibitions have been organised in furtherance of this desirable object, and the results in every [redacted]se give cheering hopes of the ultimate decrease of crime, [redacted] preservation of discipline, and the general prosperity [redacted]mfort of the soldiery.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT showing how the Reduction of the NATIVE ARMY, *authorised by G. O. C. No.* 1277 *of the* 16*th November* 1860 *and subsequent Orders, has progressed.*

16 H

CORPS.	1st January 1861.			1st April 1862.			1st April 1863.			1st April 1864.			1st April 1865.			1st April 1866.			REMARKS.
	No. of Regiments.	Establishment of each Regiment.	No. of Supernumeraries.	No. of Regiments.	Establishment of each Regiment.	No. of Supernumeraries.	No. of Regiments.	Establishment of each Regiment.	No. of Supernumeraries.	No. of Regiments.	Establishment of each Regiment.	No. of Supernumeraries.	No. of Regiments.	Establishment of each Regiment.	No. of Supernumeraries.	No. of Regiments.	Establishment of each Regiment.	No. of Supernumeraries.	
[illegible]hry ..	3 500 1 756 3 800 2 713		None.	8 360 4 450		None.	8	499	25	8	499	None.	8	499	None.	7	499	7	
	9	6,082	....	12	4,680	....	8	3,992	25	8	3,992	....	8	3,992	....	7	3,493	7	
[illegible]try ..	32 768 1 107 1 1,070		2,080	29 712 1 987		1,043	29 712 1 949		206	28 712 2 812		579	30	712	None.	30	712	None.	
	[illegible]	753	2,080	30	21,635	1,043	30	21,597	206	30	21,560	579	30	21,360	....	30	21,360	....	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]080	42	26[illegible]	[illegible]043	38	25,589	231	38	25,552	579	38	25,352	....	37	24,853	7	

Appendix A.

MINUTE *by* HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR *on letter No.* 202, *Military Department, Government of India, dated* 15*th July, and previous correspondence regarding Military reductions.*

I find it difficult without some limitation and qualification to give any opinion as to possible reductions in any one branch of the Military expenditure of this Presidency, and I would solicit reference to what was said on this subject in our letter to the Government of India, No. 1108 of the 21st April 1864, of which I would beg the Secretary to append a copy in sending on our reply to the Government of India. In that letter and on other occasions it has been pointed out to the Government of India that to provide efficiently for the defence of this Presidency at the present day involves conditions essentially different from those which were in-
[redacted]
ved ten or even five years ago. We had then little to think
[redacted]
s India and Indian enemies; and we were quite cer-
[redacted]
f anything like invasion either by land or sea were
[redacted]
, we should have ample notice, and a more than
[redacted]
nce of b[redacted] to meet and to destroy any invad-
[redacted]
ce while i[redacted] at a great distance from our sea-
[redacted]
r threate[redacted] tier.
[redacted]
much [redacted] now. There are
[redacted]
ica—any two of
[redacted]
n an invasion
[redacted]
but in force
[redacted]
at alarm
[redacted]
India
[redacted]
ported

3. This may appear an exaggerated statement, but let us well reflect how much has been done of late years to lessen the difficulty of assembling 5,000 or 6,000 men, Europeans, or soldiers as good as the European soldiers of continental armies at Suez, or at one of the ports between Singapore and San Francisco, and of transporting them to the Indian coast.

4. This is not merely owing to the immense increase of large sea-going steamers in these seas, but to the altered relations of the great Powers with China, Japan, Siam, and Cochin China.

5. In the case of the French, at all events, it would not be necessary to attempt the somewhat difficult task of eluding the vigilance of our British cruisers. A very considerable force might be sent to a French or neutral port, such as Mahe, Goa, or Diu, or it might even be assembled, on a dozen plausible pretexts, in our own ports—Aden, Bombay, Galle, or Singapore—before war was declared, or any step taken which would justify active defensive hostilities on our part; and I would ask for a calm and careful consideration of the probable effects throughout India of the t[illegible] graph some day announcing, at each of our great [illegible] stations, that war having been declared, a hostile [illegible] force had established itself on any part of the four [illegible] miles of sea-coast which our Indian [illegible]d offers, it was necessary to assemble a force [illegible] or 5,000 troops, with a siege train, to expel t[illegible]

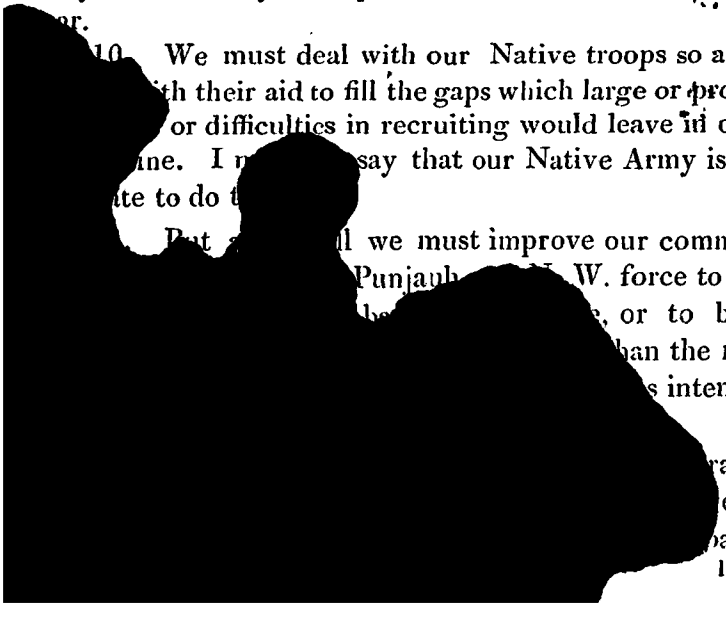
6. Our diffi[illegible]ould be [illegible] force attempted [illegible] entrenching it[illegible] in any stron[illegible] indirect [illegible] expelle[illegible]

7[illegible] that an[illegible]

Whethe rlate events in Central Asia or Affghanistan have increased the risk of such threats the Government of India knows better than we do.

8. I only allude to these things here lest it should be supposed that in estimating the military force which I believe to be requisite for this Presidency I am providing against such contingencies. I fear such dangers are not so remote or impossible as we would fain persuade ourselves they are. But the question of how to meet them is not a matter of a few batteries or battalions more or less here or there.

9. I think we should never forget that if we would place India in a condition of even tolerable security in the event of a European war we must entirely recast our whole system of military defence. We must have on our sea-board and on our N. W. land frontier a reasonable amount of fortified positions—fortified not only to resist the attacks of a half-hearted and half-armed Indian mob, but fortified so as to render it impossible for an active and enterprising enemy to carry the works by a coup-de-main, or to leave them in his



10. We must deal with our Native troops so as to enth their aid to fill the gaps which large or prolonged or difficulties in recruiting would leave in our Euine. I say that our Native Army is hardly te to do t

But l we must improve our communicaPunjaub W. force to appear , or to be reinban the months s intended to

railways e a line ay, and

from Bombay to Madras, but we must have a line from Kurrachee to Mooltan, and lines which, if not coast lines, shall give better access than we now possess to various intermediate points along the coast, and we must not remain dependent for our communications between north and south on a single line which any determined and well directed body of fifty men could interrupt for a fortnight.

13. I only allude to this question of communications here because there is in many quarters a disposition to rest content with the scheme sketched out before railways existed, and to deal with it as a commercial question, whereas I am convinced it is a Military and Political question, far surpassing in importance any which relates to merely numercial military strength. With good officers and plenty of money and material, and time to act, we might do much to create a respectable Army in a few months; but years must elapse before our railway communication between the north and south and between the interior and the coast and along the coast-line can be so improved as to secure the necessary rapidity of concentration without which our position during [redacted] European or American war will be one of continued imminent peril, and we cannot therefore, I believe, [redacted] or too vigorously begin the work of railway exten[redacted]

14. Till that work is well adv[redacted]he small[redacted] compatible with security against in[redacted]uld, I thi[redacted] siderably exceed what we now have[redacted]

15. But it is [redacted] such a [redacted] wish now to spe[redacted] the numerical [redacted] of this Presi[redacted] ence to F[redacted] the Go[redacted] that e[redacted] the opi[redacted]

16. For all present purposes of Indian warfare the composition of our Army is not well proportioned.

17. The European element is certainly larger than is necessary. It is far in excess of what was needed to conquer the country when many native powers had leaders of their own in command of large armies, with powerful artillery. The people of this part of India and its neighbourhood are now fairly content with our rule; they have few leaders of any promise; the common people are prosperous enough to have but few revolutionary tendencies; no known extensive grievances are un-redressed, and there are but few guns left at the command of any native chief.

18. Without being over-confident it may be safely said that putting out of consideration all chance of interference by any European power, it is not easy to see in this part of India any risk of internal disturbance in which a single European regiment, with a battery of guns and Native troops in proportion, would not be able to do all the fighting that could possibly be required in the open field, unless mis-rnment, or political or religious excitement, or our to promptly punish open resistance to Government, l grievance, should cause a general rising of the n. Whe that occurs it will of course require arge for re order.

. But y European element in our Army is obable in wants, the Native er b the complement

very Euro- ain pro- Euro- effici-

21. Thus every officer who has commanded a station in the plains knows that it would be next to impossible to carry on the ordinary cantonment duties in the hot weather and rains with a purely European force, or without almost as many Natives as Europeans; not that there is any duty which the Europeans cannot do, but that much of it is of a character which Natives can do well with little risk to life and health, while the duty would involve considerable risk to both if performed by Europeans.

22. Our returns show that at no station is our present Native Infantry much in excess of what is thus required of them as constant companions of our European force. We could no doubt collect a considerable force, Europeans and Natives together, from more than one station; but it is only the accident of our receiving back two regiments from China which has enabled us, without serious inconvenience and much risk of overwork, to withdraw the Native Infantry necessary for hunting Wagheers in Kattywar, and guarding the convicts while they are building the central jail in the Deccan.

23. Of the deficiencies of our Native forces in a
ment and equipment I need not now speak. O
Infantry must, I believe, be better armed before th
safely led against any but Indian troo India the
arms will suffice as long as their op ave no b

24. How long any possible In my is like
armed as badly as o sepoys n
here to discuss; of
Native troops

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26. Much of the efficiency of our European troops and economy of their lives as well as of their money cost depends on their quarters, which in this Presidency are, as we have often represented, much inferior in extent and character to what we have in other parts of India, and also to what the regulations of the Government of India require for housing our present force. We have not as yet either the plans or the money to supply this deficiency. For plans we must wait till the standard plans prepared under the instructions of the Government of India are ready. Of money large sums have been set aside by the Government of India for military buildings in this Presidency, but they can hardly be said to be available for rapid expenditure in improving the habitations of our soldiers owing to the complicated restrictions imposed by the present rules of the Public Works Department.

27. But if we had both plans and money available, and if we were to apply the money with our utmost energy, it would still take several years before we could provide all our [illegible]esent European force with sufficient barrack accommoda- [illegible]and several years more before we could say that we [illegible]ly to receive and suitably accommodate such a [illegible]garrison as we should wish to have in the event of [illegible]an war.

[illegible]. For, [illegible]ved, if the Government of India [illegible] tell us [illegible]w that they wished to increase the [illegible]past by [illegible]single regiment we [illegible]barracks. They [illegible]yond what is [illegible]ctive service [illegible]inaction.

[illegible]vant of

There is little room for economy in the Native Army.

The European Army, though smaller than we should require in case of European war, is much larger than we need for present internal Indian duties.

It is also larger than we can properly house either at present or for some time to come.

30. I would propose to reduce our present European force, leaving it still amply large enough for all Indian purposes, and to apply the saving thereby effected to provide better barrack accommodation and better means of military communication.

31. The immediate reductions I would propose are as follows:—

I. In addition to the Battery ordered to be disbanded in consequence of the arrival of G 14 from China, I would convert two of our present Light Field Batteries into Garrison Batteries; this would effect a saving of Rs. 2,21,654 per annum.

II. I would entirely reduce two Batteries of Hor[illegible] Artillery, a further saving of Rs. 4,45,726.

III. And I would send home without relief [illegible] ment of European Infantry costing R[illegible] per annum; and

IV. One Regiment of Drago[illegible] g Rs. 7,[illegible] making a total saving of [illegible],816 per

32. This s[illegible]lily appl[illegible] effect a vast im[illegible] tion, or it wo[illegible] of Railway [illegible] penditur[illegible]

* *Vi*[illegible] report [illegible] crease[illegible]

33. The annexed tabular statement shows how and where I would propose to reduce the Artillery. I would withdraw a Dragoon Regiment from Mhow or Ahmednuggur as most convenient, and withdraw one of the three European Infantry Regiments which have now their head-quarters at Poona.

H. B. E. FRERE.

20th September 1865.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

STATEMENT *of Batteries present and proposed for Bombay Presidency.*

H. A.—Horse Artillery. | H. B.—Heavy Battery.
F. B.—Field Battery. | G. ——Garrison do.

Division.	Station.	Present.	Proposed.	Nature of change.
Sind	Kurrachee	1 F. B...	1 G. B.	1 F. changed to G.
	Hyderabad	1 F. B...	1 F. B.	No change.
rn Divison	Ahmedabad ..	1 F. B...	½ F. B.	½ F. B. reduced.
	Deesa	1 F. B...	1 F. B.	No change.
	Baroda.....	1 F. B...	½ F. B.	½ F. B. reduced.
..	Mhow	1 H. A.	1 H. A.	No change.
		1 H. B.	1 H. B.	
	Nusso	1 H. A.	1 F. B.	1 H. A. to F. B.
	Nee	1 F. B...	1 F. B.	No change.
ombay.	Kir	1 H. A.	2 F. B. Kirkee.	1 H. A. reduced.
		2 F. B...	4 G. B. Kirkee	2 F. B. changed to
		2 G. B...	and Bombay..	G. B.
		1 H. A.	.....	No change.
		1 F	.....	1 F. B. reduced.
			.....	1 G. B. reduced.
				No change.

2 less.
do.
o change.
more.

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Appendix B.

MINUTE *by the* Honourable B. H. ELLIS,
dated 23rd October 1865.

I have detained these papers until I could peruse the former proceedings relating to Military reductions in late years. After considering this correspondence, and reviewing the question both in its general bearing and in detail, I can but come to the same conclusion as His Excellency the President, namely, that we have more European troopst han are required in this Presidency.

2. The question has been discussed in its double aspect of the requirements for the maintenance of internal peace in India, and for the contingency of aggression from foreign powers.

3. I think that it should be broadly stated as the basis of our calculations that we are to maintain in India only a sufficient force to keep the peace as against all enemies li[ke] to arise in India, and that we are to do this without [re]to England for additional troops on every occasion [of] commotion. At the time of the mutinies we were [not] mark tested by this standard, and a[s a] [con]sequence first the mutinies and then an urge[nt] [ap]plication to E[n]for assistance.

4. If we are [to] take no that our force is we should no[t] in a contest dantly clo[se]

5. in Ind[ia] the pea[ce]

as a European war would assuredly be the occasion taken by those who are ill-disposed to British rule to disturb the internal peace of India, we should be deprived of our strength at the very time when it is most needed, and we shall have committed a great financial blunder in having admitted as a charge on the India revenues the cost of maintaining troops which will be withdrawn when they are most urgently required.

6. If again the scene of a European war were shifted to the East, it would be necessary to supplement our forces here by bringing to bear all the resources available nearer home, and this would have to be done whatever the force ordinarily maintained in India. It would then become an Imperial question of vital importance, and would have to be dealt with in reference to the whole Empire and not to India alone.

7. It should be our duty therefore to urge that while this Government is ready to keep up whatever troops may be deemed essential for the maintenance of peace in India, the Indian revenues cannot pay for an army for the contingency of war with European or American power.

In applying this principle in detail it will not take long to arrive at the conclusion that the chief redundancy is in the cavalry and artillery. We have in this Presidency two regiments of European cavalry, when one is ample for all local requirements, and application should forthwith be made for the second regiment. This may be spared from [illegible] to England without the Bengal Presidency or that Presidency

[illegible] mutiny of [illegible] see no [illegible] suggested

changes. The result will be the entire reduction of one troop of Horse Artillery and of one Field Battery, the conversion of another troop of Horse Artillery into a Field Battery, and of two other Field Batteries into Garrison Batteries. I trust that these alterations may at once be proceeded with, but that arrangements will be made with the authorities in England to effect the reductions with as little loss and inconvenience as possible to all concerned, and that these arrangements will be matured before orders are issued for the final reduction.

10. I see no difficulty in the proposed reduction of one Infantry Regiment, but the other reductions seem to be more urgently required. As so many Bombay regiments are just being relieved, the only way of carrying out this reduction is by applying for one of the new regiments to be transferred to the Bengal or Madras establishment in place of some regiment to be relieved from those presidencies next year.

11. The question of reduction of the Native troops involves totally different considerations. This part of subject appears to have been but recently discussed this Government, and the decision was again reduction.

12. I concur in that conclusi[on] [suppositio]
the present system is unalterable, but [a] [ery]
impression that th[e] [on] dutie
especially the int[erior]
economised. I
the subject is
authorities
on it co
while t
State, v

13. If reduction could thereby be effected, the reduction would be not in the number of regiments, but in the number of men composing a regiment; and even this reduction should be made with caution as a very weak regiment would be unable to detach a wing, and it might become difficult to etain posts at which it is of importance to have a military body.

14. Closely connected with this branch of the subject is the relation of Police to Native Infantry, and we must take care lest in reducing at the same time our Native Infantry and our Police we endanger the peace of this country, and cripple ourselves in the event of the occurrence of local disturbances however slight.

15. I hold that disciplined Police are fully as competent as the Military to guard Treasuries and Jails, but that so long as there are troops who must be maintained for the contingency of war, it is economical and useful to employ these troops in times of peace for the custody of prisoners and treasure.

16. This use of troops ceases to be economical when [illegible] maintained solely for this object. The Police cost [illegible]ual pay and in prospective pension, and when [illegible]e employ[illegible]ut two-thirds of the strength requir- [illegible]military t[illegible]ice for the duty. I do not advocate [illegible]eation of a[illegible]f Military Police to take the place [illegible]r another name, but the duties of an [illegible]erfo[illegible]ivil Police or Con- [illegible]ly, except under

[illegible]ve Infantry [illegible] reduce [illegible]mpara- [illegible] Native

Infantry regiments can continue without inconvenience to take their present jail and treasury duties, I would not advocate their being relieved of the work.

18. In any case I would strongly deprecate reductions on the principle of those recently made. A financier at his desk counting the cost of a regiment in rupees does not reckon up the vast amount of discontent spread throughout the country by the dismissal of a band of men who are suddenly deprived of their bread. I am sure that nothing has tended so much to injuire the popularity of the Native Army as the loss of that feeling of security which was formerly the great attraction to a sepoy to enlist. The recruit used to feel that so long as he behaved well he was sure of a competence for life, and that when old his pension would be secured to him. But reduction after reduction has sent abroad numbers who would willingly have remained, and a general feeling of uneasiness prevades those who are still in the service. I do not think this can be too strongly pressed on the attention of the Government of India. The present financial saving effected by the discharge of a body of men is as nothing compared with the evils f[illegible] the reduction. It would be far wiser to assure [illegible] that whatever reductions may be made no one wi[illegible] charged so long as he is efficient a[illegible]ves well, would not involve any great loss fi[illegible]f all suc[illegible] when not entitled to pension were re[illegible] t[illegible] so[illegible] supernumeraries ap[illegible]ed as va[illegible]

19. To r[illegible] in my opinio[illegible] advisable. [illegible] last few [illegible] the gen[illegible] have al[illegible]

my opinion proper only in the way of reducing the strength of regiments; and this mode of reduction is possible only if the present system can be so far modified as to lighten the duties to be performed.

20. In conclusion I would record my cordial concurrence with His Excellency the President's remarks as to the necessity, from a military and political point of view, for improving our great lines of communication. If at the same time the arms of our Native troops are improved, the efficiency of the whole army, with much reduced numbers, will in a few years be nowise diminished, with the further general benefit that the prosperity of the country will be greatly advanced by the construction of new lines of road and railway.

B. H. ELLIS.

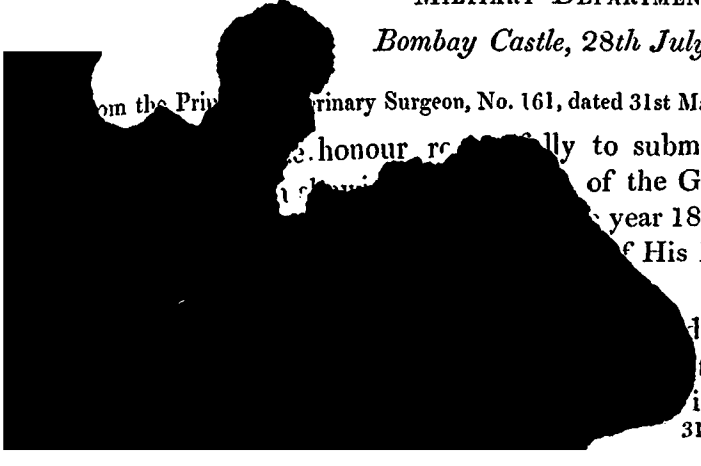
Appendix C.

STUD REPORT.

No. 2181.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT:

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1866.



om the Pri rinary Surgeon, No. 161, dated 31st May 1866.

honour r lly to submit the of the Govern- year 1864-65, f His Excel-

l statis- fferent in the

present report the general operations in the Stud Department up to the present date.

3. I append a return showing the present number and distribution of the Government Stud Horses in this Presidency, and the number still required, for information and reference.

4. On comparing the present return with the return for the previous year, 1863-64, it will be noticed that, omitting Kattywar, there is a falling off in the number of mares amounting to 64, and on a closer comparison it is seen that with the exception of Khandeish there is a general falling off in all the collectorates; but in nearly every case the fault is found to be on the side of the horse and not of the country breeders. For example, at Seroor, where two horses are stationed, there is a falling off of 53 in consequence of one horse being old and becoming unfit. Again, horses have been found to be unsuited for the district, and few mares have been given to them. Example "Andy" at Sattara. At Ahmednuggur there is a falling off of 22 from the stallion not being in good health and few mares bec[illegible] ing in foal, so that the natives were not induced to [illegible] him; and so on where the falling off is considerabl[illegible] is found to be on the side of the horses.

5. In Khandeish there is a [illegible]mproveme[illegible] numbers being 107 for 1864-65 ag[illegible]or 1863-6[illegible] is also in this collectorate that the p[illegible] was so encouragi[illegible]

6. There [illegible]en[illegible] foals returned[illegible] ing any crit[illegible] out Insp[illegible] on this[illegible] as affo[illegible] stock.

7. During the past year I inspected the horses stationed at Alligaum, Seroor, Ahmednuggur, Ahmedabad, and Poona.

8. At Alligaum 4 horses have been stationed since a comparatively recent date (1864-65), and I have much pleasure in reporting very favourably of the Stud operations in this quarter. For the year 1865-66 no less than 295 mares have been served by the Alligaum horses, and a large number are said to be in foal. Lieut. Colonel Neale, in whose charge the horses are, reports—

1 English, "Andy."
3 Arabs.

I. "Owing to the number of mares that are daily brought to be covered by the Government stallions, I am unable to meet the wishes of all the owners, and consequently obliged to reject many.

II. "I much regret being obliged to disappoint owners of mares who sometimes travel a distance of from 50 to 100 miles to have their mares served by Government stallions; but I cannot help it; the stallions in my charge have as much work as is good for their health.

[redacted]Mares are being daily brought to me with foals at [redacted]ne produce of the stallions in my charge, to be again [redacted]ed, and I have much pleasure in stating that the [redacted]oduce are most promising—not the puny sickly animals generally seen at twelve days' old, but fine sturdy [redacted] dams are generally looking in good order, [redacted] of being well cared [redacted] mares are now brought, and [redacted] particularly [redacted] mares put [redacted] the foal is thirs[redacted] I think [redacted]s well if you [redacted]nd me [redacted]ddit[redacted]ple of

9. During my visit to Alligaum I had an opportunity of inspecting from 30 to 40 mares with their produce collected at a few hours' notice in the neighbourhood, and I was agreeably surprised to see so many good mares and the young stock looking so promising. Several of the owners evidently take pride in their stock, for they were in good condition, and appear to be well cared for. If the breeders generally would pay more attention to this point the improvement in the horses would be still more rapid than it is. In this respect the prize shows will do much good.

10. The English horse is in good order, also the 3 Arabs; but from the number of good sized mares about here, it would be advisable to replace one of them by a larger horse. This will be done when opportunity offers.

11. There is a great demand for horses bred in this district; purchasers frequently come long distances, and the young stock find ready sale.

12. Considering that these horses have been stationed here a short time only, their great popularity amongst t[he] natives is very satisfactory. Much of this success is d[ue] Lieut. Colonel Neale's influence in the district, a[nd] stant exertions, by encouraging and advising th[e] and taking care that they have ready access to the [...] give effect to the views of Government on the subje[ct]

13. At Seroor 2 horses are statio[ned] in c[ha]

1 English "Bay M[are]. Colonel Westrop[p]
1 Galloway. Horse, The[y]

cules," statio[ned] for many years, [...]
of age and [...] his horse has do[ne]
stud; h[is] a large number of [...]
and so[me] olts are his. Th[ey]
in exc[ellent] i, also th[e] , an[d]
full wo[rk] p reports

work at Seroor for 4 horse as numbers of mares come in from the district that I am unable to get covered." As soon as opportunity offers another horse will be sent to Seroor to replace the one sold, for which Government sanction has already been obtained.

14. The prize show held here this year was well attended, and altogether the accounts are most encouraging. Colonel Westropp takes great interest in the subject, and much of this success is due to his efforts.

15. During the last cold season 4 horses in the Poona collectorate were placed under the charge of Major Shortt, Superintendent of Police, who took them into the districts with him during his official tour, and with the best results, as shown by 120 mares being brought to them against 45 last year, 1864-65. The horses are in good condition, and the natives have every facility of access to them. From the nature of Major Shortt's appointment, and the facilities which he possesses of making the horses known, his zealous cöoperation has been of the greatest value. It appears from informa-

1 English "Birmingham."
3 Arabs.

which he collected that in the Poona collectorate alone are upwards of 700 mares used principally for breeding . The English horse "Birmingham" was transfer- his collectorate from Khandeish as he was considered nsuited for the latter country.

. At Ahmednuggur one Arab horse is stationed, transferred from the Ahmedabad collectorate. The here previously was sold on account of age

.

dabad two horses are stationed; they are in excellent d are well d." aken care of e year third hors re was he Ahme lect eplaced

35

by a smaller horse. The accounts from this district are not so encouraging as in those previously mentioned. There appears to be a prejudice against the horses by the natives. There is a falling off of 5 mares in comparison with the previous year; this will no doubt be remedied in time, aided by the regularly established annual prize show. This is a good breeding district, and from the interest taken in the matter by Mr. Oliphant, the Collector, and his Assistants, success must eventually attend their efforts.

18. I had not during the past year an opportunity of inspecting the Government horses stationed in Kaira, Khandeish, Kulladghee, and Sattara collectorates, but they are reported to be in good order, and have a fair amount of work, particularly in the two former collectorates.

10 Arabs.

19. During the past year 4 horses have been sold under authority, as follows:

Government Resolution No. 2799 of 11th September 1865.
Do. do. No. 185 of 17th January 1866.
Do. do. No. 431 of 7th February 1866.

No.	Name and Breed.	Where serving	Cause of being sold.	Price r... at A...
	Australian.			Rs
1	....	Kulladghee....	Land wind, debility.	12...
	English.			
2	Crackshot ..	Ahmednuggur ..	Impotent	15...
	Arabs.			
3	Hercules	Seroor	Old, worn out	
4	No. 8	Ahmednuggur ..	Old, chronic ...	

To...

D... ...ission and advertising charg...

... paid into ... Treasury.

20. The English horse "Crackshot" was found after a fair trial perfectly useless for the Stud as he could not be induced to notice a mare. From unsoundness he was also unfit for the service.

Government Resolution No. 339 of 30th January 1865.
Government Resolution No. 3109 of 6th October 1865.

21. In accordance with sanction granted by Government, 4 galloway stallions have been purchased as follows :—

No.	Name and Breed.	Where stationed.	Price paid.			Remarks.
	Arab.		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Gunner	Alligaum	1,100	0	0	
2	Old Tom	Sattara.....	800	0	0	Average price Rs. 825.
3	Deerfoot	Seroor	500	0	0	
4	Honeysuckle .	Khandeish	900	0	0	
		Total..	3,300	0	0	

22. The number of horses yet required, and for which Government sanction has been obtained, is Arab horses 3 ; galloways 25—total 28. From the importation of Arabs during the past two years there is difficulty in procuring suitable horses ; those now in the country are for the most part aged. As soon as procurable they will be purchased and sent to the districts urgently required for them.

Government Resolution No. of 6th October 1865.

The regularly established Prize Shows are making satisfactory progress. The show held at Mhyjee in Khandeish in January 1865, particulars of which have already been submitted to Government, was very encouraging.

Resolution No. Revenue

24. The Prize Show held at Seroor in February last was also encouraging. The Collector of Ahmednuggur reports "there were about 40 mares and foals exhibited, and the stock was better than that exhibited at any former show." At the show held in the previous year Rs. 160 only were distributed in prizes, on the present occasion Rs. 270 were distributed—a fair indication that the different classes were much better represented.

25. From my present information I am not aware that Prize Shows are regularly held at any other places (Kattywar excepted), although it is highly essential, from the success attending those already established, that they should be promoted and encouraged in every suitable district. The measure appears to depend very much on the interest taken in the subject by the local officers for the time being. It would be as well perhaps if, in an operation of this kind, it were not left so much to chance. It is the certainty of the prize show being held at a fixed place without fail that encourages breeders in looking forward to the prospect of a prize. To hold shows at uncertain intervals of two, three, or more years is all but useless. At nearly all stations gentlemen are found who are fond of horses, and who will willingly render assistance in awarding the prizes. This, a free circulation previously in the district of the prize s notices, is all that is necessary to the success of the me provided the show is held with *unfailing regularity*.

26. With regard to a further supply of English I think from 4 to 6 might with great advantage be during the next year 1867. Unfortunately entertained of the kind of horses best suited are as varied as the breeds themselves. Ge Indian experience and fond of the subj opposite s, clearly showing that opinion incomplete evidence, and it is probable that it

a careful collection of facts, extending over a considerable period, that the merits of the English horses will be properly placed. At all events it will not throw any light on the subject by keeping him out of the country, and it is desirable that large-sized horses should be located where large mares are plentiful.

27. At present the country-bred horses have little chance of gaining a reputation as such, for I have it on good authority that many good colts find their way to the Bombay stables and are sold as imported horses. Again, the better he is, and the nearer approach he is to an Arab in appearance, so surely does the country-bred pass current as an Arab. As a rule it is very rare to find a three-year-old in the hands of the breeders. It will be noticed that at the prize shows the three and four-year-old classes are seldom represented. Indeed they are commonly sold as yearlings, and when the colt grows up, after passing through several hands in the meantime, unless unmistakeably a country-bred in appearance, he sells better as an Arab or Persian. It is this that makes it so difficult to trace the pedigrees so as to compare the respective merits of the different sires.

28. With regard to Kattywar, Lieut. Colonel Anderson's usual annual report will no doubt submit to Government the general operations in the Stud Department of that [illegible]ce.

[illegible]In consequence of the usual prize show annually [illegible]e early in the year having been unavoidably [illegible] November next, I have not as yet had an [illegible]nspecting the horses or any of their pro[illegible]am unable at present to submit any remarks [illegible]regarding Kattywar breeding.

30. One of the Katty stallions is reported to be worn out and unserviceable from age, 16 years. The others are generally in good order, and it is satisfactory to find that the two English horses are rapidly coming into great request by the breeders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. COLLINS,

Prin. Vety. Surgeon & Remount Agent.

STUD.

Distribution of Government Stallions this day.

No.	Name and Breed.	Where serving.	Number required.		Remarks.
			Horses.	Galloways.	
	English.				
1	Bay Malton	Seroor	..	..	In good order.
2	Black Bird.....	Ahmedabad	..	..	,,
3	Andy	Alligaum	..	..	,,
4	Birmingham	Poona	..	..	,,
5	Sir Robert	Kattywar	..	..	,,
6	Merry Dancer	,, ...	..	..	,,
	Arab.				
7	Roostum.....	Poona	..	6	,,
8	Syrian	,, ...	..	..	,,
9	Grandmaster	Pimplegaum.....	..	..	,,
10	Soopa.....	Soopa	..	..	Getting old.
	eerfoot	Seroor	1	..	In good order.
	ock	Alligaum	..	..	,,
	.....	,, ...	..	..	,,
	.....	,, ...	..	..	,,
	.....	Ahmednuggur	1	..	,,
	.....	Ahmedabad	..	1	

No.	Name and Breed.	Where serving.	Number required.		Remarks.
			Horses.	Galloways.	
17	Ashkboos	Kaira	..	..	In good order.
18	Elliot	Khandeish	..	4	,,
19	Paymaster	,, ...	..	..	,,
20	Honeysuckle	,, ...	..	..	,,
21	———	Khanapoor.. (Sattara.)	..	..	,,
22	———	Malseerus .. (Sattara.)	..	11	,,
23	———	Dhywaddi .. (Sattara.)	..	..	,,
24	Old Tom.....	Sattara .... (Sattara.)	..	..	,,
25	———	Sangola.....	..	..	,,
26	Orion	Kulladghee	..	3	,,
27	Dispatch	,, ...	..	..	,,
28	Wallace		..	..	,,
29	Champion		..	..	,,
30	Tam O'Shanter		..	..	,,
31	Shiraz.....	Kattywar.	..	..	,,
32	Abdool Wahab		..	..	,,
33	Luckyo (Katty.)		..	..	Old
34	Keisureeo (Katty.)		..	..	
		Total....	2	2	

1*st May* 1866.

J.
Principal Vet

STUD DEPARTMENT.

Stud Return for the year ending 30th April 1865.

No.	Breed.	Name.	Where stationed.	No. of Mares.	No. of Foals returned	Remarks regarding the Stallions.
		Southern	*Division.*			
1	Arab ..	Roostum	Poona	9	5	In good order.
2	Syrian ..	Syrian	„	9	..	„
3	Arab ..	Grandmaster..	„	17	1	„
4	„ ..	Soopa	„	9	..	„
5	„ ..	No. 73.....	Langola	20	2	„
6	„ ..	Hercules	Seroor	27	2	Since sold for age.
7	English..	Bay Malton ..	„	32	5	In good order.
8	Arab....	No. 8	Ahmednuggur.	16	2	Since sold.
9	„ ..	Gamecock ..	Alligaum	35	..	Transferred from Nassick.
10	„ ..	Russuldar....	„	32	2	Transferred from Kopergaum.
11	English..	Andy	„	4	..	In good order.
	[illegible]	....	Sattara.....	13	..	„
		....	Khanapore ..	18	1	„
		....	Maun	18	1	„
		....	Malseerus ..	39	4	„
		on	Kulladghee ..	11	..	„
		Dispatch	„			

No.	Breed.	Name.	Where stationed.	No. of Mares.	No. of Foals returned	Remarks regarding the Stallions.
		Northern	*Division.*			
18	English..	Black Bird ..	Dholka.....	10	1	In good order.
19	Arab ..	Sattara	Putel	22	1	,,
20	,, ..	Amadie	Rampoor....	23	1	Since transferred to Ahmednuggur.
21	,, ..	Ashkboos....	Kaira	45	14	In good order.
22	,, ..	Paymaster ..	Khandeish ..	27	5	,,
23	,, ..	Elliot	,, ...	51	1	,,
24	English. .	Birmingham. .	,, ...	29	..	Since transferred to Poona.
		Kattywar.				
25	Katty ..	Jubbadia....	Kattywar ..	..	1	Disposed of in 1863.
26	,, ..	Mankyo	,, ..	..	1	,,
27	,, ..	Lukyo.....	,, ..	51	9	In good order.
28	,, ..	Keisureeo....	,, ..	18	19	,,
29	Arab....	Bay Middleton	,, ..	..	9	Died in 1864.
30	,, ..	Wallace	,, ..	17	1	In good order.
31	,, ..	Champion ..	,, ..	28	9	,,
32	,, ..	TamO'Shanter	,, ..	14	1	,,
33	,, ..	Shiraz	,, ..	28	11	,,
34	,, ..	Abdool Wahab	,, ..	20	..	
35	English. .	Sir Robert ..	,, ..	11	..	
36	,, ..	Merry Dancer.	,, ..	3	..	
			Total....	706	10	

J. Col...

Poona ... May 1866. Principal ... erinar...

RESOLUTION.—Copies of this Report should be sent to the Revenue Commissioners for information and communication to the Collectors, and to the Adjutant General of the Army. His Excellency in Council requests that the proposal in paragraph 25 of the Report, with reference to Prize Shows being more generally introduced throughout the Districts, may receive the attention of the Revenue Commissioners.

With reference to paragraph 26 orders will be hereafter communicated.

PENSIONERS' COLONY AT CHALLISGAUM IN THE KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

This Colony is superintended by Captain T. S. Britten, who also holds the appointment of Railway Magistrate.

2. The Colony consists chiefly of pensioners from the Artillery and Infantry. They are 627 in number, being eleven less than last year, and they possess 447 head of horned cattle, 98 head of sheep and goats, 45 carts and 133 ploughs.

3. The returns of last year showed an area of 2,728 acres of land occupied by the pensioners, but of this no less than 1,695 acres were waste. Captain Britten has made it a point to discourage this system of taking up land and allowing it to remain waste; and in this year out of 2,860 acres held by pensioners, 2,022 acres are cultivated and only 838 acres waste.

4. There is a First Hospital Assistant to attend to the medical wants of the colonists.

5. There is also a Schoolroom in Tambola for the colonists' children. It can accommodate only 35 children, but the Educational Department are about to construct a schoolhouse at this place which will afford ample accommodation for as many children as the Colony will supply.

6. The colonists are reported to be on good terms [redacted] the people of the country, and the Superintendent [redacted]ntly receives applications from villagers to induce pen- [redacted] settle in their villages.

[redacted] advantages hitherto exclusively offered to mili- [redacted]; have been extended to those retired from the

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MEKRAN COAST AND SUBMARINE SECTION.

During the year under report the Submarine cable between Kurrachee and Fâo worked most satisfactorily.

2. The only accident to the cable which caused any serious delay to the traffic occurred on the 5th July, eleven miles west of Guadur. Communication was restored on the 19th idem.

3. The cable was chafed on rocks near Astola Island between Kurrachee and Guadur, and caused an interruption on the 11th July which was repaired on the 4th August. The traffic was, however, carried on through the alternative land line.

4. A fault occurred in Malcolm's Inlet near Mussendom station which was repaired immediately it was discovered.

5. A cable six miles long was laid on 3rd July from Manora to the new Telegraph buildings in Kurrachee, thus making the terminus in the Telegraph Office in Kurrachee instead of as before in a temporary building at Manora.

6. During the year four new iron tanks were sunk at Manora, and a range of godowns were completed and handed over to the department.

[redacted]. Five tables have been prepared by Mr. Hirz, the [redacted]n. These show at a glance the electrical condition [redacted] from the time of primary submersion to 30th [redacted]The four first tables give the insulation resistance [redacted] and fifth minutes charge (with negative currents)

in millions of units per mile. They are compiled from the mean of the monthly tests from the two corresponding stations of each section. The figures at the head of the tables indicate the mean of the monthly temperature of the testing room at the time when the tests were made. The curves prove that the insulation of each of the four sections of the cable was as perfect at the end of April as when it was first laid.

8. The fifth table exhibits in curves the mean of the monthly Conductor Resistance Tests of the four different sections of the cable in units per mile. Each conductor test consists of a series of observations made alternately with negative and positive currents, the mean of which is taken. These observations are rendered necessary in consequence of the influence of earth-currents, which in some months, especially August and September, are so strong in the Persian Gulf as to equal eight to ten Daniell's cells.

9. The battery power used to work the cable is very low, the longest section (396 miles) requiring only eight negative and ten positive cells.

10. During the period under report 30,411 paid messages were transmitted over the Mekran Coast and Submarine line, of which 16,308 were inward, 12,659 were outward, and 1,444 were local or emanating from the stations in this section. Two statements (Appendices I. and II.) are appended showing the monthly receipts and disbursements.

11. Of the inward messages eighty-six per cent. were from the United Kingdom and fourteen per cent. from the Continent of Europe and intermediate countries. Their destinations were as follow:—

6,859 for Bombay.
4,144 „ Calcutta.
2,196 „ Galle, Australia, China
3,089 „ other destinations in

12. Of the outward messages forty-two per cent. were from Bombay, thirty-one per cent. were from Calcutta, fifteen per cent. were from Galle, Australia, China, &c.

13. Of the total number of messages transmitted, 30,254 were of a commercial or private nature, the remaining 252 were on the Government service. Appendix VI. gives all details regarding the traffic.

14. Thirty-nine complaints, originating in Europe, [illegible]specting the loss and serious delay of Indo-European messages were received through the Ottoman Telegraph Department. Three of these only were referable to the Submarine line, the rest to the Indian lines. But the Indian Telegraph not observing the International rules, destroyed their messages, and could therefore only investigate a very few of the complaints, declining to entertain the rest. To prevent injustice this department refunded Rs. 466-6 solely on account of irregularities on the Indian lines for which they declined to account.

15. Sixty-seven complaints were received from India; of these one was frivolous, nine were referable to the Indian lines, six could not be entertained, being made by receiver instead of sender. Eight were referable to the Submarine line, in disposing of which a refund in three cases was granted. Forty-three were transferred to the Persian, Turkish, and other administrations.

16. The average charge for this department on every [illegible]*ard* message was a little over one rate and a quarter, or [illegible] on each received *viâ* Turkey and Rs. 25-8 on each re[illegible] *viâ* Persia. On outward messages it was rather more, [illegible] on each sent *viâ* Turkey and Rs. 27-8 on each

[illegible] respect to the health of establishments, the [illegible] were intermittent fever and diarrhœa,

two hundred and fifty-seven cases of the former and seventy-four cases of the latter having occurred out of a total of six hundred and eighteen cases during the year.

18. The deaths of five Europeans and two natives occurred from the following causes :—

1 European at Kurrachee.....	Acute hepatitis.
1 Indo-European do.	Suicide.
1 Native do.	Remittent fever.
1 European at Mussendom....	Heat apoplexy.
1 Native do.	Idiopathic tetanus
1 European at Bushire.....	Heat apoplexy.
1 do. do.	Remittent fever.

19. The cable is capable of carrying three times the traffic at present offered, and at same cost of management.

Appendix A is a letter from Colonel Goldsmid, Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph, and a report by Major Smith on the Island of Angaum. Both Colonel Goldsmid's letter and Major Smith's report having furnished sufficient evidence of the advisability of the transfer of the Telegraph Station from Mussendom to Angaum, the subject was referred for the orders of the Government of India, who have submitted the proposal to Her Majesty's Government, and have authorised this Government to empower Colonel Goldsmid at once to seek permission from the Persian Government to commence building at Angaum for a Telegraph Station.

Appendix B is a report by Colonel Goldsmid of his journey through Turkish Arabia and Asia Minor, the subject being divided as follows :—

I. The route, with special reference to [redacted] poses.

II. The natural products of the soil, [redacted] taining water and supp[redacted]

III. The inhabitants, with some account of the larger towns, and matters of general and political interest.

Appendix C is a letter from Colonel Goldsmid and reports by himself, Major Smith, R.E., and Mr. Johnstone, British Agent at Busrah, of the journey from Ispahan to Gwadur, undertaken by them for the purpose of examining the tract of country lying between Ispahan and Gwadur, with the view to the continuation and ultimate union of the Persian and Mekran Coast land lines of Telegraph.

Appendix D is a letter from Colonel Goldsmid, with enclosure, proposing the extension of an alternative land line from Gwadur through Mekran and Eastern Persia to join the main Persian line between Bushire and Teheran. Government fully concurred with Colonel Goldsmid in the views expressed by him, both as to the necessity for an alternative line, and as to the mode in which its construction should be effected, and recommended to the Government of India that Colonel Goldsmid be invested with full powers to carry out his plan in any method which Her Majesty's Minister at the Persian Court may consider best, and to which the Persian Government may consent. The question has been submitted by the Government of India for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the Number of MESSAGES *transmitted and the* REVENUE *derived from the same, also the average time occupied between* GREAT BRITAIN *and* KURRACHEE *and between* KURRACHEE *and* FAO.

Months.	Messages of a commercial or private nature.	Government despatches.	Total Messages.	Revenue of the Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph.	Occupied in the transmission of Messages between Great Britain and India via Turkey.			Occupied in the transmission of Messages between Great Britain and India via Russia.			Occupied in the transmission of Messages between Kurrachee and Fão.			Remarks.
					Longest Time	Shortest Time	Average Time	Longest Time	Shortest Time	Average Time	Longest Time	Shortest Time	Average Time	
1865.				Rs. a.	D. H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M.	
May	2,132	18	2,150	64,237 8	.. .. ..	.. ..	4 18 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	1 43	
June.....	2,396	9	2,405	72,303 0	.. .. ..	.. ..	5 1 40	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	30	.. .. ..	.. ..	1 40	
.....	1,819	6	1,825	56,529 4	.. .. ..	.. ..	10 20 30	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	35 15 ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	6 8 35	During part of July cable was broken where no alternative line exists.
st....	1,905	8	1,913	59,480 8	.. .. ..	.. ..	3 21 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	3 17	
mber..	2,518	7	2,525	79,475 8	.. .. ..	.. ..	4 18 52	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	10	.. .. ..	.. ..	1 26	
..	3,163	10	3,173	1,00,602 0	.. .. ..	.. ..	10 2 32	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	7 7 ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	2 14	
ber	2,442	24	2,466	81,592 8	.. .. ..	.. ..	9 20 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	11 18 ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	2 52	
	25	27	2,952	96,806 8	.. .. ..	.. ..	9 10 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	13 5 ..	.. 11 15	.. 10 .	2 12	
	4	20	2,634	82,783 6	20	6 43	5 19 10	26 .. .	2	21 1 50	.. 10 30	.. 9 ..	1 4	
	28	44	2,372	74,901 3	6 21 10	7 .	2 9 30	25 21 9	11 23 50	18 16 30	.. 16 35	. 10 .	1 36	
		52	2,767	87,378 5	9 19 30	2 4	3 17 ..	12 20 ..	10 20 ..	11 15 30	.. 10 47	. 11 ..	1 14	
		229	1,00,887 15	7 19 30	5 1	3 1 20	15 19 30	5 19 30	10 10 30	21 31 ..	15 ..	3 24	
					.. .. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	

APPENDIX II.

APPEN

STATEMENT showing the Average Monthly Expenditure on account

Year.	Months.	Salaries.			Allowances.	Travelling Expenses.			Stores.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1865-66 ..	May	20,984	9	1	....	43	8	0	798	10	
	June.....	21,371	2	8	....	44	0	0	659	1	
	July	21,333	12	4	....	455	8	0	5,804	6	6
	August.....	21,826	12	7	....	111	4	0	1,240	0	0
	September ..	21,115	14	6	....	1,508	14	0	1,442	3	6
	October	22,816	11	9	....	20	13	0	53	0	0
	November ..	21,487	9	1	....	40	0	0	1,951	1	4
	December ..	21,247	5	11	....	1,271	0	0	209	1	6
	January	22,868	8	0	....	137	0	0	2,124		
	February ..	22,908	6	3	....	1,121	0	0	2,119	9	
	March.....	22,956	14	0	....	2,656	13	0	4,770		
	April	23,058	10	10	....	178	12	0	2,604		
		2,63,976	5	0	....	7,588					
Monthly average.. Rs.		21,998	0	5	....	632					

DIX II.

of the Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph for the year 1865-66.

Contingencies.			Construction.	Wages.			Construction Travelling Expenses.	Subsidy.			Total.		
Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
[illegible]	6	1	....	684	14	11	....	....			26,763	0	6
[illegible]4	2	2	....	264	12	0	....	....			23,843	12	10
2,111	13	5	....	853	15	8	....	....			30,559	7	11
1,856	3	11	....	271	4	0	....	3,000	0	0	28,305	8	6
3,807	14	10	....	1,341	2	11	....	....			29,216	1	9
1,945	8	7	....	220	8	8	....	....			25,056	10	0
2,122	14	8	....	607	2	10	....	....			26,208	11	11
2,006	2	4	....	754	2	9	....	....			25,487	12	6
3,201	2	11	....	806	8	1	....	....			29,137	4	1
2,710	9	7	....	502	9	4	....	13,000	0	0	42,362	2	9
[illegible]6	1	11	....	338	2	4	....	....			33,458	0	3
[illegible]7	8	[illegible]	..	1,128	0	8	....	5,000	0	0	35,657	2	8
[illegible]			..	7,773	4	2	....	21,000	0	0	3,56,055	11	8
[illegible]			[illegible]	643	[illegible]	4	....	1,750	0	0	29,671	4	11

Appendix A.

No. 15 of 1866.

From the Superintendent Indo-European Telegraph,

To the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Bombay, 13*th March* 1866.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of letter from your office and accompaniments of yesterday's date, and in reply to forward Major Smith's report on the Island of Angaum, with an expression of my own opinion that sufficient evidence has now been recorded for the transfer of the Telegraph Station to that place from Mussendom, and recommending that the removal be effected as soon as apracticable.

2. The exchange of Bassiduh for Angaum—or the government which we are to acknowledge as rightful owner of one or the other—these are purely political questions into which it is probable that I am not expected to enter. In the general proposal which I am about to submit for future Telegraphic arrangements with Persia, the territory of Bunder Abbas, including Kishm and its dependencies, will be treated as actually found, namely, under the flag of that power. Should my views appear incorrect on conclusions based upon imperfect data, I shall still, it is hoped, be enabled to satisfy Government that they are not put forward hastily or without careful consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c

F. J. Goldsmid, Lieut. C

Superintendent In[illegible]uro[illegible]

No. 3 OF 1866.

From Major R. M. SMITH, R.E.,
Acting Director Persian Telegraph,

To Lieut. Colonel F. J. GOLDSMID,
Director General Indo-European Telegraph, Bombay.

Dated 28th February 1866.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions of the Bombay Government received at Bunder Abbas, on the 7th instant, I embarked on board Her Majesty's Steamer *Amberwitch* and proceeded to Angaum for the purpose of inspecting the island with reference to the proposed removal of the Mussendom Telegraph Station.

2. Accompanied by Mr. Vice-Consul Johnston and Lieutenant Stiffe, I landed on the morning of the 8th at the north end opposite the anchorage, and spent the day in riding and walking over the island.

3. It is a bare rocky islet of oblong shape, about 5½ miles in length from north to south, by 3 in breadth, with scanty patches of cultivation near the north and south ends, and a few shrubs here and there in the centre. The rock consists chiefly of hard calcareous sandstone well adapted for building purposes, and abundance of lime and gypsum may be obtained on the island. On the north side the rocks are rugged and uneven, with peaks from 250 to 350 feet above the level of the sea. The central and southern portion of the island form a plateau having an average elevation of 100 feet. On a low projecting point at the [redacted] ruins of a considerable village now deserted,

and a number of excavated tanks roofed over with stone arches for the collection of surface drainage during the winter rains. Most of them are now filled up, but we saw five or six in tolerable repair full of good drinking water.

4. At the southern end of the island there is a village of 40 or 50 reed huts inhabited by Arab pearl-divers of the Beni Yas tribe, who came from the opposite side of the Persian Gulf and settled here, with the permission of the Sheikh of Bunder Abbas, some ten or twelve years ago. On this side of the island there is no shelter for vessels at anchor and no good landing-place for boats. The present villagers were obliged to choose it as the northern end was pre-occupied by other Arabs, whom, however, they have recently killed or driven out of the island.

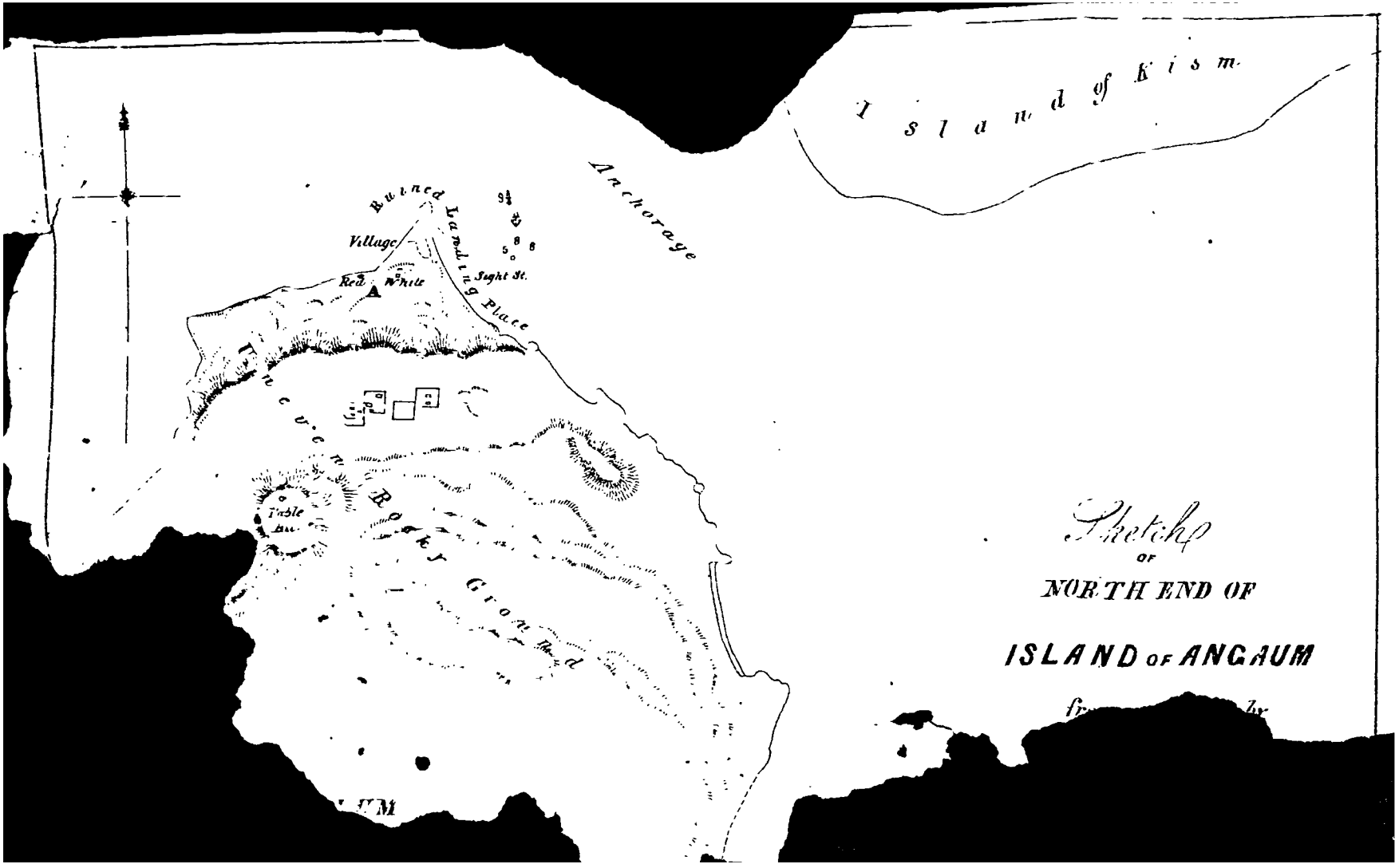
5. A short distance from the village there are a few young palm trees, and two wells of bad water, which, although clear and fresh, is of a disagreeable half putrid taste. The Arabs told us, moreover, that it becomes worse in summer.

6. Of the healthiness of the climate I have no means of forming a decided opinion, although there is no apparent reason why it should be otherwise than tolerably good. It is probably similar to Bassiduh, a climate which must be well known to many officers of the late Indian Navy. The heat in summer must no doubt be very great, as at every other place near the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

7. The advantages of Angaum over Mussendom (which I visited the following day) seem to be—

1*st*.—Its greater openness and exposure to the breeze, Mussendom being closely surrounded by high, bare rocks.

2*nd*.—Its much greater extent, Mussendom being so small that no space is left unoccupied by the necessary buildings in connection with the


Island of Kism
Anchorage
Ruined Landing Place
Village
Red White
A
Sight St.
Table
Rocky Ground
Sketch
OF
NORTH END OF
ISLAND OF ANGAUM

3*rd*.—Its position as affording greater facilities for communication with other places, and particularly with the mail steamers at Bunder Abbas.

4*th*.—The fact that fresh water may be obtained in the island, while at Mussendom it has to be brought in boats from a considerable distance.

The anchorage between Angaum and Kism appears ood and easily approached, and immediately opposite, the projecting point on which the ruined village stands, a well-sheltered beach for landing in boats.

. Should it be decided on removing the Telegraph ion to Angaum, the site I should recommend for ice and dwelling-house is the point marked A on the ccompanying tracing of Lieutenant Stiffe's sketch of the northern portion of the island. It is close to the landing-place and the water tanks, and pretty well exposed to the prevailing winds. It is about 40 feet above the sea; and although slightly under the lee of the higher ground to ward it is not so much so, I should think, as to ature perceptibly. A more exposed position the south end of the island on the plateau illage, but it would be inconvenient in

oubt that the island of Angaum Kism or any other portion of it is not expressly sian Government looked upon as l by the Arabs s belonging to refore no doubt sian Government blishment on the

island without their consent. This, however, might perhaps be obtained by our offering to give up Bassiduh as a coaling station and take Angaum instead.

11. In erecting permanent buildings, whether at [illegible] sendom or Angaum, I would most respectfully [illegible] that two-storied buildings with flat roofs be adopte[illegible] of sloping-roofed houses of only one story. Uppe[illegible] in such a climate are unquestionably better tha[illegible] on the ground-floor for sleeping in, and flat roofs wi[illegible] parapet railings, and temporary awnings to keep off [illegible] serve as excellent bedrooms and evening sitting[illegible] during the great heats of summer. The lower rooms o[illegible] dwelling-houses, and especially the instrument room, s[illegible] also, I think, be provided with the "badgirs" or wind tow[illegible] so universally used in Persia.

I have the honoúr to be, &c.

R. M. Smith, Major, R.E.

(True copy)

F. J. Goldsmid

Appendix B.

No. 33 of 1864.

[redacted]ut. Colonel F. J. Goldsmid,

On special duty,

[redacted]ecretary to Government,

Political Department, Bombay.

Constantinople, 31*st December* 1864.

[redacted]ir,—With reference to former correspondence in the early part of the present year, I have now the honour to submit to the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council the papers specified in the margin, prepared on arrival at this capital last August. The overland journey through Turkish Arabia and Asia Minor to which they refer was undertaken, it will be remembered, in accordance with the proposition of Colonels Kemball the full approval of the Bombay [redacted]ion of the Sublime [redacted]ajesty's Ambas-

No. I.—Memorandum on the march from Bagdad to Izmid, with accompanying letter to Lieut Colonel P. Stewart, C.B.

No. II.—Memorandum in Fr[redacted]ch, considerably modified, [redacted]d for the ready com- [redacted]f th[redacted] Turkish au- [redacted] from Mr. [redacted]to

[redacted]. Kersting, a [redacted]legraph, and [redacted]y deputed by May last, and

[redacted]portance.

reached Angureh, in Asia Minor, on the 30th July. The distance, about 1,054 miles, was accomplished in seventy-three days, the average of marches, exclusive of halts, being 18 miles, and inclusive of them 14½ miles per diem. From Angureh to Izmid, a further distance of 210 miles, I in about 3½ days, and from Izmid the Gulf steamer me in eight hours to Constantinople.

3. Adopting to some extent the sections of my report on the Mekran mission of the 22nd February would make the present subject divisible as follows

I. The route with especial reference to Te purposes.

II. The natural products of the soil, and me obtaining water and supplies.

III. The inhabitants, with some account of the larger towns, and matters of general or political interest.

4. On the first of these the enclosed papers will perhaps give all the requisite information. It had intention to have modified and condensed and opportunity having failed me, I hav to submit them as originally drafted. once to the second head.

5. At Bagdad it is the cust hot w

II. Natural products soil, water, and supplies.

house. My cular period during the da fairly out of t circumstances, of water as well element, and

16.

the Tigris is blest in a remarkable manner. The Dayala, the Greater and Lesser Zab, and the Hazir or Khazir, with the less perennial Taok and Tuz Khunnah Su, may be classed as actual rivers occurring between Bagdad and Mosul, all having [redacted]source amid the snow-covered mountains of Kurdistan. [redacted]ion to these are canals and subsidiary streams. Of [redacted]ents, the Khalis, near Bagdad, has brought down a [redacted]nt volume of water during the present year to cause a [redacted]re of some weeks on the telegraph line.

Beyond Mosul, again, there is no lack of water to [redacted]. Though rivers do not cross the road like those [redacted]e mentioned, there is one, the Khabur, which is by no [redacted]s insignificant. We had to swim our horses across it, as [redacted]e passage of the Tigris and Zab Su. Many minor streams are encountered, and water-mills are not unfrequent. The mill at Gerishekist, a charming little Christian village about twelve hours' north of Mosul, is an admirable illustration of romantic scenery.

[redacted]the grain-fields are even more remarkable than [redacted]ply of water in this country between Bagdad [redacted]my places, especially near Mosul, the [redacted]as far as th[redacted]eye can reach. East [redacted]n the [redacted]untains and the [redacted]the st[redacted] and the amount [redacted]able. At Altmo [redacted]aft[redacted]ng. It is [redacted]ht hours, [redacted], rocky [redacted]ar Kifri, [redacted]ion is less [redacted]s would [redacted]lation [redacted]ably

8. Flocks and herds abound, as might be expected among a people whose habits are essentially pastoral, such as the Arab and Kurd of these tracts. Indeed as regards fresh provisions the traveller is here better off than in India, for if he please he may have constant supplies. Fowls are [redacted] everywhere abundant. Milk, in the pure form, [redacted] sour stage (Shanina), or in more solid curds ([redacted] known in India as *Dai*, is to be procured in [redacted] unaffected by desertion or decay. The cheeses [redacted] what void of flavour, but not to be despised.

9. Fruits of some kind are to be found in [redacted] villages. The most common is the small apricot, [redacted] the Arabs "mishmish." Ice was brought from the [redacted] Arbeil to the Kurdish tent in which we were located, [redacted] proved highly acceptable. Wines are made both at Kerkuk and Mosul.

10. Crossing the Tigris for the first time at Jezireh, and ascending into what may be called Upper Mesopotamia, the country does not certainly improve in fertil[redacted] spite of the absence of those vast sheets of [redacted] the valley or plains of the Tigris to the [redacted] a new vegetation presents itself to [redacted] highlands which [redacted] ns for t[redacted] ing Mardin we [redacted] a most [redacted] land of the walnut [redacted] of flowers [redacted] as [redacted] racterist[redacted] but in e[redacted] come to[redacted] many ha[redacted] cerned[redacted] of fe[redacted] rock[redacted] stre[redacted]

as we approach Asia Minor. At Mardin and Diarbekir supplies of all kinds are procurable and to almost any amount.

11. From Diarbekir to Kharput there is a good deal of [illegible]ltivation for the first two stages, and up to the foot of the [illegible]in range of which the Argana hill is the more remark[illegible]ork, with sufficient water from canals. The passage [illegible]ltman Dagh is not altogether sterile, for we found [illegible]e of its wildest and most romantic valleys a village [illegible]ielding a fair portion of the necessaries of life. And [illegible]nce to Kharput we have first a fertile plain, then a [illegible]ountian called the "Deva Boynun," or Camel's [illegible]and lastly the Kharput plain itself, which holds villages [illegible]ng with supplies of every description.

12. Kharput may be considered a good halfway point between Bagdad and Izmid. Taking at one glance the whole [illegible]of the second half, my own experience tells of abundance in [illegible]ost places, of sufficiency in many, and of want in very few. [illegible]would confine those few to the right bank of the Eu[illegible]when we were turning our heads again north[illegible]for although the roads through Asia Minor [illegible]rough unbroken fields of grain, as near [illegible]sumed, be always gathered [illegible]Angureh, leaving [illegible]cultural popu[illegible]vest-time, for [illegible]s was just [illegible]riods at [illegible]eaux of [illegible]dged in

[illegible]erhaps [illegible]e end [illegible]as as

These are the particular hours at which it chanced that a record was taken. Higher figures would doubtless have been shown had all accounts been taken at noon.

In tents at Yarimja 10 A.M. 100°
Do. Girdashina 9 A.M. 92°
Do. Keremlik 8½ A.M. 102°
Do. Zab Su midday 107°

14. As regards the more notable products
soil in Asia Minor, I regret having had no opp
of visiting the copper or coal mines,* though at
distance from the forme
vast forests of oak and
was able to admire, and
make inquiries on the cotton cultivation in parts o
country where the plant has been most cared fo
letter which I addressed on this subject to Mr. Chee
junior, of Staleybridge, having found its way into a recent
number of the *Cotton Supply Reporter*, I will confine myself
at present to a mere mention of the fact that the mind of t
Turkish producer is not in a state to admit of his maki
outlay of his own accord either in the introduct
seed or extendin
produce with

* Lead and silver might be added.

† 2¾lbs., and 5½ piastres being about equal to the shilling. The prospective fall would be from about 1*s.* 8½*d.* to 4

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Prinwar, the fountain or spring of salt, but its actual realisation in coin is set down at no higher sum than 40,000 piastres (about £364) per annum. They explained, however, that it was the total revenue of the Asia Minor salt-springs which considerable, and that this one formed but a part of the system. My informants were managers on the part of ment, receiving a fixed salary to make the most of rge, but under no contract for a stipulated sum.

Asia Minor abounds in hot springs, sometimes hot l combined. Among those described in the vicinity oute were the following :—

1. At the Yelduz Su, about fifteen miles west of Sivas.
2. At Kohineh, near Yuzgat.
3. At or near Amasieh, called "Kaoza Chermik."
4. At Kizzilji Kui.

The first I spent a whole morning in visiting. Having ascend- nence about three or four hundred feet above urrounding plateau, I came upon a deep of a narrow isolated ridge choked up grasses. This led the once evidently gs themselves e largest of he ridges gentle, extinct Where in all urface rises The the

here, and the waters have healing properties, though I could detect in them no sulphureous smell. I reserved the experiment for Kohineh, where an excellent public bath has been constructed, into which the waters of a hot and cold spring are led in a manner that the supply can be regulated by bather.

III. The inhabitants, with some account of the larger towns, and matters of general or political interest.

17. Appended is a list of stages from Bagdad gureh. For eight out of fourteen marches, or up Zab Su (ancient Zabates), vouac was in a Kurd or Ar and far preferable was this to being quartered in the mo konak, outhouse, or stable of a so-called town. In th fresh air and comparative freedom from filth and ve were at least obtainable, in the other nothing could compensate for the confinement and uncleanliness. Beyond the Zab we came upon Christian villages, and these continued more or less in the neighbourhood of our road to Mosul up to the banks of the Tigris. We met with others agai upwards to Jezireh, and between Jezireh a are a considerable number. It was plea Christian community, b thing like disap the Chaldean v Not that the come, su unmixed that we stance s method consid deans toria thei

section of the Oriental Church, which holds them as schismatics.

18. Of the Arabs we saw little after passing Mardin, or the Kurds after leaving the banks of the Euphrates. To ...ts among both I have every reason to feel grateful. ...pitality was plain and straightforward, simple, and ...l ostentation. It was as much the instinct of their ...s the dictate of their religion that it should be offered ...aveller, whatever his rank or creed, and there was ...re pensée of remuneration. No doubt that it is just ...to give on parting a sum of money equal to, if not in ... of the probable cost of entertainment, but I would ...f opportunity offer, a trifling token of good-will, such ...k kerchief or nick-nack for a woman or child. I found ...this arrangement tell with excellent effect at the villages of Bayat and Izz Oghlu. In the former a poor infant was immediately adorned with the trophy, in the latter it became part and parcel of the new-born hope of a Kurdish family. ...tion of the gift was so hearty and sincere that I ... no large supply wherewith to mark our ... But it is not only as furnishing me with ...lter that I remember the ... for an hour or so ...refreshment at ... bread-cake, ...nd placed ...o be put ...heir do- ... two or ... to be ...n the ...eral ... the

character given to them by the Turkish telegraph officials, their morals are of the worst description, and they have practices such as acknowledged by the Yezidis; but I do not put implicit faith in these assertions. Recent inquiries lead me rather to the belief that the fact of their being is the great reason why the Sunni Turks shun and [illegible] rate from them. Among the lower order of Asi[illegible] tinction of this kind is quite sufficient to account f[illegible] and defamation up to any amount of invention and f[illegible] I have heard it denied that the Kizzilbashes are eve[illegible] medans. They did not appear to me to be Persians [illegible] name would infer, a name, by the way, which I was [illegible] not to apply to them openly, as they did not accept it w[illegible] same readiness with which it was applied to them by [illegible]

20. The Turcomans are numerous in Central Asia Minor and west of Sivas. Their former social and political importance may be judged by the fact that the large town of Yuzgat owes its rise to one of their chiefs or Dera Beys. They are a wealthy and well-disposed people, o[illegible] villages, and cattle, but their occupation u[illegible] government appears restricted to farmi[illegible] At the village of Huss[illegible] miles east of th[illegible] was quartered[illegible] the place. [illegible] of all tra[illegible] be rece[illegible] kind of[illegible] able ne[illegible] versatic[illegible] any in[illegible] pers[illegible]

ed [illegible]

had occasion to seek a breakfast or a night's lodging, and there was no reason to complain of the reception afforded us. The work of the American missionaries exclusively with [redacted] people is of a most interesting kind, and my obligations [redacted] gentlemen for their kindness and attention to my [redacted]n and myself are not to be easily effaced. A brief [redacted]e the present is hardly the proper place to enter [redacted] detailed account of their labours. But I may men- [redacted] their presence at Mardin, Khurput, Sivas, and Yuz- [redacted]ned to me likely to produce highly beneficial results. [redacted]s a strange mixture of heaviness and smartness about [redacted]rkish Armenians, a remark which may be said to apply [redacted] to the physical as the moral formation. It struck [redacted]at while there were many handsome faces there were [redacted]ew symmetrical forms, and this in the case of both men and women. As a rule all classes speak Turkish, though I am not sure whether as much can be said of their acquaintance with the language of their forefathers.

[redacted] the genuine Turks or Osmanlis, the actual [redacted] take them *en masse* and there is much to [redacted] *individually* and there are doubtless [redacted] not only provoke [redacted] oftentimes their [redacted] and although [redacted] not defined [redacted] from his [redacted] advan- [redacted] to be [redacted] whether [redacted] rted me [redacted] or the [redacted] the [redacted] as a [redacted] nik

Pacha, with which I had been provided at Bagdad, had seldom been required to aid me on the road. But a slight change was perceptible as we entered Asia Minor; and I was surprised to find a regular "Istikbal" sent out from the pa[redacted] both at Sivas and Angureh. The pacha of Kerkul[redacted] not called on. At Mosul we had been lodged by [redacted] Consul Rassam. The pacha of Diarbekir was mos[redacted] and it was no doubt at his own instigation, as we k[redacted] be out of his own kitchen, that his Italian doctor ga[redacted] evening banquet. The pacha of Kharput was absen[redacted] arrival at Malatyah. At Sivas we were shown a h[redacted] signed to us, but we preferred staying at the telegrap[redacted] At Angureh the pacha housed us, supplied us with s[redacted] from the palace, made us live as his guests, and pa[redacted] friendly visit at our lodgings. This was the last head-quart[redacted] of a pacha at which I arrived before taking post-horses.

23. I could not avoid remarking two prominent features in the character of the modern Asiatic Turk[redacted] peared to me in my progress from Bussora t[redacted] —one was his comparative freedom fro[redacted] judice, the other his general i[redacted] It may be that hab[redacted] had led me to [redacted] contrast pres[redacted] I lived to[redacted] fairly of[redacted] religiou[redacted] of 185[redacted] Turkey[redacted] at the [redacted] civili[redacted] The[redacted] ass[redacted] Kr[redacted]

and might be turned to excellent account, but it is too often made available for immoral talk and empty display. The attainment to government employ in demi-European [redacted]es like the telegraph is in like manner frequently [redacted]he means of exhibiting an offensive *nonchalance* [redacted]ference to the public. But there is really so [redacted]remedy in telegraphic organisation, both indoors [redacted]ut, that a passing remark can hardly affect the [redacted]. Not only are messages generally known to the [redacted]s upstairs, but the menials down below come in for [redacted]are of the diffused knowledge. It will require some [redacted]g to appreciate the necessity of keeping silent on the [redacted]of others; it will require some strong pressure of [redacted]al business to show that what has been imagined a [redacted]pastime is in reality serious, hard work; and theoretical and practical acquaintance with telegraphy *as a science* will have to be acquired as well as mere manipulation. These matters have, however, been treated to some extent elsewhere, and [redacted]ccordingly solicited to the enclosures.

[redacted]ief towns which I visited on my route were [redacted] Tigris and the Kurdish hills; Mosul, [redacted]Mesopotamia, reading [redacted]es are on the [redacted]between the [redacted]e last four;

[redacted]d Izmid

[redacted]e places

[redacted]er to [redacted], for

Kerkuk.

The information which enabled me to record that this is a town of about 2,500 houses and 10,000 inhabitants appears of doubtful accuracy. These figures may represent two-th[redacted] of the real number. There is an upper and lower to[redacted] former enclosed within walls, and covering the flat[redacted] abrupt hill about 150 feet high ; the latter, scattere[redacted] plain below Kerkuk, is the seat of a pacha, who is [redacted] authority of the governor general of Bagdad. [redacted] housed in the lower town, which is very filthy. The[redacted] are irregular and ill-constructed. . There are a few sh[redacted] pleasant fruit-gardens to which the inhabitants res[redacted] hot weather. The telegraph office is a large and [redacted] building, but the pacha has converted the best part [redacted] prison ! There is something picturesque in the first view of [redacted] Kerkuk. It looms out in the distance like the background of an Oriental stage melodrama. It is just the sort of scene which would foreshadow the coming of the conventional stage pacha, accompained by Turks, [redacted] men and women with scimitars and chor[redacted] classical and famous Arbeil, or Arbe[redacted] without entering on [redacted] fifty-five miles [redacted] similar appea[redacted] churches a[redacted] built is p[redacted]

26[redacted]

Near[redacted] An[redacted] lati[redacted]

accounts given me were conflicting, but I am of opinion, on good authority, that the proportion of Christians to the whole number of inhabitants is greater than fifteen per cent. [redacted]ore crossing the Tigris to the town we looked at the [redacted]f the Nineveh excavations, and entered the Maho- [redacted]usjid at Nubbi Yunas. Mr. Rassam thinks this [redacted] have been at one time a temple of fire worship [redacted]blackened appearance of the roof. The town of [redacted]s dirty and irregular, but its Moorish doorways [redacted]asant to the eye, and there are many quaint, old- [redacted]ed figures seen beside them which almost recall forms [redacted]ces of our own country in the reigns of Henry VII. [redacted]dward VI. Some of the children are especially beau- [redacted] I was introduced here to the Chaldean patriarch, a [redacted]haldean bishop and Syriac bishop of the Romish Church, and visited with the latter the Chaldean church of the "Miskinta" and his own cathedral. All are built of marble obtained at a comparatively trifling cost in the neighbour- [redacted]l. The interior of the cathedral is well propor- [redacted]its two aisles and altars, and the centre [redacted]ece are remarkably handsome. It appears [redacted]ication with those of Ma- [redacted]ropaganda. The [redacted] situated near [redacted]on the utter [redacted]sul at all, [redacted]e man's [redacted]e of the [redacted]d to the [redacted]ntinople [redacted]e most [redacted]tever, [redacted]cially

27. Once the principal city of the Chaldeans in the low country. Its towers and walls and ruined Moslem bridges are picturesque in their way, but the place is unhealthy a unattractive as a residence. I have no data of the n of inhabitants, but should not put them down at It is famous for a striped cotton cloth which may as the "lungi" or waist-band of Sind, or as a h The telegraph office is a barn, and a most unsavo yet it appeared to be the best place in which we cou accommodation. I was glad to leave the town after a halt there, and seemed to breathe more freely on att the summit of the high land behind it and overlookin valley of the Tigris.

Jezireh on the Tigris.

28. We arrived here at about 1 P.M. on the 17th June, an intensely hot day, riding up a good road from the foot of the hill to the gate of the town. From this point to the telegraph office our passage was along a dirty, ste and stony street. We enjoyed a cool breeze on op southern aspect of the hill, and a grand wide plains of Mesopotamia, comprising level country so far picturesquely sit apex of which The houses good, but The tele situated ments ap Williams the pop half ar as R Papi

of each division. Mardin merits a much longer and more detailed description than can be given to it in the present report, for it is a place of much historical and local interest, [redacted] there is a host of legends commemorating its importance, [redacted]lating to its immediate neighbourhood. The inhabi- [redacted] called Mardili; and the Mahomedan portion consists [redacted] Arabs and Kurds, the common language of the [redacted]eing Arabic. Mr. Williams thinks there are no [redacted]remains here—certainly no walls. It may be that [redacted]inity of Dara and Nisibin gave rise to the supposition. [redacted]ght cloak or "aba" of Mardin is an elegant and inex- [redacted]ve article of manufacture, highly prized by those who [redacted]seen the better specimens. The government here is ex- [redacted]d by a "Majalis," or assembly composed of mixed Ma- [redacted]medan and other members, and presided over by a "Kaim-Makam," under the authority of the pacha at Diarbekir.

29. Once a place of much commercial importance, and [redacted]ckir. although not up to the mark of former prosperity, its central posi- [redacted] sufficient to preserve it from decay. I [redacted]bout 30,000 inhabitants, of whom nearly [redacted]oned that there were [redacted]Mussulman, and [redacted]that made to [redacted]situated on [redacted]eat little [redacted]esidence [redacted] like all [redacted]d. The [redacted]ove the [redacted]om it, [redacted]otion. [redacted]ding

30. While halting for a day at Diarbekir a native of India was brought in by the Mudir or head of the office, and presented to me as Haji Baba, an astrologer. I did not much like his looks; he might have been a mutineer refugee, anything. To my thinking the face was tha ship-lascar, or little better, but the man had a w smattering of knowledge. He had no look of th class native. With a dash of the faquir there was s besides of the ordinary munshi or teacher of Hi He had a dark and unmistakeable Indian skin an plexion; his long, oiled, and curved hair was combed behind the ears; his manner was such as I have ofte in Indians desirous to dazzle by display of general know He took occasion to show off his handwriting, and to t officers whom he remembered, at least by name (Robert Wray). I was puzzled to think who this man was, whence came his fine clothes, and when and why he had left his native country. His own story was that he lived in the Bendi Bazaar at Bombay; that he had quitted India ab or fifteen years before the annexation of th he constantly travelled; had visited Bokh among other places, and though he knew l five, but it is practised as appeared t He had s but that my visit. Indian ; was nat

[redacted]

the summit of a hill not far from a thousand feet in height. The telegraph station is where the pacha's serai is, at Mazra, on the plains below. The derivation of the word "Kharput," or "Harput" was explained to me to be from Armenian words signifying "stone castle." Mr. Brandt Lieutenant Glassscot estimate its heighth at 4,832 the level of the Black Sea. The view of the plains, coming up from the Deva Boyun mountain, thward, is magnificent. Some idea of the extent country may be formed from the statement that the Chai (or Upper Euphrates), one of the largest rivers Minor, appears like a minor canal or stream in the of the plain through which it winds. I observe that population of Kharput is estimated at 1,720 families. would not of course include Mazra, a place which resembles in the distance an Indian cantonment rather than a common Asiatic Turkish town. Besides the pacha's residence and telegraph office, it contains also the "kishla" or [illegible] for troops. The productions of the soil in the plains [illegible]nt, and the numerous villages seem rich and [illegible]bazaars in Kharput are not remarkable. The [illegible] Christian inhabitants. Schools [illegible]ssionaries, who have

[illegible]ich Sivas is
[illegible]nsiderable
[illegible] over the
[illegible]he city.
[illegible]nd there
[illegible] houses
[illegible] much
[illegible]t here
[illegible]re in
[illegible]000

souls, and the Armenians to have more than 2,000 houses which might represent a fifth part of the whole. The climate is delightful in the hot weather. We were here in the middle of July, and the thermometer was 78°. There many interesting monuments at Sivas. We visited w generally called the tombs of the Seljuki. Germ pronunciation and we may read "Seleucidæ," ac Mr. Latham's ingenious and not unlikely theory. truly fine buildings, but from the inscriptions appe been erected at no earlier date than 670 of the Hejira A.D. 1271-72. The actual tombs may, I think, be trac an earlier period. They are stated to be those of Kai rou and Kai Kobad, but the inscriptions above th gave, so far as I could decipher, Kai Khosrou only; a not this be a mere title? The main buildings are quadrangles, one facing the other, in a narrow street, with remarkably fine gates, the largest of which may be seventy feet in height, with two cupolas or minars of forty feet. There is another building of similar kind at a li but all seem to have been comprised within stone walls, probably the ancient Sebast rangle contains the Med have been the m under Persian describes t baste, as t here, bu another but is t appeara

3

of

have its 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants. There is something very desolate and dreary in the approach to it through the hilly country on the Sivas side, but its mass of houses, interspersed with mosques and minarets, breaks upon the traveller with much of Oriental beauty and effect. The Telegraph office is situated in the heart of the town, and cannot be worse or more slovenly than the mode in which the wires find their way out to the posts on the Angora road. I attended one Sunday at Yuzgat the Protestant service at the American Mission chapel. The missionary, Mr. Farnsworth, performed the whole in Turkish, and preached with great ease and fluency. There were about a hundred present. I myself counted thirty men and fifty women, and I was told that there were more females than could be packed to make up the three figures. These are separated from the rest of the congregation by a wooden trellised wall. They can be seen, and their children heard, but that is all. The arrangement is a good one for an Eastern country. There were three or four good faces among the boys, but the congregation looked not only poor, but unclean. I may add that one or two exceptions were an agreeable surprise to me. A dozen very respectable people spoke to me by the way. The road is unsteady, [illegible]ration was

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Angora,"
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do little more than ride round the base of the hill and admire the landscape. The southern aspect of the citadel was that which struck me the most, when the fort was divested as it were of the town, and stood out alone in real gran
I never saw a much more picturesque effect of the
was not unlike what many of us must have often a
the Castle at Edinburgh. The morning after a
able to pay a hurried visit to the Roman hall, where
ments and inscriptions are still in excellent pres
but the necessity for my early departure, in answer t
gram from Constantinople, prevented me from att
any researches. Murray estimates the population at
of whom a third are Armenians. This certainly d
appear an over-statement.

35. The famous goats, producing a wool renow
over Europe, are exquisite little animals, and abound in the
vicinity of the town from which they derive their name. I
is said that they are only found within certain ci
limits, which may be defined as between
the Kizzil Irmak and Sevri Hissar, the la
the most southerly point,
ern boundary. A
miles may he
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Many a
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Holland, and 8,000 to 10,000 okas (17,500 lb.) are converted into home-made shawls and stuffs.

36. That the present report is necessarily rambling and ...re will, I trust, be excused from the circumstance that ...no office, and few references besides my own diary ... These, if I were to draw on them too freely, ...d me into questions foreign to the purpose. I will ...lude by a brief account of the lake know as Ghyul- ... an inscription observed on the left bank of the ...ates near the Malatyah ferry.

7. Ghyuljik, the "little lake," is situated in lat. 38° 25′ ...d long 39° 30′ E., between the mountains know as Bat- Dagh and the "Deva Boyun," or Camel's Neck, over- ...ng the vast plains of Kharput. Its extreme length from E. and by N. to W. and by S. is barely ten miles, and it may have at most four miles of breadth. On its southern side is a village of about twenty Kurd houses, and a larger one, ...ame Ghyuljik, of fifty Raya or Christian houses. ...ome eight or ten houses on the northern side; ...about six miles to the west, and Kizzin is ... The lake is surronded by ...aters, but there is a ...lls have a green ...k sufficiently ... charming

... 68°, the ... analysis, ...ire, the ...entirely ... be de- ...allon ...hich

consists almost entirely of chloride of sodium. The water also contains a certain amount of organic matter." The assurance that the waters of this lake were salt, and my own uncertainty on the subject from taste, caused me to put the questi to proof. Its miniature waves and blue appearance favour the belief of the peasantry. The Kurdish vil the widest part of Ghyuljik, and is prettily sit small bay among trees. A boat is kept by the Raya to whose village was once a monastery, long ago the waters. The building is now seen in its isolated at a considerable distance from the opposite high land telegraph line runs, with its usual unromantic determi close by the eastern head of the lake.

38. I had come down from the high tablela Kharput into the valley of the Upper Euphrates, me the river at the ruined caravanserai of Sultan Murad, and had not moved far along the left bank when the chaosh or Turkish telegraph official who accompanied me called my attention to a cuneiform inscription on the perp of a rock almost in our track. It was in pr follows, and I would commend it to the n capable than myself to dec

The rock is not a high one, and the stone on which is the inscription falls in to some extent, so as to be framed by the outer portion of the rock. No doubt this has already been [illegible]iced by travellers, but I have hitherto been unable to as[illegible]n the fact. The letters are arrow-shaped, but have a [illegible]anscrit in their lining and indistinctness. The large [illegible]zz Oghlu, on either side of the Euphrates, is about [illegible]urther up than the locality of this inscription.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. J. GOLDSMID, Lieut. Colonel,
On special duty.

[illegible]emorandum of Marches from Bagdad to Angureh.

1	Jedideh	19th May.	21 miles.		Large village.
2	Yenijeh	20th „	15 „		Village.
3	Dizhdari	21st „	24 „		Arab tents; village.
[illegible]	.....	22nd „	10 „		Arab tents; no village; plains.
		23rd „	23 „		Large village.
		[illegible]4th „	17 „		Turkish town.
					Arab tents.
					[illegible]tents.
					[illegible]ge; 300 houses.
					[illegible]wn; 2,500
					[illegible]00 inhabi-

[illegible]anks.

20	Karola	10th	June	22	miles.	Kurd tents; right bank of Khabur.
21	Jezireh	11th	„	20	„	Large town, formerly of importance.
22	Azukh	13th	„	18	„	Syrian village.
23*	Ba Sabirin	14th	„	16	„	Ditto with old [illegible] tery.
24*	Middiat	15th	„	21	„	Ditto.
25*	Kherbat Tao ..	16th	„	18	„	Small village
26	Mardin	17th	„	21	„	Large town; 22,000, half
27	Sheikhana	19th	„	15	„	Two or three tent
28	Ak Punwar ..	20th	„	27	„	Small village.
29	Diarbekir	21st	„	18	„	Large town.
30*	Dimika	23rd	„	20	„	Kurd tents.
31	Argana	24th	„	15	„	Large village.
32*	Topal Usak....	25th	„	19	„	Small village in the tains.
33*	Kizzin	26th	„	14	„	Village near Lake Ghyuljik
34	Kharput	27th	„	21	„	Large town of Turks, Arme nians, &c.
35	Khan Kui	1st	July	10	„	Small villa
36*	Izz Oghlu	2nd	„	22	„	Large either
37	Burana	3rd	„	17		
38	Hassun Badrick.	4th				
39	Hakim Kha					
40	Hassan C					
41*	Allaja K					
42	Kangy					
43	Delil					
44	Ula					
45	Siva					
46	Mu					
47	K					
48	K					
49						

50	Kara Maghara .	21st July	18	miles.	Small village.
51	Kohineh, or Kuvneh.	22nd „	18	„	Ditto; hot springs.
52	Yuzgat	23rd „	18	„	Large town; 5,000 houses.
	[illegible]ootlek	25th „	18	„	Small village.
	[illegible]ael-li	26th „	21	„	Turcoman village.
	[illegible]Ghahsi ..	27th „	23	„	Ditto.
	[illegible]Khan .	28th „	16	„	Ditto on Kizzil Irmak.
	[illegible]ghlan.	29th „	19	„	Ditto.
	....	30th „	20	„	Large town.
	Total miles ..		1,054		

F. J. GOLDSMID, Lieut. Colonel,
On special duty.

[illegible]ces of places marked*
[illegible]as follows :—

18 in lieu of 17
11 „ 10
18 „ 16
[illegible] „ 21
18
20
[illegible]

[*Bombay*] INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 28 OF 1864.

From. Lieut. Colonel F. J. GOLDSMID,
On special duty,

To Lieut. Colonel P. STEWART, R.E., *C.B.*,
&c. &c.

Dated Pera, 30th August

SIR,—With reference to Bombay Government t
received at Fâo on the 3rd May last, and a memorandu
yourself which reached me through Mr. Kersting on o
the 14th idem at Bagdad, the first authorising me to p
to inspect the Telegraph line from Bagdad to Scutari, a
second setting forth the chief points requiring attention
such tour of inspection, I have now the honour to forward-

I. Memorandum of changes which appe
for the better security and general improvem
of Telegraph, accompanied by a rough D
to Izmid.

II. A simil

* In

changes p
man autl

III
ball, C.
Bagdad

IV

o

good results if only a sufficient number of qualified inspectors be appointed, attention given to remedy the defective insulation, and the changes specified admitted to have effect. I [redacted]uld particularly urge the transfer of the Mosul station to [redacted]left bank of the Tigris, owing to the constant dangers to [redacted]the line is exposed by a really needless river crossing [redacted]sing, with the mere view of reaching the town ats [redacted]red yards' distance. This precarious condition has [redacted]ed by experience.

I have indicated three natural divisions of the whole [redacted] For each of these it occurs to me that two inspectors [redacted]not be excessive; yet if such arrangement should [redacted]nore costly than contemplated, it would perhaps answer [redacted]me purpose to appoint one first class inspector to each [redacted]on only, and a second class inspector to relieve him of a portion of his work. This classification, by reducing the pay of the inferior grade, need not affect the character of the [redacted]employé if promotion to the higher rate be considered the [redacted]nly for inefficiency or misconduct.

4. The points noted in your [redacted]orandum will now be replied

[redacted]ally, and with
Reference
o consider
had been
ject has
They are
papers.
Colonel
d near
high

5. Many of the posts are very weak and insufficient to the work. The poplars, if not severely tried by soil or weather or unlooked-for accidents, may last for four years. I sh think that an average of five years might be fairly give renewal by cutting be allowed for. It is satisfacto that as a rule the chaoshes devote much attenti part of their duty. They are constantly trying t of their posts, with a view to removal where neces no instance have I found that those which had been in storms had been moved from their position underg all had been broken at the surface. Mounds of earth o according to circumstances, are very generally used.

Posts.

Stays are seen occasionally, and chiefly at the p of a river. It has been suggested that they be more fre applied.

6. But to ensure the fair average duration of th post the selection of poplars must be made not alon to size but quality. The circumference of use may vary from 11 to 48 inches; bu the larger poles are th out to the chao many such a

7. I Chelibi, vary th the neig oshes, give t that to

From the abovenamed khan to Geiveh, 480 miles, fir poles the rule, and from Geiveh to Izmid the wood is oak.

8. There are few places where poplars are used for the line to which they cannot be brought without material cost or difficulty. Rivers convey them to the lower country from [illegible], Sawur, &c., and they are found at Diarbekir, and [illegible]out, Prechuch, &c.

[illegible]e country between Jezireh and Mardin they may be [illegible]rom Nisibin, to the south, as well as from the Kurd [illegible] eastward. I should say that from Kinmur Khan, on [illegible]phrates, to the Kizzil Irmak at Sivas, or in the passage [illegible]pper Mesopotamia to the plateaux of Asia Minor, [illegible]ransport was the most inconvenient. Between Mardin [illegible]iarbekir I saw some very fine poles which they told [illegible]had been procured near the village of Khanik Ashada on the post road. I have heard the cost of poplar poles estimated as low as twelve and as high as sixty-five piastres. A medium might represent the average, say forty piastres. [illegible]xact amount which I was informed that they [illegible]r.

[illegible]undant where used on the line, and in [illegible] cost of labour. It will [illegible]ixpence a piece, [illegible]s on the part [illegible]rtment, and [illegible]s. As a [illegible]re many [illegible]nople to [illegible] believe, [illegible] require

[illegible] diary [illegible]the [illegible]y

Colonel Kemball, with whom I have directly communicated by letter on the subject, as regards the country between Bagdad and Jezireh. Not having followed the post road from Jezireh to Mardin, or visted that across the Mehrab Dagh, I have been unable to furnish the actual difference of distance between them and the present course of the li

These are really the more important of the cha discussion; but the first would no doubt involve m and expense, more perhaps than the Turkish gov would be disposed to accord, and the second was n templated by Colonel Kemball himself so long as th greater security in the upper and more difficult road. changes, entered in the French memorandum, involv distance which might be measured by yards. That pr between the Zab Su and Khazir Su would, if carried be rather a saving than additional expenditure of material. It was in vain to attempt upon any of these proposals without obtaining sanction from head-quarters. No immedi was therefore taken in the matter, but the pr nity was awaited, and in the meanwhile w selves with correcting details whose c cance ensured a read slackness of wi superfluous

11.

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of cause and effect in the practical working of their profession, where doubtless knowledge would be of immense service, they are not generally wanting in intelligence, and many of them would, I am convinced, be most promising pupils if put under a course of scientific study. In these matters, how- I must speak with diffidence as my own experience is and refer to the better grounded opinions of Mr.

The insulation is at present very defective, but al- most wholly for the second or lower , soldering joints, &c. wire, where the insulators are w exceptions porcelain. On this and other matters of application I wrote as follows to Colonel Kemball, might have written in much the same strain from Iz- as I did from Kharput:—"It does not appear that any material change has been made in the line since the period of your visit in respect to general condition. Not one joint have we found soldered up to Kharput; half a dozen whole por- s in succession is an exception to the rule; necessaries are not always attended to, matter of extra insulators with chaoshes, of for a battery, as at remarks that dinary insu- ding-wire, straining here was Mardin)

my dis- xtract me ch

me almost to anticipate the results of my own inspection; and it was often a matter of wonder to the accompanying chaoshes how, without having before visited the country, I was in possession of so many minor details of yet unaccomplished stages. Should my opinion on any proposed changes be found to differ from those expressed by Colonel Kem[illegible] I would request particular attention to the fact t[illegible] spection was performed at a most favourable season[illegible] predecessor for a great part during a severe w[illegible] under many consequent difficulties. Nor should it [illegible] gotten that I have had the great advantage of dat[illegible] upon a three or four-years' experience of the line, wh[illegible] in its infancy on the occasion of prior inspection.

14. The same officer obtained for me, moreov[illegible] aid of an Egyptian engineer, deputed by His Excel[illegible] Namik Pacha to accompany me to the limit of his jurisdiction. Ahmed Effendi, jointly with myself, took notes of the diffi[illegible] culties encountered, and proposed amendments, returning t[illegible] Bagdad with the recorded result of his observ[illegible] dressed a second report on the subject to [illegible] accompanied by a memorandum of route[illegible] retained no copy. It is probable t[illegible] taken on these r[illegible] in the enclos[illegible] any circu[illegible] of the se[illegible] panions[illegible] send hi[illegible]

15[illegible] his v[illegible] with [illegible] Ba[illegible] l[illegible]

than 18 miles per diem, inclusive of them 14½ miles. From Angureh, in accordance with your wishes communicated by telegram, I posted on to Izmid, and joined you at Constantinople on the 4th instant. Mr. Kersting completed the tour of inspection to Izmid by the usual marches, reaching Constantinople on the 14th. His remarks are appended to [redacted] general diary, and coincide for the most part with my hurried observations both of stages and stations in [redacted] ular tract traversed.

[redacted]. Our three horses, purchased at Bagdad for 468 [redacted] (about £23½), carried us the whole way without casu- [redacted] d have been brought into Pera. They will be sold, [redacted] amount realised deducted from the total of contin- [redacted] ill charged to the State and forwarded some days ago. [redacted] uld explain that in the charges made for mules from Mosul to Jezireh are included two for Ahmed Effendi, the engineer who accompanied us. The circumstances of the case seemed to warrant this trifling outlay, and we considered it ri[redacted] him our guest during the time we were com- [redacted] l.

[redacted] clusion I cannot speak too strongly of the [redacted] ed towards us by the higher authorities [redacted] I made it a [redacted] Sivas, and [redacted], who had [redacted] a cordial [redacted] to the [redacted] d other [redacted] cashing [redacted] t from [redacted] vided [redacted] ce, [redacted] he

attentive to our wants and requirements to a degree wholly unexpected. And as for the inhabitants—allowing of course for lights and shades of individual character—I cannot sufficiently recall a single circumstance to mar the pleasing recollection of our trip acquaintance with those under whose roofs, tents, or protection we lodged, whether Turk, Syrian, C[illegible] dean, Armenian, Arab, Kurd, Turcoman, or Kizzilb[illegible]

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. J. Goldsmid, Lieut. Colon[illegible]
On speci[illegible]

Memorandum.

The route from Bagdad to Constantinople may [illegible] vided into three heads:—

I. *Gagdad* to *Jezireh*, about 400 miles, East of Tigris Section.

II. *Jezireh* to *Sivas*, about 430 miles, U[illegible]-tamia and West of Euphrates Section.

III. *Sivas* to *Scutari*, about 500 mi[illegible] Section.

The l[illegible] are subje[illegible] from thi[illegible] several [illegible] cially t[illegible] ward [illegible] desce[illegible] th[illegible] t[illegible]

telegraph has to find its way to the range of hills known as the Hamrin. Even at the late time of year during which we traversed these parts many of the posts were deep in the water, numbers had fallen and been set up again; in one place the damage could not be repaired sufficiently to restore due working of the line for twenty days. On this subject I addressed Colonel Kemball as follows:—"There is no immediate danger of a repetiton of casualty, but a permanent remedy is suggested from one of three modes, viz :—

I. To erect posts with masonry piers.
II. To substitute iron for wood.
III. To change direction of line.

The *first plan* may be as expensive as any, but I believe it to be the most suitable. Both labour and expense might be saved by enlarging the present spans of wire and decreasing the number of poles. The land subject to overflow is of great extent, and the water has risen to the height of several feet. When we passed it had much subsided, and there was no material depth, only considerable spread of

he second plan Colonel Stewart states that
elivered at gdad at an average cost of
each lve shillings would be
gland at least a hundred
ssa ashi h if their

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ainst mishaps
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Khalis, where its whole breadth is but limited, and it is unprotected by solid embankments, would appear to need special security for its line of telegraph posts, wherever chosen. The dryest and highest ground appeared to me to be on the left of the present line, or on the hillocks west of Mahomed Ibn Ali."

The passage of the Hamrin hills should be s[illegible] enough under competent inspection. Ahmed Effendi, the engi[illegible] neer who accompanied me from Bagdad, has proposed a f[illegible] modifications in detail, into which it appears unimpor[illegible] enter. The great desideratum is in my opinion a m[illegible] quent use of stays at certain points. From the Hamri[illegible] Kerkuk, an extent of more than a hundred miles, there a[illegible] several wide river-beds, for the greater part of the year either dry or containing insignificant channels, but liable to overflow at certain seasons. Strong masonry piers would here be of great use. I select two instances from others which have been reported on by myself to Colonel Kemball, or in the vernacular by Ahmed Effendi for the information of his Excellency Namik Pacha. This officer, it should be r[illegible]k-ed, took back from Jezireh with him a [illegible] suggested improvements, with cost estim[illegible]

I. The large [illegible]*ati* r q[illegible] where the [illegible]ne cr[illegible] nto two d[illegible] beds, with high[illegible] 300 to 350 yar[illegible] a water-chann[illegible] sixth, [illegible] one [illegible] in th[illegible]nd C[illegible] I thi[illegible]e st[illegible] by[illegible]ls. So[illegible] C[illegible]ed by th[illegible] [illegible]s. 4 to 9 we[illegible]

precaution might be necessary, and it is the more readily recommended as large building stones are procurable in the vicinity.

II. At *Took Chai* one week's stoppage on the line is said to have occurred last year. The right bank of this river is perpendicular, and may be 60 feet in height; the span across the stream to liquorice fields below from 180 to 200 yards: deep water, and heavy gravelly bottom. From hence to the post on the left bank of another division of this Chai, which we had first crossed, there are seventeen posts intervening. Distance 1,200 to 1,500 yards in all, liquorice crops inclusive. Stays are judiciously used for the posts on the lower bank, but I think the stone pier might be added for greater security. This is called a Kura Chai or dry river.

The "Chardakhla" or Kerkuk Chai, though broad, scarcely merits special notice. From hence the line runs through grain-fields nearly the whole way to *Kerkuk* over an undulating country. Up to the Zab Su, nearly eighty miles beyond Kerkuk, I see no material difficulty. There are some rocky hills to be crossed, and the Kujpir Su and Altmo [illegible] are also lower fields covered with [illegible] undulating country. Over the *Zab Su* [illegible] central poles in the river's [illegible]e piers, at the cost [illegible]ndermined by the [illegible]whole affair has [illegible] to with a view [illegible]d it should be [illegible] The w[illegible]s here [illegible]ting o[illegible] snow [illegible]kra in[illegible]stan. [illegible] Su, a s[illegible]ng [illegible]he Zab at [illegible]e [illegible], both flowin[illegible]

Tigris at eighteen miles lower still. About twenty-four miles from the Khazir is the town of Mosul, to reach which the Tigris must be crossed either by bridge or boat.

Colonel Kemball remarked upon the unnecessary détour taken by the line after crossing the Zab Su, and considered that it should be removed to the post road, at present at some considerable distance.

I should suggest that this particular point meet with attention at an early period. The direct course of the line, irrespective of the road, is quite intelligible as it approaches Mosul; it is clear that the object aimed at is economy, and to avoid a needless outlay; but the deviation near the Zab seems to me to cause a greater demand for posts and wire than would have been required by adherence to the simple plan of following the road.

The passage of the Tigris at Mosul is another and far more serious matter. At present the line passes to the right of Nubbi Yunas on left bank, and over low inundated land to the bank of the river, then takes advantage of the unfinished arches of a bridge under construction to reach the old bridge in the middle of the s[illegible] bridge to the right bank of the Tigris, [illegible] the town of Mosul, is a b[illegible] circumstances admit [illegible] except by boat at [illegible] line is brought [illegible] that there has [illegible]

Two p[illegible] old br[illegible] on new. [illegible] from th[illegible] to Mo[illegible] when lin[illegible] at a r[illegible] to Teleg[illegible] Offi[illegible]

[illegible] connect the [illegible]

river. This is in the hands of an Egyptian engineer, who has hitherto been unsuccessful in accomplishing his purpose, and whose work had been wholly stopped, after no small amount of damage, by the rise of the waters. Taking into consideration the state of the wires at the crossing when we first arrived at Mosul, the fact that only three out of four had been got to work up to the day of our departure, the long and frequent delays that have been occasioned (especially this year) by the accidents in this particular spot, and above all the little necessity existing for taking the line across the Tigris at all, I strongly recommend that the station be built at some point between Nubbi Yunas and the river, and as near the latter as convenient. If on the actual bank, and the bridge were available, a messenger might reach the town of Mosul in five or ten minutes, and he need be but little longer by boat. *This arrangement would keep the telegraph line from Bagdad to Jezireh on the east bank of the Tigris.*

Nubbi Yunas itself is high, and would be an excellent spot but that it is a mile or so from the river.

[redacted]zireh, more than ninety and less than [redacted] needs careful inspection, and to do [redacted]e east of the Tigris there [redacted]to the valley of the [redacted]; much is under [redacted]ficult of access. [redacted]lifted out of a [redacted]her side of the [redacted] posts [redacted]e day [redacted]n of [redacted]ect- [redacted]ep

a sharp, sudden angle. As usual in these rivers after the waters have subsided, there are two crossings to be achieved, one, say, of 150 to 180 yards, the other about half the extent, the intervening strip of ground making the whole distance up to 250 or 300. There were in all five posts, three of which were in the centre exposed bed. One of these last, the immediate support towards the left bank, had fallen and been renewed this year; no stays used, but straining insulators. Masonry pillars, or at the least posts built into piers, are here urgently required. My opinion at the time of inspection was in favour of the last. They told me that the water would rise to a height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the centre (then dry) at the fullest or most critical time. I make the span at most 75 + 150 for the two streams, and 75 the intervening space = 300.

From the Khabur to Jezireh, on the right bank, is about twenty miles. The line crosses hills, marshy land covered with wild grasses, grain-fields, undulating country, and follows the river. After a time both telegraph and road leave the bank, and strike off in a direct course towards Jezireh over steep stony hills, the te[illegible]ng a descent into low grassy ground f[illegible] crossing the Tigris, the ro[illegible] reaches the ferry.

I have little [illegible] at Jezireh to the [illegible] town of Mosul [illegible] and the crossi[illegible] one f[illegible] the [illegible] be t[illegible] m[illegible] th[illegible]

Mr. Kersting's reports on the three stations of Kerkuk, Mosul, and Jezireh are transcribed and appended. It should be remembered that there was a want of zinc at the last named, and that at none of the stations was there an available spare instrument. At Mosul the instruments were not clean, and a like remark applies to the binding screws and wires connected with the elements of batteries. There was no mudir at Jezireh, and the assistant in charge was in bad health. The station is unfortunately by position important, and bears traces of former distinction, but nothing can be less inviting than its appearance—deep in the valley of the Tigris, and surrounded by high steep hills.

The climate is reckoned feverish and sickly. Its unpopularity is not surprising.

SECTION II.—*From* JEZIREH *to* SIVAS, *or Section of* UPPER MESOPOTAMIA, *and West of the Euphrates.*

Copies, or in some cases extracts, of diaries being added for the whole [illegible] from Jezireh to Sivas, reference will be made [illegible] points mooted in these papers.

[illegible] ty-two hours, the country, [illegible] is, presents a rugged [illegible] rrowed by steep [illegible] nslated as galleys [illegible] cultivated beds [illegible] lale or valley. [illegible] tunted [illegible] only, [illegible] well [illegible] gh [illegible] re [illegible] n

before reaching the foot of the Mardin Hill, are the localities chiefly requiring revision. These observations were the result of a winter visit. We passed under far different circumstances in the month of June—a most favourable season for close inspection.

The experiences of the last three years does not make the "Sakláns" so dreaded at Middo by the chaoshs as the heavy mud between Middo and Azokh, which is said to be bad enough in the winter to render ordinary work almost impracticable. At Ba Sabirin the country is very rough and difficult, but I hear of no accident to establish the fact that the objections on this score are important. Personal observation would lead me to recommend, for purposes of daily inspections in these parts, the use of mules in preference to horses.

For Mardin I would certainly recommend attention to Colonel Kemball's suggestion to remove the station from the town to the village below the mountain, and in such case the direction of the line would [redacted] its present objectionable windings an[redacted] notice of the change pro[redacted] The passages of the [redacted] Mardin is clumsy [redacted]

From Mar[redacted] in the first por[redacted] must [redacted] the p[redacted] that [redacted] be[redacted] it[redacted]

There should be strong and duly-stayed posts on either side of the Gok Su, which, it strikes me, needs no intermediate poles in its bed.

The late transfer of the line near Diarbekir, from a double crossing of the Tigris, as the shorter route, to keeping wholly to the right bank on which Diarbekir itself is situated, is an excellent arrangement, and in accordance with Colonel Kemball's recorded opinion. But I would suggest that the four straining insulator posts taken from the Tigris crossings be applied to better purpose than at present (one or two perhaps at the Gok Su), as they are the only straining insulators used between Mardin and Diarbekir.

Attention should be given to the mode of carrying the wires through the town of Diarbekir, which might be improved in detail.

From Diarbekir to Kharput, twenty-nine hours, the great question is whether the line should be carried over the [illegible]gh or Post Road, or keep its present [illegible]ard over the Batman Mountains? [illegible] the diary in detail. In the mean[illegible]n posts, at least very [illegible]w country between [illegible]nt occurred this

[illegible]he line returns [illegible]of the [illegible]niles, [illegible]both [illegible]he [illegible]t [illegible]r

I would suggest correction of the line at the following points:—

I. In proceeding from Hassun Badrick to Hakim Khan there is a point at which the line makes a grand diversion from the road. From hence, for about five miles, I am of opinion that a transfer to the road, or near the road, would be a measure likely to facilitate the labour of the chaoshs, as well as one of necessary precaution.

II. A similar remark applies to the country at one hour beyond Allaja Khan for some five or six miles; and I think it would be better were the line from Ulach to Sivas, generally, brought nearer to the Post Road.

There are four rivers in this section—

1*st.*—The Kimnur Su, on left bank of Euphrates.

2*nd.*—The Euphrates itself.

3*rd.*—The Sultan or Tochma Su on right bank.

4*th.*—The Kizzil Irmak at S

The arrangements hitherto n
appear to have been ef
wise, I should sugge
to erect masonry
Under any circu
worthy of adop

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to the imperfect manner in which the gutta-percha-covered wire is joined on to the line wire outside the office windows. A fifth instrument is urgently required at Sivas for the Erzerum and Frebizurc line.

SECTION III.—*From* SIVAS *to* SCUTARI; *or Section of* ASIA MINOR.

A diary as far as Izmid is annexed.

From Sivas to Yusgat, forty-two hours, no change in the line appears to me absolutely urgent or requisite. I think it would have been better to have avoided, if possible, the zigzag which has lengthened it by several miles from a more direct course, nor did I feel satisfied that every such variation of the points of the compass was imperative. But the line seems upon the whole sufficiently secure. One or two abrupt turns might be avoided with advantage, especially at about an hour from Kuvneh, where the posts might be redressed and strengthened at the angle formed by the change from W.N.W. to W. For the last hour, or more too, on the [redacted] the wires are too slack.

[redacted] ngurch, thirty-nine hours, there is [redacted] e so much to require [redacted] s of Yuzgat, than [redacted] and ill-contrived. [redacted] t all the defects [redacted] g is an eyesore. [redacted] o one of two [redacted] direct [redacted] tion [redacted] fty [redacted] ly

afforded than an old wall, or other part of an insecure house, shed, or building of any kind.

The exit from Yuzgat is a very difficult one, but I am not prepared to suggest a better. The country is naturally rough and mountainous and needs survey. A regular course of inspection will probably result in revision of this portion of the line, as suggested by Colonel Kemball. In the meanwhile it appears tolerably free from accidents and interruptions.

The first stage from Yuzgat to Gootluk is of 5½ hours. After this and between Gootluk and the Kizzil Ismak twenty hours. Colonel Kemball was of opinion that certain portions of the line needed revision as being at too great distance from the road. Bearing in mind, however, what the Angna road really is, I do not think that the experience of the last three years would warrant a recommendation to transfer it thither. Regular inspection would decide the matter very shortly.

I have nothing to add on the seco[illegible] of th[illegible] Kizzil Ismak to what has been sai[illegible] rivers of the last section. The chao[illegible] Kizzil Ismak in his to[illegible] work more effectua[illegible] nation of his beat[illegible] 3½ years ago, and[illegible]

Mr. Kerstin[illegible] visited in this se[illegible] ness in [illegible] An ext[illegible] erecte[illegible]

was[illegible] ge[illegible]

minute inspection is, however, recorded in a diary attached to my own. It will be seen that the main points are discussed in the accompanying Memorandum prepared in the French language for the Director General of Ottoman Telegraphs.

Before reaching Muderler the face of the country had quite changed. In lieu of bare, bleak hills or stunted vegetation, we entered magnificent forests; and these continued more or less to the Lake Sabanjeh near Izmid. About Jerivh the fir is succeeded by oak. Both supply posts to the line.

F. J. GOLDSMID, Lieut. Colonel,
On special duty.

Pera, 30th August 1864.

Propositions contenues dans le mémoire ci-joint.

I. De construire des fondations en pierre pour certains poteaux dans les terres basses et inondeés entre [illegible] et les montagnes du Hamrin, selon les [illegible] à Son Excellence Namik Pacha.

[illegible] mêmes [illegible] ur la traversée des [illegible] rkuk, selon les sus-

[illegible] la traversée du [illegible] en pierre, une [illegible] poteaux inter-

[illegible] gauche

[illegible] me

VII. De faire traverser le Gok Su sans poteaux dans le lit du torrent.

VIII. D'améliorer la position de quelques isolateurs dans la ville de Diarbékir.

IX. De prévenir la chûte des poteaux dans les terres près d'Argana en y mettant le bois le plus fort.

X. De changer un peu la direction de la ligne entre Hassim Bâdrik et Hakim Khan.

XI. De même entre Allaja Khan et Kungal.

XII. De même entre Ulach et Sivas.

XIII. De même entre Kara Maghara et Kuvnéh.

XIV. D'améliorer la traversée de la ligne dans la ville d'Yuzgat en sortant sur la route d'Angoreh.

XV. De changer un peu la direction de la ligne entre Ayach et Beibazar, et de fortifier quelques poteaux de soutiens en fil de fer.

XVI. D'empêcher que les branches et les feuilles des arbres touchent le fil entre M[illegible] aussi de bien examiner [illegible] et Izmid, [illegible] pourris.

Les trois pr[illegible]

L, II., III., V[illegible]

cet égard la [illegible]
inondé[illegible]n [illegible]
tions [illegible]
tème [illegible]
pier[illegible]
Tc[illegible]
di[illegible]
[illegible]

X. jusqu' à XIII., ainsi que la quinzième proposition, traitent de petits changements de ligne qui me paraissent faciles et utiles.

X., XI., XII., XIII., XV.

Les propositions huit et quatorze peuvent se resoudre dans une proposition générale de faire attention au passage des lignes télégraphiques dans les grandes villes, comme Mardin, Yuzgat, Sivas, et Diarbékir, où les fils se perdent dans les rues, parceque la Station n'a pas été choisie à un endroit convenable, comme à Angoreh.

VIII., XIV.

La neuvième et la seizième propositions discutent de petits détails dont la disposition est simple. Je dois, cependant, observer que les chûtes des poteaux à cause de vent ou des tempêtes, et par[illegible] le bois manquait de la force nécessaire, ne se born[illegible] seule localité d'Argana. J'indiquerai au[illegible]

IX., XVI.

[redacted]

'a montré un endroit
vaient récemment
is je me suis in-
de quarante
deux jours,

pays de
e une

rt-
ui

Observations Générales.

Je dois remarquer que l'isolation du fil numéro 2 doit être trés exposée au danger par le grand nombre d' isolateurs en porcelaine plus ou moins gâtés et cassés. Pour en faire le calcul il serait plus facile d'inscrire le nombre de ceux qui sont entiers, qui forment plutôt l'exception que la règle.

Chaque station différe l'une de l'autre dans l'arrangement des fils à l'interieur du télégraphe Háñéh. Quoiqu'un système uniforme ne soit pas impératif, peut-être qu'il ne serait pas mal de reconnaître un comme modèle.

Nous avons éprouvé les meilleurs accueils de leurs Excellences les Pachas de Diarbékir, de Sivas, et d'Angoreh, ainsi que du Kaim Makâm de Yuzgat. Et quoique je ne me permets pas de discuter le personnel des établissemens telégraphiques, je ne peux perdre l'occasion de rendre temoignage à l'extrême politesse des Mudris, l'empressement des Tchâoshs à notre egard, et à la facil[illegible]nte avec laquelle notre voyage de Bagdad á Izm[illegible]li, grace aux bonnes dispositions des l[illegible]

Etat Major de[illegible]

Pera, le 2[illegible]

La route[illegible]
nière suiv[illegible]

I.

I.—*Section à l'est du Tigre.*

Les terres basses de cette section sont plus ou moins sujettes à l'inondation; et dans quelques endroits on a trouvé que celle-ci est la cause que la communication a été interrompue pour plusieurs jours de cette année. C'est surtout ce qui est arrivé dans le voisinage de Bagdad. Au bord de cette ville le Tigre fait une descente assez directe de 20 ou 25 heures, et, en même temps, à l'est de ce dernier, descend le Dyala, l'espace entre les deux changeant de cinq à dix et même jusqu' à trente milles Anglais. Du Dyala sort le Khalis, et c'est à travers d'un pays inondé par ces trois eaux que la ligne du télégraphe doit s'écouler vers les montagnes du Hamrin. Quoique la saison était avancée quand nous traversions cette étendue, plusieurs poteaux se trouvaient dans des marais, oú l'eau était encore de quelques pieds de profondeur. Plusieurs avaient tombé, et on les avait remis dans le[illegible] Enfin, à cause de ces mésaventures, la ligne a[illegible]rer pour vingt jours de cette année. A[illegible] Colonel Kemball, Consul [illegible]e mon rapport soit [illegible] Son Excellence [illegible]r un ingénieur [illegible]ussi de sa part [illegible]ail.

[illegible]nball trois [illegible]ment les [illegible]mps de

[illegible]ions [illegible]de

3. Ou de changer la direction de la ligne.

J'appuyai la première proposition comme cette qui me paraissait la plus effectuelle et la moins tardive. Si on désirerait se servir de la seconde, il faudrait à peu près cent poteaux de fer entre Djédidéh et Káshkeh, qui coûteront à Bagdad trente-cinq schellings anglais par poteau. Et quant au changement de direction de la ligne télégraphique, il faudrait du moins avoir une connaissance parfaite du pays pour décider parmi les routes qui se présentent quelle est la meilleure. La route de Poste est un chemin determiné, il est vrai, mai[illegible] on ne peut pas désigner comme un "grand chemin;" et il serait, peut-être, presque aussi inconvenant de transférer la ligne du télégraphe à la dite route que de transporter les postes á la route du télégraphe. De l'autre côté, en adoptant la première proposition on pourrait très bien economiser les déboursements, en allongeant l'étendue du fil, de poteau en poteau, et, par consequent, en diminuant l[illegible]bre [illegible]es poteaux nécessaires—disons par deux-tiers.

Pour les montagn[illegible]
puis en fil de fer pr[illegible]
teaux, et peut-êtr[illegible]
l'aura recomman[illegible]
paraît instamm[illegible]
Ce *désiderat*[illegible]
d'un inspec[illegible]
saires à s[illegible]
façon, q[illegible]

I[illegible]
on re[illegible]
larg[illegible]
fia[illegible]
on[illegible]
"[illegible]

droits les fondations en pierre* seront, pour supporter les poteaux, d'une utilité spéciale. Les deux "Tchais" dont j'ai cité les détails au Colonel Kemball sont le "Tuz Khurmati" et le "Taouk." L'année passée la descente de ce dernier a été cause d'une interruption de la ligne pour une semaine entière.

De Kerkuk au Zab Su je ne vois pas de difficulté qui ne pourrait se rémédier facilement sous la surveillance d'un inspecteur. Il faut que la ligne traverse quelques collines pierreuses, ainsi que les rivières du Kejjur Su et d'Altun Kiupri. La première n'est qu'un grand ruisseau, mais la second devient, de temps en temps, formidable; et on en fait usage pour le transport des marchandises sur les radeaux, comme à Mosul. Aussi trouve t'on de basses plaines de champs de blé, ce pays facilement ondoyant. En traversant le Zab Su,* la ligne se sert de deux poteaux qui sont placés dans le lit supportés par des pierre,† dont l'une a versée par la sape. agnes du Kour- réparée le plus le désirerait, n traverser ui central; se fasse eux co- lon les 12 ersé un

*De la hauteur du torrent quand au plus haut.

2de Proposition.

26 heures.

* Ve

détour inexplicable avant de la rejoindre. Il est facile de comprendre la cause de cette déviation près de la ville de Mosul: on désire sans doute économiser le matériaux du télégraphe en prenant la voie la plus courte; et, pourvu qu'elle soit convenable, on a raison; surtout dans un pays où les chemins de poste ou de commerce sont presque informes. Mais du Zab Su jusqu'au Khazir Su, il est vraisemblable que le nombre de poteaux est plus grand, et le fil de fer plus long, qu' aurait exigé la route de poste; et dans ce cas, je suis de l'avis du Colonel Kemball qu'on aur mieux fait de suivre la dernière.

Mais ce qui m'a paru demander une attention toute particulière c'est la passage du Tigre à Mosul. Je tâcherai de faire comprendre la situation par une esquisse explicative au bord de la feuille. * La ligne passe à droite du village de Nubbi Yúnús, sur la rive gauche de la fleu es basses terres inondées jusqu'au fleuve mêm sert des

* En venant de Bagdad.

A Village de Nubbi Yûnûs.
B Ligne de Bagdad.
C Bureau de Télégraphe.
D Fort de Mosul.
E Pont de bateaux.
F Vieux pont, ou portion d'un vieux pont.
G Nouveau pont sous construction.
H Ligne de Scutari.

arcs incomplets d'un pont sous construction pour attendre un vieux pont an milieu des eaux. De ce vieux pont jusqu'a la rive droit du Tigre, sur lequel est située la ville de Mosul, la traversée est assez longue, et le courant passe avec rapidité : on fait le trajet, à [pi]ed ou à cheval, par un pont de bateaux, pas toujours prati[ca]ble. La ligne passe directement d'un poteau sur le vieux part, **F**, à un autre poteau sur le fort de Mosul, **D**, d'où elle tourne brusquement à gauche pour entrer le bureau du télégraphe, à une distance de quelques centaines de mètres, **C**. La construction du nouveau pont a été confiée á un ingénieur égyptien, qui n'a pas encore réussi d'achever son affaire, et dont l'ouvrage a été rudement interrompu par la [cr]evée des [eau]x, [au]n dommage tant soit peu convenant.

[Vi]s [jo]ur de notre arrivée à Mosul deux [ca]ux fils traversant le [Ti]gre pour le service pub[lic].

[Ce]tte fois on n'avait pas [ét]é le cas de ces fils.

[Ch]aque année à [la] même époque ont [ét]é interrompus au [mo]ment [où] ils [ét]aient le plus [pré]cieux, [ce]lui [de] [l'a]rrivée et [du] départ [du] courrier [de] [Ba]ssora, [ou] [de] [Ba]gdad [ou] [de] [Ma]ssoul [ou]

Vu les raisons susdites, je suis d'avis qu'il serait réellement convenable de fixer la station de Mosul au côté gauche du Tigre, ou dans le village même de Nubbi Yûnûs, ou entre ce village et le fleuve. Si pour Son Excellence la Pacha une communication plus immédiate serait nécessaire, on pourrait toujours faire traverser un seul fil de la station au serai. Par l'arrangement que je viens de soumettre *la ligne du télégraphe de Bagdad jusqu' à Djéziréh restera constamment sur la rive orientale du Tigre.*

4ème Proposition.

De Mosul a Djéziréh, environ 34 heures, la ligne exige une surveillance soigneuse. Je dirais que pour la section à l'est du Tigre deux inspecteurs ne seraient pas de trop. Jusqu' à la vallée du Khabur le pays est ou ondoyant ou tant soit peu montagneux; on y trouve plusieurs terres cultivées; on y trouve aussi des é[illegible]reuses et difficiles à traverser. C'est ici que n[illegible]lus d'une douzaine de poteaux par terre abatt[illegible]lit, par un vent orageux[illegible] m'aperçus que le h[illegible] avaient êtê romp[illegible] une ligne allan[illegible] tortue faite p[illegible] pées en y [illegible] 280 ou 3[illegible]

5ème

que co[illegible] de fo[illegible] com[illegible]

ro[illegible]

rendre le plus directement possible à la station. Si la ville de Mosul était mise hors de la route télégraphique, et qu'au nord de Bagdad les traversées du Tigre se trouvaient bornées à celle de Djéziréh, peut-être que la question d'y avoir des colonnes en pierre* mériterait d'être entretenue. On calcule la distance à 180 mètres ; mais je me suis informé que les inondations peuvent affecter sérieusement les poteaux, surtout sur la rive droite. Pour les petits détails de ces poteaux je n'ajoute rien au rapport de l'ingénieur Ahmed Effendi, qui m'a quitté á Djéziréh, selon les ordres de Son Excellence Namik Pacha.

* Comme à Bagdad même.

On manquait du zinc à Djéziréh : et les "machines" n'étaient pas trop propres à Mosul. Dans la première station je n'ai pas vu de Mudir, et l'aide était malade. Djéziréh est malheure[illegible] ville que la situation rend importante au télé[illegible]ée de montagnes, et profondément [illegible] du Tigre, il n'est pas surprenant qu'

[illegible]*ie, et à*

[illegible]ampagne,
[illegible]rude, et
[illegible]akláns."
[illegible]ont les
[illegible]fois le
[illegible]olonel
[illegible]e au
[illegible] et
[illegible]dé-
[illegible]x

course, et surtout du côté de Middo, de Báséberin, et de la ville de Mardin.

Ces observations resultaient d'une inspection faite dans l'hiver, tandis que nous voyagions dans le mois de Juin. Cependant, je ne trouve pas que l'expérience des trois dernières années fait craindre les "Sakláns" pour les Châoshs dans la mauvaise saison autant que la boue épaisse entre Middo et Azekh, qui rend, dit-on, presque impraticable les inspections d'hiver. A Báséberin nous rencontrons un pays ru[illegible] et difficile, mais on n'entend rien de graves accidents. L[illegible] mulets, toutefois, me paraissent mieux convenir au travail ordinaire des Châoshs due les chevaux du pays.

A Mardin la ligne fait un long détour pour arriver au sud de la montagne où est située la ville, pour la grimper, pour chercher le bureau du télégraphe parmi des rues irrégulières, pour s'accommoder, enfi[illegible]ins de l[illegible] station du rocher. Aussi, au lieu de [illegible]ortie de l'autre côté de la montagne pour sui[illegible] békir, elle se sert de l[illegible] sur ses pas, et che[illegible] susdit, dont la di[illegible]

A. Stati[illegible] montagne.

B. [illegible]

C[illegible]

[illegible] lage[illegible]

[illegible]

sité d'une communication directe avec la ville de Mardin, le Colonel Kemball a recommandé qu'un fil y soit conduit de la station.

Du moins, il vaudrait la peine de faire reconstruire la ligne du télégraphe dans la ville même de Mardin, et de replacer le bureau où il était auparavant, ou plus près de l'entrée du fil.

Il n'y a que 20 heures de Mardin a Diarbékir. Au Gok Su je croirais qu'un poteau substantiel de chaque côté valerait [illegible] dans le lit du torrent.

7ème Proposition.

[illegible]née la ligne traversait deux fois le Tigre [illegible]kir. La course était directe, et on ex[illegible]iel pour la faire que pour suivre la rive [illegible]r lequel est située la ville de Diarbékir. [illegible]d'accidents résultant de cette double [illegible]ruit la ligne au bord de la rivière [illegible] Ce changement, dont on [illegible]voir été très bien [illegible]re importante, a [illegible]ve que les qua[illegible]ver des bords [illegible]résent, car [illegible]iarbékir et

[illegible] doivent [illegible] sont à [illegible]e bois,

[illegible]on à [illegible]celle

du Mehrâb Dagh, qui est le chemin de poste, ou celle du Batman, qui est celle que suit la ligne? Le Colonel Kemball est d'avis que le Mehrâb Dagh serait la route la plus convenable au télégraphe. A cette proposition je ne pourrais rien ajouter de ma part, car je n'ai pas parcouru ce chemin. Dans l'intervalle on ferait bien de mettre, si non de poteaux en fer, les plus forts des peupliers ou des sapins dans les basses terres entre Diarbékir et Argana, où vien[illegible] d'arriver une chûte sérieuse.

9ème Proposition.

De Kharput à Sivas, 58 heures, la ligne [illegible] du midi, jusqu'à qu'elle atteint la rive ga[illegible] Suivant celle-ci, et traversant la fleuve [illegible] Oghlou, elle reprend la course du nord [illegible] Mâlâtiéh, elle pénètre les montagnes [illegible] portante ce nom, et descend en suite [illegible] plateau de l'Asie Mineure.

On aura, sans doute, consid[illegible] télégraphe passe san[illegible] heures de Mâlâtié[illegible] ville de Mâlâtiéh [illegible] de Diarbékir [illegible] Diarbékir a[illegible] doit être d[illegible]

1. [illegible]

10[illegible]

à un p[illegible] heures [illegible] la d[illegible] Châ[illegible] mun[illegible]

2. Je ferais la même proposition à l'égard *des* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *heures de chemin* après la première heure d'Allaja Khan en allant á Kangal.

11ème Proposition.

3. Et je pense qu'il serait meilleur si on *rapprochait la ligne d'Ulach à Sivas généralement au chemin de poste.*

12ème Proposition.

Dans cette section on rencontre quatre rivières —

1*èrement.*—Le Kiûmur Khan, un torrent qui descend dans l'Euphrate, sur la rive gauche,

[redacted]'Euphrate,

[redacted]Sultan ou Tochna Su, entrant l'Euphrate [redacted]roite,

[redacted]zil Irmak, près de Sivas.

[redacted]adoptés pour la traversée de ces eaux [redacted] Si l'expérience des années prouve [redacted]is qu'on ne perd pas de vue l'avis du [redacted]r des colonnes en maçonnerie, sur- [redacted] tout cas, la précau- [redacted]ite d'être observée

[redacted]es fils couverts [redacted]e hors des [redacted] On de- [redacted]Erzeroum

[redacted]ois pas [redacted]indis- [redacted]zag [redacted]urse [redacted]mpas

ne sont pas impératives. Encore est-il possible que je me suis trompé à cet égard, et, à tout prendre, la communication me paraît suffisamment assurée.

13ème Proposition.

On doit, cependant, corriger quelques brusques détours, surtout ceux qui se trouvent à environ une lieue à l'est de Kûvnéh. Aussi pourrait on ici fortifier et re-aligner les poteaux à l'angle formé par le changement de direction du nord-nord ouest à l'ouest. Du même côté de Kûvnéh les fils de f sont un peu lâches.

14ème Proposition.

De Yuzgat à Angoreh, au plus 40 h observé du t dait plus i oration que son trajet parmi les rues d trop condamner la mauvaise appa section de la ligne. Dans les isolateur de soutiens on n'aperçoit pas tous les danger la communication télégraphi construite et mal arrangée.

Selon mon av

Ou conduir directe que ce

Ou d' maintena soutenir endroits o vieille m ou d'au

L en m rell L'in dans

mandation du Colonel Kemball. Du reste, elle paraît assez exempte d'accidents et d'interruptions.

Le premier " Kouâk" ou " Meuzil" auquel on arrive en quittant Yuzgat pour Angoreh est à Gûtlek, environ $5\frac{1}{2}$ heures. Entre Gûtlek et la rivière du Kizil Irmak, une distance de 20 heures, le Colonel Kemball était d'avis que quelques parts de la ligne devraient être révisées, étant trop [illegible]oin du chemin de poste. En me rappelant, cependant, ce [illegible]è c'est que le chemin d'Angoreh, je ne pense pas que [illegible]périence des trois dernières années justifierait une recom- [illegible]nsférer le télégraphe. On ne peut mieux [illegible]n que par une inspection périodique.

[illegible]nde traversée du Kizil Irmak, près [illegible]han (ou Yakshan), je n'ajoute rien [illegible]ur les quatre rivières dans la section [illegible]cles sont ici plus grands même qu'à la [illegible]s de Sivas. Le Tchâosh qui passe [illegible]ois qu'il fait son tour d'inspection [illegible]devoir si le bord des

[illegible] ligne n'étaient [illegible]c l'adresse et [illegible]trument de

[illegible], j'ai prié [illegible]gdad, de [illegible]irait sur

[illegible] $4\frac{1}{2}$ [illegible]ait du [illegible]tance

de 10 mètres d'où ils se trouvent à présent, c'est à dire à l'autre côté du chemin. Quelqu'uns d'entreux manquent de soutiens en fil de fer, comme aussi dans les montagnes près d'Ayueh. Ayant observé l'endroit indiqué, je peux ajouter ma propre recommandation à celle de M. Kersting. La ligne est angulaire sans nécessité.

2. Entre Mûderli et Cherkéss, 6 heures, on doit empêcher que les rameaux et les feuilles des arbres touchent le

16ème Proposition.

Entre Torbâli et Geivéh on doit tailler les hautes bran
pourqu'elles ne pendent pas au dessus
poteaux sont faibles et manquent de sc

3. A Bash Kiupri on renco
N'aurait-il pas été préférable de p
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plutôt d'attacher un troisième fil à c
que les deux poursuivent la même c

4. De Sabanj
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la ville d'Izmid
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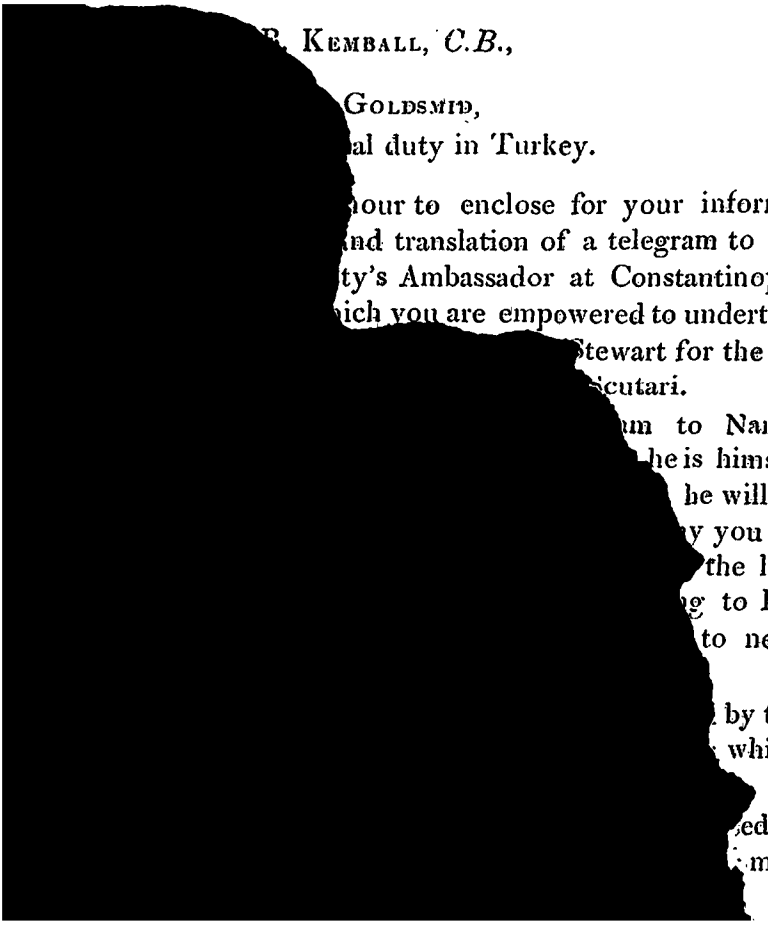
su la ligne sans attendre une réponse à leurs réquisitions faites aux Mudirs

N.B.—Un changement de ligne du Zab Su jusqu'au Khazir Su, noté dans la première section, aurait dû être inclus parmi les propositions sus-écrites.

F. J. GOLDSMID, Lieut. Colonel.

No. 24 OF 1864.



B. KEMBALL, *C.B.*,

GOLDSMID,
al duty in Turkey.

lour to enclose for your informa-
nd translation of a telegram to my
ty's Ambassador at Constantinople,
ich you are empowered to undertake
Stewart for the in-
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deem desirable, but it would serve doubtless to facilitate the execution of the Porte's intentions hereafter did you submit to them also, through the medium of the officers whom they may respectively associate with you, any plans that you may have to propose for the improvement and efficient working of the line.

In placing at your disposal my reports of a journey undertaken on the same duty in 1860-61,

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. B. KEMBALL, Colonel,

Political Agent

British Residency, Bagdad, 12th

Copy and Translation

From HER MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR,

To HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL GENERAL

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No. 32 OF 1864.

From Colonel A. B. KEMBALL, *C.B.*,

To Lieut. Colonel F. J. GOLDSMID,
On special duty in Turkey.

SIR,—The Porte having again declined the services of the ish Signallers detached from the Indo-European Tele- h Department for temporary employment at Mosul and bekir, it only remains for me to suggest that you should carry out Colonel Stewart's requisition, ssistant Superintendent of Telegraphs irected to accompany you as far as u desire it.

e arrangements he had proposed he Porte, Colonel Stewart observes Bussorah, Faô, 2nd-3rd May :—

and Diarbekir I am sure Colonel cessary to know d offices as we onstantinople only taking our report , "if he er Mr.

eded at ailable

ALL.

[*Bombay*] INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH

To Colonel A. B. KEMBALL, *C.B.*

Kharput, 30*th June* 1864.

SIR,—With reference to letters from your office Nos. 24 and 32 of the 12th and 13th May last, which I had the honour to receive before leaving Bagdad, I think it right to communicate to you the fact that since parting with Ahmed Effe[illegible] Jezireh I have not been accompanied by any Turkish [illegible] neer officer along the telegraph line up to the present [illegible] nor does it appear probable, without special instructio[illegible] that effect being issued from head-quarter[illegible] appointment will be made to facilitat[illegible] mission.

2. There is one point in co[illegible] success of the whole scheme which [illegible] reports to your address, I should a[illegible] portance. It is the precarious stat[illegible] Ahmed Effendi will be able to info[illegible] failure to complete [illegible] the river from [illegible] new construc[illegible] communicati[illegible] station at [illegible] age done [illegible] I should [illegible] authorit[illegible] Nubbi [illegible] as prop[illegible] diate [illegible] side, [illegible] whate[illegible] A [illegible] for [illegible] tage [illegible]

entail no enhanced cost. The latter proposal is now rendered doubly urgent by the transfer of the telegraph office still more within the town to the westward than when visited by yourself three years ago.

3. Here at Kharput the distance between the city and tel[illegible]ph office at Mazara is about three miles—far greater [illegible]ould be the case under either the above arrangements. [illegible]true that the pacha resides at Mazara, and that much [illegible]munication is looked to from the neighbouring rich vil[illegible]s, but there is a large population in Kharput equal, if I [illegible]d, to that of Mardin.

[illegible]you will be glad to learn that the [illegible]veniently situated, has been removed [illegible]cts to which you recorded a strong [illegible]owever, of your recorded remark, to [illegible]ion of the line would have been im[illegible]sings of the Tigris between Diarbekir [illegible]ractically illustrated by late accidents [illegible]be abandoned in [illegible]d to the right [illegible]so far as I can [illegible]the superin[illegible]lir of Diar[illegible]

[illegible]s to the [illegible]l gradual [illegible]ountain[illegible]mitted [illegible]alf the [illegible]d, I am [illegible], espe[illegible]id wider

6. It does not appear to us that any material change has been made on the line since the period of your visit in respect to general condition. Not one joint have we found soldered up to Kharput; half a dozen whole porcelain insulators in succession is an exception to the rule; and supplies of necessaries are not always attended to, whether it be in the matter of entire insulators with chaoshs, or the n[illegible] tant one of elements for a battery as at Jezireh. [illegible] other hand Mr. Kersting remarks that although str[illegible] insulators are too few, and ordinary insulators made to [illegible] the purpose with small binding wire, yet [illegible] tribution and application of the strainin[illegible] judicious. As formerly remarked th[illegible] ing insulator between Mansurieh [illegible] near Diarbekir. The few used at t[illegible] in the latter vicinity have been d[illegible] newly-constructed section on the r[illegible]

I have th[illegible]

Appendix C.

No. 27 of 1866.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Fr[redacted]nel F. J. GOLDSMID,

[redacted]perintendent Indo-European Telegraph,

[redacted]e SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Bombay.

Dated 17th March 1866.

[redacted] honour to submit for the information of [redacted]s (I. and II.) on the route recently [redacted] and myself, under the authority [redacted]ns noted in my despatch of the [redacted] Ispahan. We left the Persian [redacted]er, and reached Gwadur on the 17th [redacted]urney was accomplished in seventy- [redacted] than that from Bagdad to Izmid, a [redacted]ople with letter [redacted]st December

[redacted]unt of our [redacted]han, where [redacted]ent route [redacted]eport on [redacted]en Jashk

[redacted]y from [redacted]. The [redacted]Mekran [redacted]by any [redacted]t, whose [redacted]remark

applies to the whole section east of Bam, as also the coast li[illegible] visited by Major Smith and Mr. Johnston.

4. As all details will be found in the above [illegible] enclosures, I propose in the present communication to review the journey performed in its bearing upon the [illegible] of a complete land line of telegraph, submitting [illegible] ration of Government such propositions as [illegible] ranted by the light of more recent experiences.

5. From Ispahan to Kirman, a distance of 434 [illegible] there is nothing which can be held physically [illegible] setting up telegraph posts. The measu[illegible] because there is no wood available on [illegible] be necessary to obtain the coopera[illegible] well as the consent of the head-qua[illegible] But with funds available, and aut[illegible] have little doubt of the removal of [illegible] governors of Yezd and Kirman woul[illegible] ed to keep their respective territories [illegible] by the wires, or [illegible] and centralisa[illegible] former place[illegible] the introdu[illegible] with Bom[illegible] local adva[illegible] to bring[illegible] And pol[illegible] benefit t[illegible] the me[illegible] the fre[illegible] trade ar[illegible]

6. [illegible] Yezd a[illegible] of Shi[illegible]

[redacted]lace sufficient to become a notable element of trade if [redacted]er[redacted]d. At present Jews, Parsees, and Hindoos are [redacted]r the disadvantages which more or less attend [redacted]in Mahomedan countries. I do not pretend [redacted]egraph would be a direct means of amelio-[redacted]e, that it would make the Moslem debtor [redacted]the discharge of his debts, or the Moslem [redacted]nary of imposing the capitation tax; but it is a [redacted]e, and applied in the right direction.

7. The Mahomedans themselves in these parts have [redacted]by their proximity to British India. Those [redacted]ither are men of much apparent intelli-[redacted]n prejudice. The mercantile class [redacted]is very influential. But although [redacted]reciate the advantages which would [redacted]telegraph, they are unable to come [redacted]our so long as the priests and officials [redacted]t with them. My advice to the [redacted]vas to address the Shah by petition. [redacted]their side they [redacted]Persia it is [redacted]d involve a [redacted]expenditure

[redacted]l obstacles [redacted]make it [redacted]tion for a [redacted]er that if [redacted]junction [redacted]favour-[redacted]taken by [redacted]lk. This [redacted]ed by the [redacted]rable.

9. Reports on the feasibility of erecting a coast
telegraph between Bunder Abbas and Gwadur h
it is believed, been laid before Government ; a
heard that any difficulties had presented t
scheme. I admit that there has been no c
this section. Colonel Pelly went, I unders
Abbas to Jashk by the land route, and ther
from boats or steamers at particular ports or fis
Mr. Johnston has now reported on his and Major Sm
route from Jashk to Suraf near the Sadech river. From
Tenk* river to C
came down
coast to estimate its general feature
more than two years ago, and on th
in to the shore, from Chonbar to
that even now there has been no co
case of the Gwadur and Kurrachee l
think that more is necessary to be do
part of the section can be regarded
Physical obstacles
operations with

Vide Map for these places.

10. A
that now sug
to Kirman.
for Teher
vantages
of a land l
the former
certainly
traversed
from Bun
a tract in
be a mere
and it w

ult and unfavourable to the due security of the

might be suggested that the line pass from
once to Shiraz, or through Kirman to Shiraz.
ld be long and difficult, but for several
ither preferable to that of the coast to Bu-
e most important reason is that it secures a
native line to that now between Shiraz and Bu-
, the least safe section of the whole Persian telegraph.

gards the question of advisability for such an
at all, I would earnestly and respectfully
ment that this is an object of which the
that attainment is worth a very
thout alluding to former correspon-
would urge that the realisations of
graph during its first year, under
y kind, have given such certain proof
ommunication be only kept up rapid
n the correspon-
: the talked-of
ar Bayazid is
rkish tele-
ia is so cal-
rkey, and
both the
mperative
d I know
ull alter-
he Per-
ations.

Bampur,
irect than
auses :—

1*st*.—The extensive tract covered by barren ro
intersected by mountain streams, for the first half
between Regan and Bampur; and the passes
which present long, difficult lines of access
are physical obstacles which it would be w

2*nd*.—The want of water and shelte
hot dry season, for distances which could scarc
plished in a single day.

14. But the difficulties are not insuperable
so formidable as those which have alread
Eastern Mekran. And rather than n
alternative land line, I would propos
taken by myself as far as Kalanzao,
track direct to the Fanoch pass, m
keeping it
me there
Kaserkund to Gwadur, but this I ha
of proving. Wo
proper course
of Kelat to Si
more imme
any part of
chiefly be
be found
and less a

15.
has, I th
modern
about lo
defining
Indian O
different

* *Vide* Map.

[redacted]line to curve to the eastward before reaching the
sea, taking in from the Bampur
nexed. district, southwards, a tract in
egrees of longitude. The wazir of Kirman,
Khan, *de facto* governor of the province,
from his sovereign the title of Sirdar of
the honour is not in this instance mere
ptiness. Attached to Kirman, and forming
oochistan division, are the two large districts of Bam-
and Mekran. The first, which lies to the north, is
Persia as Kirman Proper. It is governed by
oned by Persian regular troops as well
hees. The second, Mekran on the
der Bampur, but is governed by a
a rule no Persian troops to gar-
The system of government prevail-
e every legitimate chief who on his
Persian supremacy, or to set up an
o is not likely to be wanting.

to the sea one
cently mur-
iccession,
had held
only the
, a chief
such as it
had insti-
ier avowed
road from
authorities
the road
as to all
231 miles
ernor of

Bampur and his four Belooch attendants. My
Persian servants made up the whole party. W
with two armed Beloochees, but they left us
the pass. Of the rest I was the only one
firearms. Each wore the costume of his
was no attempt at disguise. The Wakil
upon me the propriety of adopting a Persia
and Bampur, and a Belooch dress between Ba
sea, but I saw no occasion to follow the advice, n
others press it on reaching the named localities. As f
servants one wore a bright green and the
vest as though newly arrived from the
our presence ever caused a feeling
there was certainly no attempt at
was well known as a collector of
assured me that the sight of his K
cient to warn off intruders; and the
of "Cajars," though not favourable
people, was certainly conducive to
took advantage
ality, but the
to invite c

17.
of Bampu
give no p
would ta
west of G
as tribute
and he re
Mahomed
from Cho
dulla's s
attached
line of

merly surmised and reported. A point in Gweltur Bay, the mouth of the Dast Khor, is the termination on the sea board of a line drawn east of Jalk and Dizzuk from Seistan, as illustrated in the annexed tracing. Sirbaz and Pishung are on the Persian side. Toomp and Jeori belong to

on to Mek- February in Sind,

ter to , Poli- h De- sequent

lat. My opinion is that if we wish to set up egraph from Gwadur to Bunder Abbas or else- present Persian line, we must treat with o do so, only the reference should be

might constitute the heads of a Telegraphic :—

of telegraph ourselves, and at our m the Dast Khor in Gwulter Bay to as, making our own arrangements n of Belooch chiefs. d be a party rein, is a at Tehe- our own. rial (with nend the er Abbas, e at our cable, and number of enues of

so as to con.

19. Any details might now be premature
the estimate of cost, and a draft of proposed Co
the further instructions of Government are

20. I have alluded to probable opp
of governors of provinces and mullas i
last named an innovation like the elec
foreshadow detriment in every Mahomedan
new light from the West is antagonistic to the big
prejudice upon which the spiritual guides of the
thrive. With the first I think that the
would give way to argument. The
Mahomed Khan, has been in Pa
French, and readily accepts, in so
Europe. But like most of his fell
just looked in at the threshhold of
about applying his knowledge to t
if his advisers tell him that his inte
the introduction of the wires into
them, or at l their
Kirman is a
impulses.
great loc
people, a
vering in
Ismael K
reality t
a means o
part of th
ignorance
he must s
chain in
ments, a
At the
benefits

nticipated. He is not tied down by Oriental
d is sufficiently enlightened to practise as well
nkness. He is worth securing as a coadjutor
sonal energy and influence, and I cannot
y in Kirman most desirable in the event
ng carried through that town.

y subscribe to all that Major Smith has
civilities we experienced when together. At Bam,
, and Bampur there was no diminution of courtesy or
ness. The unconditional admittance of an English
own country in partial revolt, and one
have been officially watched and ques-
ence of the existence of a liberal
ble to its government.

aluable report will speak more for
gium on my part. I think myself
ciated with so able an officer, and one
ecure the good-wishes and aid of the
in his offi capaci Director. Mr.
turned to his
services on the
espectfully
nation con-
n.

ber of refer-
g over much
long absence
this day for
much more
d proposed.
in another
which may
of Western

Beloochistan. Except as regards the strictly poli
sion of territory, I would mention that all refere
this letter to the accompanying map imply
map of our joint journey attached to his re

I have the honour to b
F. J. GOLDSMID, L
Superintendent Indo-Europ

From Major R. M. SMITH, R.E.,
On special d

To Lieut. Colonel F. J. GOLDSMID,
Director Indo-Euro

Bom

SIR,—I have the honour to submit th
of the journey ly pe ed in you
Teheran to th in
Kerman, and
which we al
copy of Mr o
portion of th
collected in
to Sooruf, th
Persia by the

2. The
tensive tract
with a view
Persian and
examination
physical state

The general plan we proposed was as follows: to go
n Teheran by way of Ispahan and Yezd to
to separate, you going through Beloochistan
pur, and I by Bunder Abbas and Jeshk to
r, where we were to meet. This plan,
y unforeseen circumstances, was carried

On the 4th December 1865 we left Teheran with
ersian servants, and rode "chapar" or post to Ispahan,
we reached on the morning of the 8th. As the
ly passes over this portion of the road (260
cessary to make any remarks upon it in
spahan we were detained ten days wait-
rival of passports or letters of recommendation
ersian government, and procuring horses and
journey to Yezd. Everything being at last
rted on the 18th.

ad from Ispahan to Yezd consists of three
ivisio[illegible] 1*st*, fifty miles or nearly so in an easterly
on ove[illegible] the flat plain of Ispahan; 2*nd*, thirty miles
same direction [illegible]illy ground, the continuation
of the great [illegible]f hills that passes by Koom,
, Kohrood and [illegible]z; and 3*rd*, one hundred and
miles in a [illegible]uth-easterly direction over an offshoot
great p[illegible]f Kohrasan. Coming from Teheran
v Ispah[illegible] one is consequently obliged to cross
twice—first [illegible] Kohrood itself, where
ocky, ar[illegible] freq[illegible]y impassable from
fi[illegible]s to the eastward
ss precipitous;
n and Nain
well to give
the following

6. *December* 18*th*.—Starting from Julfa nearly four miles along the southern or right Zainderood (lit. Living River) which we lowest of the five fine bridges of Ispah road passed over seven or eight miles of district irrigated from the river, and villages surrounded by trees and pigeon-t fields and gardens we gradually ascended abo the irrigation in the direction of a prominent peak northern end of an isolated hill which we afterwards p close to our right.

7. This peak is nearly east of Julfa, seen from Ispahan. From the point we a an extensive plain on the level of the irrigation was situated, some four miles off, the village of fourteen miles from Ispahan, where we halted f

8. This village, which is furnished with a caravanserai, consists chiefly of ruins which Afghan invasion in the early part of last ce ury. was fought the battle in whic the Persian army w feated immediately before the nd capture of Isp The water is slightly brackish. ings from the ca serai: small conical pe on the ro to Ispahan 255°, Ghazi 192°, snow pea ear Natenz 35

9. *December* 19*th*.—Started from Gulnabad a and reached the caravan rai of Segzi at 1-3 fifteen miles. The l is over a perfe y with large patches tte sa On the northern Kohrood ra rood, the l Kolah Gazi. S a good caravan

[redacted]ak on the Ispahan road 261°, Kolah Ghdzi 220°, [redacted]r point of Natenz range 49°. The water is

[redacted]*ber* 20*th*.—Left Segzi at 10-10 A.M. and [redacted]-10 P.M.: distance twenty-one miles. The [redacted] good, passes over a bare flat desert with [redacted]se toward Kupa. Ten miles from Segzi [redacted]ide we passed a small hauz or tank of rain- and another six miles farther on. The caravanserai upa is one of the finest I have seen in Persia. The [redacted]e of stone, and the superstructure, which is in [redacted]hard burnt brick. The entrance and a new [redacted]t are both handsome buildings. Over the [redacted]ere are large open belakhanehs (upper rooms) for [redacted]ravellers in summer. Kupa itself is a small town, [redacted] a substantial wall with flanking towers, and pro- [redacted]ins about four hundred houses. Bearings from

[redacted] conical peak on Ispahan road 262½°.

[redacted]olah Ghaz 238½°.

[redacted]ighest near point in [redacted]ngation of Natenz range 350°

[redacted]rominent bluff in [redacted] do. do. do. 52°

11. *December* 21*st*.—Started from Kupa at 10-20 A.M. [redacted]rived at Laghereh at 5-35 P.M.: distance thirty miles. [redacted] Kupa the road ascends by a gentle slope to the foot [redacted]e range to the left of the road which we have been gra- [redacted]ally a[redacted]ng since we left Ispahan. Six miles from [redacted]lose to [redacted]oad on our right, [redacted] o[redacted] Within four miles [redacted]m Kupa, we [redacted]dage [redacted], a mile and [redacted]d [redacted]omb called Imam [redacted]of [redacted]ills, three or four

miles to our left, we saw a number of mazrach (
places) and small village. At the point whe
entered the hills (four miles from Mushkinun
village of Tudesk, whence we wound along
covered with snow, and containing many
mazrach; among others, Sadikabad two mi
five miles from Tudesk. We intended ha
at a place called Mazrach-i-Yezdi, but having
the snow we pushed on to the small village of Laghere
the eastern side of the crest of the hills. The snow was d
and the weather intensely cold, so much so in f
our beards and moustaches into a solid mas
necessary to walk on foot a great part of t
passing the crest we observed some twelve or fifte
our right an extensive sheet of water, which I hav
is a lake surrounded by marshes in which the wat
Zainderoor are dispersed and lost. It may be he
that none of the rivers of Central Persia flow in
Some, like the Bendenjer, flow into salt lakes, w
majority are simply absorbed in the desert, only part o
available supply of water bei utilised in irrigating
country. Arriving at Laghere dark we had some di
culty in getting a place to pass th nt in as the male inha
tants had fled on our approach, taking us for the servants
the government, privileged and prepared to plunder the o
their little all. Bearing of small conical peak on Ispa
road from the point, four miles from Laghereh, where
crossed the ridge, 263½°.

12. *Decembe d*—Star
and reached Bam M.:
Laghereh th ds,
hills, until it e t thei
the eastward, on some
hills is situated the lar

the valleys between the hills we passed a good
and mazrach, each provided with a small
r on a neighbouring eminence. Poodar, the
illages, situated about seven miles from Lag-
sized square fort. Most of the villages we
operty of inhabitants of Nain. The last
we passed before debouching on the plain
iour and fantastic form. One of them, by the
the road four miles from Bambiz, is a sugarloaf-shaped
seen as a clear landmark from a great distance on the
mbiz is a village of perhaps eighty or hundred
en plain, with no trees or gardens, and but
vation. There being no caravanserai we lodg-
use of an old Hajji. The inhabitants, although
, were intrusively curious. Out of doors we were
to be stared at, but here the people climbed on
shoulders to look at us through the windows.

December 23rd.—Made a short march of twelve
n Bambiz to Nangumbaz, the road descending very
ually the whole way over the slope from the foot of
ills. At Nangumbaz joined the direct post road
m Theran to Yezd *viâ* han. There is a good caravan-
ai of Shah Abbas, a cheaper khaneh or post house, and a
leh or walled enclosure, but no village. The water is salt,
d there is almost no cultivation, only a few rayats living in
kaleh. Some ruins of former buildings are to be seen
the caravanserai. Bearing of Bambiz sugarloaf peak
°.

—Started fr Nangumbaz at
cloud over twelve
a new ak of rain-
n inside " ii! Aml Hassan
short time for breakfast we
very similar country, passing

four miles from the tank, the new caravanserai an
Tschah Nan or "new well," and seven miles f
lage of Sheherabad, about three miles from A
halted for the night. Distance from Nangu
miles. The road is over a flat desert the
within a few miles of Akda, where the gro
with watercourses and kanats. It began
we were little more than half way, and by
arrived at Akda the ground was covered. Akda is a
walled town of somewhat picturesque appearance, pro
with a good chaper khaneh and a new carava

15. *December 25th*, CHRISTMAS-DAY.—
Akda to Myboot, distance thirty-one miles. On
morning had some difficulty in finding our way a
country was covered with snow. Four miles
we passed on our left the village of Shemsabad,
some twenty or thirty houses, and three miles fa
small tank where a road branched off to our left.
from the tank another road leads at an acute ang
right. Twelve miles from Akda we arrived at the ruin
caravanserai and deserted chap haneh of Chafta, where
breakfasted and took the follow bearings :—

Bambiz sugarloaf peak	300°
Corner peak of Akda range, distant about eight miles	195°

The road from Nangambaz to Chafta is over an ex
sive plain, with the Akda range about eight or ten mile
the right, and hig ills some twenty miles
the first six mil rom Chafta th
and then c undu
low hills to t hich st
the plain. So ne mile fr
acutely to the left leading in
of Bafru, about four or five n

[redacted]urcation the road is flat and good until within four [redacted]oot, whence, after passing a kaleh on the left [redacted]ills on the right, it goes over ground much [redacted]up with old kanats. At this part of the road [redacted]ultivated, and there are numerous gardens. [redacted]m the chaper khaneh we passed an old cas- [redacted], village on our right called Beedeh, where [redacted]emed to manufacture a great many of the oval- [redacted]ed earthern pipes used for making kanats or under- [redacted]nd canals in loose soil.

[redacted]ormerly a walled town, is now only a small [redacted]ere are many other villages in the immediate [redacted]od. The clay, like that of Nain, is well adapted [redacted]g pottery, particularly kuzehs or porous water- [redacted]hich a good many seem to be made here and sent

[redacted]. *December 26th.*—From Myboot to Hemetabad: [redacted]e sixteen miles. Bearings from Hemetabad: Akda [redacted]i .t 310°. Point beyond Mahomedabad 143°. Prominent peak on east side of valley 80°. Shir Kuh 178½°.

Nearly the whole of [redacted]e distance to-day the road lay through a succession of [redacted]ages and *abadeh* with cultivation. For the first four miles, as on the other side of Myboot, the ground is very uneven both naturally and artificially. Emerging from the broken ground we passed a large village, marked by a cypress tree, about two miles to our left. Four [redacted]les from Hemetabad we passed on both sides of the road [redacted]e ruins of what must have been an extensive town, and [redacted] our left a large modern village called Shemsa- [redacted]bout a quarter of [redacted]ile to our right an [redacted]y fir tree[redacted]y pines we had [redacted]is morni[redacted]d yesterday the [redacted]ery cold, but as we approached [redacted]w clouds began to clear off,

affording us a view of the magnificent mountain ch
right. We could get no general name applicable
but one of the highest and most beautiful peal
universally known as the Shir Kuh. Its he
imagine, is about 12,000 feet above the sea.

On the opposite side of the valley there
striking peak in the range of hills that bounds t
eastward.

17. *December 27th.*—Hemetabad to Yezd tw
miles. The first part of the way was along a hea
among low sandhills. Then came a little
the village of Iskyzar, and then sand again up
or six miles of Yezd, where we passed the village of
and soon after a large village to our left, with a
castle not unlike a county jail. Thence to the
crossed a hard dry plain. Yezd is distinguishable
considerable distance by the lofty minarets of the
Musjid, and the high "badgir" or wind-tower in the gove
nor's garden of Dowlatabad.

18. The position and ap rance of Yezd are quite
unlike what a glance at the maps uld lead one to believe.
Instead of being in an open, flat desert, it is situated in the
middle of a plain about fifty miles broad, bounded by high
ranges of picturesque mountains. The population probably
does not exceed 30,000, of whom 4,000 are Guebres or
Parsees and 1,000 Jews. A large proportion of the inh
bitants are engaged in the manufacture of silk, which
said to be superior to any other made in Persia. T
material is obtained om the villages, in
and we were to large qu ties
for manufacture Ghilan.
doubt. Henna and reng for dy
raw state from Minab and the

[redacted]re ground and prepared for use, and exported to [redacted] Persia. Sugar is also refined, and sent chiefly to [redacted]

[redacted] town in itself is rather uninteresting, and con[redacted]y building worthy of note. The only remark[redacted] Jameh Musjid, the principal mosque, a very [redacted] now much ruined, the front of which, how[redacted] still handsome. The bazaars are narrow and irregular, [redacted] well stocked with goods and crowded with people. [redacted] external trade appears to be very considerable, and [redacted]ts of Yezd are reputed to be among the [redacted]ising and respectable of their class in Persia. [redacted]r agents have lately gone not only to Bombay [redacted]e Mauritius, Java, and China.

[redacted]. The greater part of the town is built outside the [redacted]l, and the governor lives in a separate fortified en[redacted]re of his own. As in almost every town in Persia, [redacted]ns are superabundant. The inhabitants account for this, first by the Afghan invasion nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, and more recently by the rebellion of one of its governors, whose [redacted]tory is perhaps sufficiently interesting to be shortly re[redacted]ted.

21. During the regin of Fath Ali Shah, in the beginning of the present century, Yezd was governed by one of his numerous sons, Mahomed Wali Mirza, who in course of [redacted]ars had amassed an unusually large fortune even for a [redacted]nce. Called probably on this account to Tehran by his [redacted] he left his government, his harem, and his money [redacted]re of his vizier, Mirza Abdul Rezak, who during [redacted]nce of [redacted] prince took posse[redacted]r himself of all [redacted]beel [redacted]usted to him, raised [redacted]my, and became [redacted]rebelli[redacted]. [redacted] Shahzadeh on his return from [redacted]being [redacted] entrance, brought a force and

besieged the city. After a long defence, during wh[illegible] city was almost destroyed, Abdul Rezak was for[illegible] first to Kirman and then to Meshed, where he[illegible] sanctuary in the sacred shrine of the Imam [illegible] of course he might have remained in safety[illegible] induced by Abbas Mirza, the heir apparen[illegible] to leave his refuge and throw himself at the fe[illegible] Disregarding the promises of forgiveness held[illegible] son, the Shah ordered the wretched Vizier to be given[illegible] to the vengeance of the harem he had dishonoured, w[illegible] the women, armed with bodkins and scissors, s[illegible] him to an ignominious death.

24. Nothing could exceed the civility w[illegible] were treated by the governor, Mahomed Khan, [illegible] adjutant (as he is called) of Persia. On approachi[illegible] city we were received with an istikhbal, or receptio[illegible] large party of horsemen and soldiers headed by t[illegible] vernor's steward, whom he had appointed our mehman[illegible] or host. More soldiers and ferrashes were sent to escort u[illegible] through the bazaars, which were crowded with people to see[illegible] the strange Feringhees. The house assigned us for a residence was the palace of the [illegible] Mahomed Wali Mirza whom I have already mentioned. Here we were entertained during our stay in Yezd by our mehmandar as the guests of the governor. We called on him twice and found, not a little to our astonishment, that he spoke French, and had visited almost every capital in Europe. When tea was brought in he remarked that as Englishmen we would no doubt prefer beer, and a bottle of "Allsopp's pale ale" was immediately set before us.

25. When [illegible] explained to him [illegible] objec[illegible] journey, he good naturedly said that if the Shah [illegible] Telegraph to be set up through Yezd he would [illegible] assistance in his power, but that as governor

[redacted]pect him to have any violent desire for increasing the [redacted]communication with the capital.

[redacted]We had many visitors during our three days' halt [redacted]long others the governor's vizier, the Imam [redacted]er, the commander of the troops, the Malek-i-[redacted]l of the merchants, the colony of Hindoos from [redacted]c.

YEZD TO KERMAN.

27. The distance from Yezd to Kerman is two hundred [redacted]miles of good level road over a continuation of [redacted]in as that between Yezd and Kashan. About [redacted] road turns from a south-easterly to an easterly [redacted], the last three stages being on the road from [redacted]an common both to Yezd and Shiraz. The greater [redacted] the way the country is perfectly barren and desert, [redacted]igh great improvements have of late years been made [redacted]y the present vizier of Kerman, Mahomed Ismail Khan, better known by his title of Wakil-ul-Mulk. He has built caravanserais, and made reservoirs of fresh water in the places where they were most wanted, and has encouraged others to follow his exa[redacted]e.

28. Details regard[redacted]ng the road are contained in the following extracts from diary.

29. *December* 31*st*.—From Yezd to Mahomedabad: distance ten miles. There is a good smooth road the whole [redacted]way, with a slight ascent through almost continuous cultiva-[redacted]ion, and passing between the small villages of Nejefabad [redacted] Rahmetabad. Mahomedabad, where we passed the night, [redacted]ge village of about three hundred houses forming a [redacted]raight street, with houses and [redacted]s of mulberry trees [redacted] sides.

Janu[redacted]y 1*st*, 1866.—Mahomedabad to Sar-i-Yezd: [redacted]e sixteen miles. Immedediately after leaving Ma-

homedabad the cultivation ceases, and none is seen
Sar-i-Yezd is reached. The first part of the road
tinuation of yesterday's gradual ascent until th
the hills to the right is passed, after which
level. Sar-i-Yezd, a considerable village with cl
and caravanserai, is, as its name implies, the bo
Yezd district.

31. *January 2nd.*—Sar-i-Yezd to Zein-ed-D
teen miles. The road passes over a flat pebbly desert, wi
little undulation four or five miles from Zein-ed-Din. H
there is no habitation but the chaper khaneh
a fine caravanserai partially ruined, built by Sha
circular form, with six flanking towers. The
vided with a loop-holed wall, each loop-hole bein
over for the protection of the defenders. From this
to the neighbourhood of Anar the road has been s
to frequent raids of marauding Bukhtiaris from the mou
to the westward. The caravanserai of Zein-ed-Din bea
the marks of having been taken by storm, and the captors
have evidently done their best to destroy it. The water is
very salt.

32. *January 3rd.*—Zein-ed-in to Kermanshahan : distance fifteen miles. A very good road slightly ascending along the plain between isolated ranges of hills. Kermanshahan consists only of a chaper khaneh, a kaleh, and an excellent caravanserai built about two years ago by the Wakil-ul-Mulk. The kaleh is occupied by a few Tufangchis (matchlockmen) placed here to guard the road. Bearin
of point of Yezd hills near Mahomedabad 316°.

33. *January 4th.*—Kermanshaan to Shems : di
17½ miles. The fi seven miles slope upward over
road to a spur of dark hills, after crossing which th
by a short descent, again reaches the great plain
the chaper khaneh and kaleh of Shems are situated

[redacted]ere is a very prominent peak, seen from a great [redacted]n the Kerman road. The chaper khaneh we found [redacted]rs and deserted, and the gateway of the kaleh, [redacted]e a few Tufangchis, broken in, the effects of a [redacted]f the Bukhtiaris.

[redacted]*nuary 5th.*—Shems to Anar: distance twenty-[redacted]es. The road, although in some parts sandy and [redacted]ony, is generally good, but passes over a perfect desert in [redacted]ich not even a trace of camel-thorn is to be seen. Near [redacted]he ground is undulating, but the rest of the way [redacted]way to our right was a range of low snowy hills [redacted]running nearly E. and W.; rugged in appearance, [redacted]bling the upper part of a grand mountain chain. [redacted]s a large village with a mosque, a new caravanserai, [redacted]haper khaneh, and is supplied with water by means [redacted]ats from the Nar Kuh range.

35. *January 6th.*—Anar to Beyaz: distance eighteen miles. Bearing from Beyaz of Shems peak 308½°. For the first four miles from Anar, as far as an Abadeh on our left, called Daondabad, the ground was irrigated by kanats and cultivated, but the rest of the way there was the usual desert. For the last four miles the road was very stony, and slightly ascended to Beyaz, a village containing forty or fifty houses. About a quarter of a mile from the village are the chaper khaneh and a caravanserai in course of erection. To-day we saw to our left front the high Dawiran hills covered with snow, beyond which Kerman is situated.

[redacted]36. *January 7th.*—Beyaz to Kushkuh: distance eigh-[redacted]les. The whole way there is the same flat plain, [redacted]l right and left by the same line of hills. The soil [redacted]ight and sandy, and pretty thickly covered with [redacted] camel-thorn, used when dry as firewood in most [redacted]Central Persia. We saw the remains of old kanats,

and found some men at work excavating a new one. half way we passed a village a mile to our right, a on the road, three miles from Kushkuh, with a Aliabad, where there was a good deal of cultivat kuh is a small village with good water and w ground, a kaleh, a new caravanserai, and a ch Bearing of Shems peak 312°; of point of Da 104°.

37. *January 8th.*—Kushkuh to Bairamabad: dista twenty-six miles. The first sixteen miles are ove lumpy road, the plain on both sides covered w shrubs and camel-thorn. The rest of the ro The plain here is about forty miles broad, road nearly in the middle. Four miles from Kushk passed some ruins; at eight miles a small village to th called Daveh, at sixteen miles the villages, first on the of Hooseinabad, second on the road, Hormuzabad, and th on the left, Dehenabad and Mehdiabad. These small villages, all very near each other, are surrounded with cultivated ground, and probably contain collectively about one hundred houses. Between them and B amabad we saw a good many kanats, and extensive cultiv on as we approached the end of the march. Bairamabad is quite new, owing its existence to the well-directed energy of the Wakil-ul-Mulk. Where ten years ago there was nothing but a chaper khaneh in the middle of the desert there is now a town of at least 1,000 well-built houses, the centre of a circle of a cultivati seven or eight miles in diameter, and well supplied wi water. Bazaars are springing up in the town; there is a yakhchol or ice-house, and the whole place wears a t aspect. The chap khaneh is very good, and the caravanserai lately built by a Kerman merchant. three miles to the north are the ruins of the former of Kaleh Aga, which was destroyed some fifteen year

torrent during the sudden melting of an unusually heavy fall of snow. Bearing of Shems peak 303½°.

. *January 9th.*—Bairamabad to Kebuter Khan: distance twenty-six miles. Road as before over a level plain. The first five miles are through the well-cultivated district of Bairamabad, near the extremity of which we passed the village of Abdulabad. This is succeeded by eighteen miles over a pebbly desert, with sparse patches of camel-thorn, and the last three miles are through soft heavy sand thickly covered with large *botta*. Kebuter Khan (so named perhaps from an old pigeon-tower) is a small village containing about forty houses, an old caravanserai recently repaired, and a chaper khaneh. The present village appears to be nearly new, the old one, close by, being ruined and deserted. Throughout to-day's march we have seen straight to our front the high snowy hills beyond Kerman. Bearings: Shems peak (indistinct) 282°; point of Dawiran range 62°.

39. *January 10th.*—Kebuter Khan to Baghin: distance thirty miles. Fourteen miles from Kebuter Khan over flat plain of hard, light coloured sandy soil with almost no vegetation, we reached Robat, an excellent caravanserai and tank of fresh water recently built by the Wakil-ul-Mulk. The caravanserai is solidly built of hard burnt bricks and lime, has good rooms *fitted with doors* (the only instance of such a luxury I have seen in Persia), and a spacious bolakhaneh for the use of travellers in summer. Near the caravanserai there is a small village and a little cultivation. At Robat the valley contracts, owing to a separate range of hills nearly parallel to the road that here springs up on the right. From Robat to Baghin the road slightly rises over a somewhat more stony desert, passing on the right about four miles from Baghin the small village of Saadi. Baghin is a village of sixty or eighty houses, although the

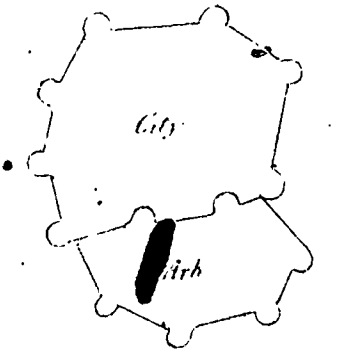
numerous ruins with which it is surrounded testify to its greater importance at a former period. There are a few trees and evidently abundance of kanat water, although but li[t]tle cultivation. The caravanserai, which is a very goo[d] was built about ten years ago by Hajji Mahomed Ibra[him] Kerman merchant, the same who built the caravan[serai] Anar, and left money to erect the one now in course of [con]struction at Beyaz. Baghin is also a chaper station.

40. *January* 11*th*.—Baghin to Kerman: distance nineteen miles. Somewhat to our astonishment we found Baghin actually to the southward of Kerman, which quite accounts for the mistake made in the maps. In most of them the roads to Shiraz and Yezd are marked as quite distinct, whereas for the first three stages they are one, and only separate at or near Kebuter Khan. The maps have evidently been drawn from verbal report, as the three names Baghin, Robat, and Kebuter Khan, with slight variations of spelling, occur on both roads. Four or five miles from Baghin the road, after a gradual ascent, rounds the point of the Dawiran range, from which it descends into the plain of Kerman, leading to the city in an E.N.E. direction.

41. Three or four miles from the town we were met as at Yezd by an istikhbal sent by the vizier, the Wakil-ul-Mulk. A comfortable house was assigned us next to his own, and a mehmandar appointed to attend to all our wants.

42. Kerman is situated in an extensive plain, [in] the immediate vicinity of very lofty mountains. A gl[ance] however, at the accompanying map will show its positi[on] better than any description. The climate is said to be excellent, neither very cold in winter nor hot in summer. Its height above the level of the sea I should estimate at about 5,000 feet. The city in many places is a mass of

[redacted]uins, caused, I believe, by the civil war on the accession of Agha Mahomed Khan, the first of the Kajar dynasty. Ker-[redacted]n, like many other places in the south of Persia, followed the [redacted]s of Lutf Ali Khan, the representative of the Zend [redacted]. After a gallant defence Kerman was taken and almost [redacted]d by Agha Mahomed Khan, into whose hands Lutf [redacted]n also soon after fell not far from Bam. Much has, [redacted]ver, been done within the last seven years by the Wakil-[redacted]ul-Mulk to restore the city. The walls have been repaired, new gates have been built, and inside the town bazaars and caravanserais are in course of erection. On the southern side of the town is the ark or citadel in which the governor resides. It forms a complete enceinte in itself, although the inner wall of the ark is also the city wall; thus—



[redacted] The nominal governor or hakim of Kerman is a [redacted]prince, Kei Omers Mirza, son of Kahriman Mirza, [redacted]rnor of Tabreez, the brother of Mahomed Shah, and son [redacted] Abbas Mirza, the son and heir apparent of Fath Ali Shah. His rule is, however, purely nominal, the actual power being entirely in the hands of his vizier, the Wakil-ul-Mulk, on whom the king has recently conferred the additional title of [redacted]dar of Beloochistan. The Wakil is one of the most

remarkable men in Persia. During the seven years that he has been vizier of Kerman he has done a great deal to improve the province over which he rules. Although upwards of sixty years of age, he spends a great portion of every in travelling about, and seeing for himself the state of more out-of-the-way parts of his government. As us himself, he carries on an extensive trade with India on his own account, applying the gains he realises to building caravanserais, &c., and bringing desert land under cultivation. His style of trading would be looked upon as very tyrannical in any other country, but it may well be pardoned in Persia, where the governors as a rule use the rude expedient of actual force to extort a revenue for the government and themselves. His system is this. When *koork*, the material of which shawls are made, and one of the principal productions of Kerman, is in great demand at Umritsur, he allows no one to purchase and export it but himself; but when prices fall he immediately proclaims the principal of free trade. He was therefore no doubt sincere when he told us with great emphasis, "*Tidjaret bisiyar khubast*"—"commerce is a very excellent thing." He received us in the most cordial manner, and seemed really glad to see us, throwing quite aside the punctilious etiquette so universal in Persia. He was full of humerous anecdotes of what he had seen and heard, and seemed to retain a very kindly remembrance of Sir John Malcolm and the members of his mission. He told us how he had been sent as a small boy with a message from his father to the Elchi, and the great man had taken him on his knee, talked to him Persian, and sent him off immensely delighted.

44. During the four days we remained at Kerman we went to see the carpet and shawl factories. The carpets are the finest in Persia, and the shawls are considered next in value to those of Cashmere. Both are made entirely by

and, without the use of even a shuttle. In making the carpets the threads (all of one colour) forming the length of the web are stretched on an upright loom consisting of horizontal rollers. The cross coloured threads that form the pattern are worked in by as many small boys as the breadth of the web will allow to squat in front of the loom. As the work progresses the web is gradually rolled up on the lower roller. After every two or three rows have been worked wide-teethed combs are inserted in the woof, and hammered down with a mallet to make the carpet close and firm. The master-weaver draws and colours the designs on paper, ruled to represent the different threads, after which he teaches the pattern to the pupils, who commit it to memory. The shawls are woven in a similar manner, almost the only difference being that the looms, or rather frames, are horizontal instead of upright. The memory of the workmen cannot possibly be assisted by seeing the pattern develop itself, as they always work with the reverse side of the web upwards. The kharkhanehs or workshops in which the weaving is carried on are such low, dark, miserable rooms that one cannot but wonder that they should produce such beautiful manufactures. The shawls vary in price from five to fifty tomans (Rs. 30), and fine carpets cost as much as from four to ten tomans the square yard. Very few of the finer sort are made for sale in the bazaars, almost all being made to order for grandees in all parts of the kingdom. As in the matter of koork, the Wakil-ul-Mulk does a good "tidjaret" on the same principle in shawls and carpets. Spinning and dying of the wool for the carpets and the work for the shawls are also carried on in Kerman, which thus produces the raw meterial and completes its manufacture.

45. The external trade of Kerman is much less than that of Yezd. The chief exports are koork (which is sent by Bunder Abbas and Kurrachee to Cashmere), wool,

carpets, and shawls, cotton to Bombay, and grain to Yezd which does not produce enough for the support of the inhabitants. The imports are chiefly cotton goods, sug copper, &c. from India. Once or twice a year caravans from Seistan and Kandahar.

46. There are few gardens near the town, but abundance of fruit is brought from Khubbes, a beluk or district fifteen farsakhs (sixty miles) to the N.E.: wrongly marked on the maps as fifteen days' journey.

47. A mile or two to the east of the city is the ancient Guebere stronghold called Kaleh Dokhter, or the maiden fort, built on a high rock. We were unable from want of time to visit it.

48. Our intention was to have separated at Kerman, but as we found that the direct road to Bunder Abbas was quite impassable on account of the snow, I was obliged to go by a somewhat longer road to the eastward, five marches of which were by your road to Bam. We therefore went together as far as Sabristan, where the road to Bunder Abbas branched off to the southward. The road from Kerman to Bunder Abbas is very similar, as was to be expected, to that from Shiraz to Bushire. On each the descent to the plain near the sea is made by two steps with a strip of level country between, the only difference being the distance, which is twice as great from Kerman as from Shiraz. The descent from Deh Bukre to Giroft corresponds to the Kotul Pirizan and Kotul Dokhte plain of Giroft to that of Kazeeran, the pass of Nuvee that of Daliki, and the plain of Bunder Abbas to that Bushire.

49. Furnished with letters and guides from the Wakil-ul-Mulk, we left Kerman on the 15th of January and marched to Mahun, a distance of twenty-three miles in a

neral S.S.E. direction. For the first four miles there ere many ruins on the cultivated ground near the city. The t of the road was over a sandy desert gradually ascending hun, a straggling town of some 1,500 houses surroun d by gardens. It contains the tomb of Shah Niamut Ullah, great saint and prophet, to whose shrine many pilgrimages are made. The tomb itself is in a handsome domed building, erected, we were told, by Akbar Shah of ndia. As a sort of anti-chamber to this there is another hall equally handsome and elaborate, built by Shah Abbas. The gateway into the outer enclosure was built by Mahomed Shah, and in the present reign the Wakil-ul-Mulk has repaired and enlarged the house on the opposite side of the road appropriated to the use of the pilgrims visiting the shrine. In this house we put up for the night, and in the morning were shown over the whole building by the resident derwishes. We were told, as a current tradition regarding Mahun, the well known classical legend of the extent of ground covered by a bullock's hide. Shah Niamut Ullah in the course of his wandering as a derwish came to Mahun. Thinking it a pleasant spot in which to pass the remainder of his days, he begged the pr rietor to give the poor derwish a corner to beg on—only much as a bullock's hide would enclose. This request being granted, he cut the hide into fine thongs, and enclosed the whole place. According to he old derwish, who is hereditary guardian of the shrine, hah Niamut Ullah died 570 years ago.

January 16*th.*—Mahun to Khanakeh : seventeen lf miles. The road sloped gradually upward, turning re to the southward, and entering the hills on the right by a ravine, both sides of which were covered with snow. A short distance up the ravine we reached Khanakeh, a small caravanserai in the middle of the hills lately built by the Wakil-ul-Mulk.

51. *January 17th.*—Khanakeh to Rayin: twenty-si[x] miles. For the first six miles we rapidly ascended over th[e] snow to the crest of the hills, about four miles beyond whi[ch] we descended to Kaleh Shur, a small caravanserai, or [fort] stable, hardly above the level of the ground. A [mi]le or two below Kaleh Shur we cleared the hills, but c[on]tinued to descend over an even glacis slope until within four miles of the end of the march, when we suddenly turned to the right over some low hills and across a narrow plain to Rayin, situated on a slight eminence under a lofty snow peak called the Shah Kuh. From near Kaleh Shur we had seen in the distance, and nearly straight ahead, the high snowy range of Deh Bukri and Sarbezan. Rayin is a small town of five hundred or six hundred houses, the residence of the Zabit, or governing agent of the country as far as Sabristan. We found on our arrival at Rayin that we were considered as guests of the Wukil-ul-Mulk, the Zabit providing us with everything, and not allowing us to buy anything for ourselves.

52. *January 18th.*—Obliged to halt at Rayin on account of a snow-storm which las[ted] all day.

53. *January 19th.*—During the night it blew a perfect gale, with heavy rain which melted the snow that fell yesterday. Marched from Rayin to Tehrood, thirty-three miles. For the first fourteen miles we followed the direct road to Sabristan, then crossing to our left a soft keveer or d[e]sert, in which the horses sank at nearly every step above the f[et]; we entered the half dry bed of a river, along which we [took] our way among low hills till we reached Tehrood. Tehrood (lit. the bottom of the river) seems to be the name of a small district rather than of any village in particular. It contains a few scattered hamlets of four or five houses each, and a large mud caravanserai in which we passed the night.

54. *January 20th.*—Tehrood to Sabristan: twelve miles. After passing through about two miles of cultivated ground we crossed the Tehrood river, flowing eastward, and bounded by some low earth hills to the general level of the plain on which Sabristan is situated. On the bank of the river, a mile or so to our right, we saw the ruins of an old castle, which we were told had been the scene of many a fight. The day was misty and drizzling, and the country along our road looked the very picture of desolation. Sabristan, like Tehrood, is the name of a small district of cultivation. There are two caravanserais close to each other, in the larger of which we put up for the night.

55. *January 21st.*—My road diverging from yours at Sabristan, we separated this morning. I marched to Deh Bukri, distant twenty-two miles. Soon after leaving the caravanserai the road rounded a point of the hills to the right, and thence led nearly straight up a long slope of undulating stoney ground to the mouth of the Deh Bukri pass. Shortly before reaching the hills I entered the bed of a stream running down to the plain, which I followed up nearly to the end of the march. The ground as I ascended became covered with snow, and the weather bitterly cold. Four miles above the mouth of the pass I came to the small village and valley of Deh Bukri, inhabited in summer but deserted in winter. At the further end of the valley, about four miles beyond the village, I halted for the night in an underground stable called a caravanserai, the floor of which was deep with mud and half-melted snow. The hills around were covered with dwarf oaks, and the bed of the stream which I had followed filled with oleander and other shrubs.

56. *January 22nd.*—Marched sixteen miles among the hills to a spot where I bivouaced for the night. After two miles over very deep snow from the caravanserai I reached

the top of the pass, from which I continually descended fo the rest of the march. Two miles down, or four from whe I started, I passed the small caravanserai of Sakhtdar. T two caravanserais are evidently built so near each ot afford shelter to travellers who may be unable to c s the ridge during heavy snow-storms. The mountains on both sides of the road are exceedingly picturesque. In spring and summer they afford excellent grazing ground for the Elian tribes now encamped on the plains below. Just before hal ing I crossed a considerable mountain stream flowing to the westward.

57. *January* 23*rd.*—During the night it rained in torrents, which made a bivouac in the open without shelter the reverse of agreeable. From the place where I had halted I continued to descend for about fourteen miles to the plain of Giroft. These fourteen miles one might divide in three parts :—1*st*, a steep descent of four miles through rocky defile ; 2*nd*, a more gradual one of five miles through a wider passage among the rocks ; and 3*rd*, four miles still more gradual over an open slope from the foot of the hills to the banks of the Roodkhaneh-i- hoor. On reaching this river I found it so swollen as to be qu e unfordable. I therefore followed it down to the eastward, where its bed seemed to spread out and separate into several channels. After ridin ten miles along the bank I halted for the night at a sm Belooch village of reed huts called Dasht-i-Kushk in t Jemalbaraz district. The chief of this beluk, Gholan Huss Khan Belooch, lives at the fort of Do Sareh, ten mile down the river.

58. *January* 24*th.*—Dasht-i-Kushk to Kerimabad, t residence of Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, governor of Giroft distance tw y miles. In the morning got some of the villagers to guide me across the Roodkhaneh-i-Shoor, which was divided into twenty or thirty channels straggling over

total, breadth of about three miles. Three miles further on, six from Dasht-i-Kushk, I came to the village and kaleh Serjaz, the property of the Wakil-ul-Mulk, situated about way between the Shoor and Halil rivers. The passage of the latter was somewhat difficult, the water being deep and the stream rapid. Both rivers, I was told, are frequently quite impassable in spring during the rapid melting of the snow. Clumps of date palms growing near the villages showed that I had now reached a totally different climate. From the Halil river I crossed a soft muddy plain covered with jungle to some low hills on the side of which was the village of Kerimabad. Here I was met by an istikhbal from the Khan, who received me at his tents in the most kind manner possible. He would not hear of my continuing my journey at once, but insisted on my staying at least a couple of days with him, which I did. Nothing could exceed his kindness and hospitality. The day after my arrival we went out shooting and hawking in the jungle, when he showed himself a most skilful sportsman both with the gun and the hawk. Although shooting from horseback he rarely missed a black partridge on the wing. His hawks, trained by himself, were the best I had seen in Persia. The whole of the surrounding country belongs to himself. He seems to live a very pleasant patriarchal life, and never goes away even to Kerman. He is himself a Persian, the grandson by the mother's side of Fath Ali Shah, but the rayats are for the most part Beloochees.

To the S.E. of Giroft lies the district of Roodbar, property of the late Seyyid Khan, who, I was told, was the chief instrument of the Persians in taking possession of the rest of Western Beloochistan. Roodbar, so named from *Rood* a river, is the name given to the country between Giroft on each side of the Shoor and Halil rivers which unite not far from Kerimabad.

60. On leaving Giroft, Mahomed Ibrahim Khan most kindly sent a trustworthy man to conduct me to Bunder Abbas, and gave me his own mules to carry the baggage. He also wrote to Nur-ed-Din Khan requesting him to send of his own men to escort me through the portion of his country over which my road lay. I afterwards found that he had also sent men a day in front to get halting-places, forage and provisions ready for me as far as the boundary of Fars. He in fact did everything in his power to make my journey safe and comfortable.

61. On the 26th I took my leave and started, accompanied the first stage by four huntsmen to provide me with a sufficient stock of game for the first half of my journey. The road lay over a flat plain covered with low jungle, jujube and tamarisk trees. I halted at Kugu, a small village of reed huts, fifteen miles from Kerimabad.

62. *January 27th.*—Kugu to Wakilabad: thirty miles. The road was like yesterday's over the plain of Giroft, but the jungle became thinner as I advanced. Four miles from Kugu a road branched off to the left leading to Dehnoo, the castle and residence of the late Seyyid Khan, three days' journey to the southward. I soon after passed on the left the villages of Genjabad, Samali, and Beluk Khosro, where the rayats turned out to "istikhbal" me. About nineteen miles from Kugu the ground was strewed with fragments of old bricks, probably marking the site of an ancient city. Near this I passed on the right the well-watered village and date plantations of Dehnup. Wakilabad, where I halted, is a village lately brought into existence by the Wakil-ul-Mulk, whose name it bears.

63. *January 28th.*—Wakilabad to Gulashkird: twenty-one miles. Road similar to yesterday's to within five miles of Gulashkird, where I entered some low hills at the village of Khadirmah. For three miles I followed the bed of a

stream of fresh water, the banks of which were covered with date trees. Then turning to the left for two miles I reached the castle and large reed village of Gulashkird, the property Nur-ed-Din Khan. It stands on an eminence near some bare rocky hills, and overlooks an extensive plain in the direction of Bunder Abbas.

64. *January 29th.*—Gulashkird to Roodkhaneh-i-Duzdi (Robbers' river): nineteen miles across the plain, overlooked by Gulashkird. This plain is flat and sandy, with a thin sprinkling of jujube and tamarisk trees. Roodkhaneh-i-Duzdi, at which there is a small village and a large half-ruined fort, with a good ditch, is the boundary of the provinces of Kerman and Fars, a corner of the latter of which here projects to the eastward between Kerman and the Bunder Abbas district. The river, flowing to the eastward, is, I believe, the same that reaches Minab.

65. *January 30th.*—Roodkhaneh-i-Duzdi to Godar Shooran or Godar Rahdar: fifteen miles. After crossing the river I gradually ascended over hilly ground and dry beds of streams to Godar Shooran, where there were four or five small huts. About half way I passed a square open tank of fresh water by the side of the road. Within a mile of Godar the road to Minab branches off to the left.

66. *January 31st.*—Six hours and a half on the road from Godar Shooran to an Eliant camp, at which I halted, under the Kuh-i-Nehyun, nearly the whole way over a difficult mountain pass. Six miles gradual ascent from a small stream, which I crossed near Godar, brought me to the watershed, from which I at once began a steep, rocky descent over which it was impossible to ride. Six miles down I passed a small date plantation called Nevergoo, which gives its name to the pass. From this point the road after a sharp descent followed the bed of a considerable stream, the Zinyum river, until I got clear of the hills, and

emerged on a stony plain crossed by the beds of numerous mountain torrents. In this plain about six miles from the foot of the hills I halted.

67. *February 1st.*—All last night and to-day it rained so heavily that I was unable to move either forward or backward on account of the impassable torrents that poured down from the hills on both sides of me. We had no forage for the horses and mules, and the Eliants had no food to offer us but dried locusts. I spent consequently rather an anxious day, afraid that if the rain continued our animals would starve. During the night, however, it cleared up, and I was enabled to start again the next day.

68. *February 2nd.*—Eliant camp to Takht-i-Kushkuh: twenty miles. Two miles from the camp we came to the Sulu Balm, a large river flowing round the base of the Kuh-i-Nehyun, which we had some difficulty in crossing. As the usual road passes along its bed we were obliged to scramble over the hills on the right bank to the village of Nehyun, after which we had a good road through a well cultivated district to the small town and ruined castle of Kushkuh. Ten miles further on, the road passing through continuous cultivation, I arrived at Takht-i-Kushkuh, a town with extensive date plantations containing about 1,500 houses,

69. *February 3rd.*—A long march of thirty-nine miles over a most uninteresting plain from Takht-i-Kushkuh to Bunder Abbas. I crossed some streams which I believe all dry up in summer, and passed a few insignificant villages of reed huts

70. On reaching Bunder Abbas I found that Mr. Johnston had arrived from Bussorah. We remained here till the 7th when we embarked on board the *Amberwitch*, and after visiting Angaum and Mussendom landed at Cape Jashk on the 11th.

71. Regarding the part of Mekran we traversed together, it is quite unnecessary that I should do more than refer you to Mr. Johnston's report, a copy of which I enclose.

72. It may be advisable, however, to make a few remarks on the general feasibility of constructing a line of telegraph by the route I have so imperfectly described.

73. From Ispahan to Kerman there would be no difficulty whatever. The country, except for a few miles over the low hills at Laghereh, is level and the roads good. Iron posts, however, would be necessary as no wooden ones could be obtained. From Kerman to Bunder Abbas via Giroft the construction and maintenance of a line would be much more difficult. The mountain passes of Deh Bur and Nevergoo offer many obstacles, and the difficulty of maintaining a line in the sparsely populated plains would be considerable, especially in the summer when the heat is excessive. Another objection to this road is that although at present tranquil and safe under the strong rule of the Wakil-ul-Mulk, it might not continue to be so under his successor, the majority of the population between Giroft and the lower plains being Beloochees. The distance too, 380 miles, is great. These difficulties are probably not insuperable, but I think that in the event of the project of a line of telegraph being entertained, the other and more direct road from Bunder Abbas to Kerman should be examined. Although the mountains near Kerman were impassable on account of snow when I came by Giroft, I was told that the portion of road thus blocked up was not greater than fifteen or twenty miles. If therefore this road should prove preferable in other respects, I think the difficulty of the snow might be got over by making that portion of the line of very strong steel wire slighty stretched on short stout posts. The signals would pass perfectly well as long as the wire was unbroken, even if it should be buried in the snow.

74. But there is still another road, and one that would most naturally suggest itself to any one simply looking at the map, viz. the direct route from Bunder Abbas to Shiraz. The objections to this route are that part of the intervening country is said to be half independent and generally in a disturbed state; and secondly, that the Persian government would probably not care for having a line that only added so insignificant a place as Bunder Abbas to the towns in Persia already in telegraphic communication with the capital. This road, however, should also, I think, be examined before a decision is come to as to the precise route to be followed.

75. At present I am inclined to believe that the best of the three is the direct road from Bunder Abbas to Kerman, especially as it must be eighty or one hundred miles shorter than the other by Giroft. And if proper measures were taken for guarding and patrolling the line, I believe there would be no physical difficulty in the way that could not be overcome.

76. When at Bunder Abbas I was much struck with the weak hold the Arabs seemed to have of the country. While I was there a Persian Shahzadeh, who had come without followers from Shiraz, wrung five thousand tomans from the Sheik by mere threats. There is no force in the place, and the Arabs appear to be in it only on sufferance. The Persians, I have little doubt, find that they get more revenue by farming the territory to Muscat than by holding it themselves. The Persian and not the Arab flag is over the residence of the governor.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. M. Smith, Major, R.E.,
On special duty.

P.S.—I enclose a tracing of a rough map of our route from Ispahan to Bunder Abbas and Chonbar.

From W. P. JOHNSTON, Esq,
British Agent at Busreh,

To Major R. M. SMITH, R.E.,
On special duty, Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd March 1866.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the country between Jashk and Sooruf on the southern coast of Beloochistan.

2. Jashk is a village in the middle of a plain, probably three miles [illegible] four, surrounded by sandhills. About twelve miles to the eastward of Jashk a low sandstone spur of the mountain known by the several names of Bawari Bun, Daragh Bagh, and Jebel Eubzali crosses the path which passes through a gap at an elevation of forty or fifty feet from the level of the plain. With this exception the road between Jashk and Sooruf, a distance of sixty-seven and a half miles, is over a flat, uninteresting and generally desert strip, varying in width from one to fifteen miles between the above-named range and the sea.

3. The road passes through the villages of Gabdoo, Sooti, Yekdar, and Gabri. To the south of the road are the villages of Mukhsa, Cheykaloo, Demeel, Lash, Derajgwur, and Dowharmiz, and between the road and the hills those of Sooti, Khujdan, Kharghooshki, and Hone. The villages of Yekdar and Gabri contain probably one hundred and fifty souls each, and the others from four to ten, who cultivate small plots of ground, and tend the groves of date trees with which their huts are generally surrounded.

4. The dry beds of the Heyleroo, Kahany, Shahrinou, and Karadong and other mountain torrents cross the track, besides the Jagheen, Gabri, and Haymen rivers, the

two former of which were rapid streams fifty yards wide a[illegible] three feet deep, with banks about twelve feet high. T[illegible] Haymen was about twenty yards wide and two and a half fe[illegible] deep. We were informed that for a day after heavy rain[illegible] three rivers and some of the others were impassable, a[illegible] that they sometimes overflow their banks. They are all d[illegible] in the summer and autumn, but water is procured from wells sunk two or three feet in their beds moderately good; fresh water is procurable from wells sunk anywhere along the road. The Jagheen river derives its source from the Bashakir[illegible] mountain, and flows into the sea through two outlets, viz. Khores Noketerash and Naijyai. The outlet fr[illegible] the Chah[illegible] rinou river is known as the Khore Lash, and [illegible]t Gabri as Khore Cashani. We crossed a salt-w[illegible] cree[illegible] called Khore Bersha, but it does not appear to be t[illegible] of any river.

5. The land is sandy and barren, except [illegible] the[illegible] diate vicinity of some of the rivers, where it seemed to [illegible] tolerably fertile, and there was a considerable quantity of grass close to the flowing streams. For two or three mi[illegible] on both banks of the Jagheen a[illegible] Gabri, tamari[illegible], aca[illegible] and jujube trees were abundant, besides a stunted willo[illegible] called shemyl, and a tree called zeerak, on the leaves o[illegible] which and on several kinds of shrubs camels feed. The t[illegible] are so crooked and gnashed that but very few of their coul[illegible] be used for telegraph posts. We saw some patches [illegible]he[illegible] and barley, and were told that millet, Indian corn, vetches, and cotton were occasionally cultivated, but in tities sufficient only for home consumption. In years the rain has not been sufficient to develop the crops th[illegible] people are re[illegible]d to living on roots, grasses, &c., as there is but very l[illegible] artificial irrigation other than mud bunds to catch rai[illegible]-w[illegible]er. We tasted several of these grasses and found so[illegible]e of them excellent, but they cannot be very

[redacted]latable in summer when dry. The following are the Be-[redacted]oochee names of those we tasted :—

Shimsh.....A trefoil, eaten boiled.

Haweedthug. A plant like small asparagus, eaten raw, very good.

Goreempa.... A tasteless weed, large leaf and long stem, eaten boiled with butter-milk.

Gastig..... A plant with nettle-shaped leaf, flower like groundsel, eaten boiled.

[redacted]*koo* .... A thistle, eaten raw, very good, taste like lettuce.

[redacted]*ulemogh* .. A red-stemmed plant with light-colored leaves nearly round, eaten raw, very good.

[redacted]*ak* ....A kind of small carrot, tastes like fresh cocoanut, sometimes boiled, but generally eaten raw.

[redacted]he population [redacted] sparse and miserably poor. The [redacted]hich cover a portion of the land, and the want [redacted]r ability to utilise the rivers for purposes of cul-[redacted]y partly account for this, but the periodical raids [redacted]n-Beloochees from Bunpoor, who sweep off all the and property they come across, are doubtlessly the [redacted]ause. The country from the spur twelve miles east of [redacted] to Sooruf was last plundered by the Persians under [redacted]nim Khan of Bunpoor some three years ago, and another visit from the same quarter was expected [redacted]en we passed. There seems to be a fair number of camels [redacted]nsidering the evident poverty of the people. Of other [redacted]nals we saw but few. The following are the prices at which they are sold :—

Camels—from	15	to	60	dollars	each.
Sheep	,,	¾	,,	2	,,	,,
Goats	,,	¾	,,	2	,,	,,
Donkeys	,,	8	,,	20	,,	,,
Cows	,,	20	,,	80	,,	,,

Notwithstanding the number of camels about the villages, there appears to be hardly any traffic or communication. We met no laden animals whatever, and only two men mounted on camels, on the march from Jashk to Sooruf. The people get their supplies of calicoes, &c. fro[m] pedlars who occasionally come from Muscat and Minab. [S]mall boats from Muscat bring dates for sale (as tho[se] in the district are not sufficient), and purchase f[rom] lagers the leaf of a shrub called "pectch," which [is] be plentiful in the hills. This leaf is not unlike t[he] leaf, and is used in the manufacture of mats, bags, &[c.] seems to be the extent of the external trad[e]. are levied on imports or exports, and there are n[o] than the tithes on produce, &c.

7. There appears to be a lack of hospitali[ty] the Bloochees we saw. Instead of a crowd collect[ing] us when we encamped at the two largest villag[es] and Gabri), and the matter-of-course hospitality [to] strangers on their arrival at the smallest collecti[on] huts, the people seemed to avoid us, and allowed [the] chief, Abd-en-Nebi, to bivouac in the open.

8. Though Beloochee was the general languag[e] we found a few men who spoke Persian and Arabic [in] the places we visited.

9. Almost every Beloochee we met was heavily armed with sword, sh[ield], matchlock, and hatchet. We saw but few pistols and n[o] spears.

10. There is no variety of habitation along the coast we visited. An egg-shaped reed hut, 10 feet by 5 by 5,

eems to meet all their wants. With the single exception f a half-ruined mud fort at Jashk we saw no attempt at ilding of any sort or kind.

. It struck me that there was an absence of clan- ishne or unity amongst the members of the same Belooch ribe, and I should think this is the reason why the separate communities fall an easy prey to the aggression of chiefs who manage to muster a few hundred armed men. It ap- ears tha part of a tribe settled in one district does not esen ry done to a portion of the same tribe in ommunity must protect itself. From s of a tribe in different places belong- , I should think it probable that some of Lower Beloochistan represent the remains of small tribes that may have been formed in days gone by, but which now merely es the confederations were known by.. Some ese tribes prefer to use local or family names ppose to be th riginal names of the confede- he want of intel ce and absence of tradition Coast Belooch s rendered it impossible to as- ng of their former history, but there is one instance of difference of faith in the section of a g different districts. Most of the inhabitants shaki district in Persian-Beloochistan belong to tribe and hias, whereas the Rais in the Biaban man districts a Sunnis. There are probably 3,000 Shahozai, 1,0 0 H te, 1,500 of the Shaik, 600 of the zai, and a few of the Bajakzai and Kopeish tribes in the an districts, and communities of t me tribes are tered about Bahoo, Kelat, Tumb Saih, other parts of oochistan which have no claim on each for military stance in the hour of nee Arabs o th same tribe nowledge the right of any p tion or commun y thereof

to demand the cöoperation of the whole wherever they ma
be, and to this custom probably may be ascribed the longe
vity of some of the more powerful tribes. But though th
generally holds good, confederations of Arab tribes gen
fall through when the object which called them int
ceases to exist.

12. The Arab hold on the Biaban country seems to be
very slight. There were three or four Muscat Arabs at
Jashk in the employ, I believe, of the chief of that place
It suits the Biabanis' purpose to acknowledg
Muscat as he takes so little from the
care but little about him, and expect
against the Persians. Indeed if he w
sians I imagine they would remain passi
to act would join the Persians as being th
regard the Arabs with indifference, but
Persians. The whole of the Biaban distric
of which extends from somewhere betwe
Kostak to Sooruf, is farmed f
Meer Hussein wulud Mee
Rs. 3,400) per annum. The Jash
nothing towards this, and the ch
Meer Hussein to keep the tithes levied in his d

13. We were told that a line drawn either
the name given to a ridge of sandhills a
fishers' huts are scattered, or the So
the sea a little to the eas
name given to a heap of
the range nearest th
boundary of th
Gaih districts
duk Melek
Halari rang
Gaih dist

14. Sheikh Saeed of Bunder Abbas was good enough to send a man to accompany us to Jashk, and from the chief of this latter place we received every assistance and [illegible]ity. He [illegible]d us with animals, himself accompanied [illegible]the [illegible]ndary of his district. The chief of [illegible]n[illegible]re pleased with the prospect of the [illegible]l along their coast, and seemed to [illegible]e it would be to them.

[illegible]*rwitch* arrived when due, we could [illegible] trip to Chonbar as originally in-[illegible]ion at Bunder Abbas cutour time [illegible]bliged to go by sea from Sooruf to [illegible], from the information picked up at [illegible] Chonbar, we can form a pretty correct [illegible]le and country. Two large tribes, the [illegible]a, and a sprinkling of Hote Judgall, &c., [illegible]try be[illegible]en Sooruf and Chonbar. Some [illegible]ha whom [illegible] saw near Sooruf volunteered [illegible]rough their [illegible]rict, and though they were [illegible]ignorant of wh[illegible]what we were, and thought [illegible]y was Bassidul[illegible] seemed to think that a telegraph [illegible]eople that would pay for labour would be [illegible]to them, and were certain that no local objec-[illegible]erection would be raised. They described [illegible]uction of the coast as similar to that [illegible]ruf, with a few insignificant spurs [illegible]ills. When we landed at Tank a [illegible]were pleased to see us. [illegible]intentions towards [illegible]ih, whose tribu-[illegible]he Mir's exac-[illegible]f a telegraph [illegible]tion to them-[illegible]ore [illegible]ih became

tributary to Persia, these tribes were very lightly taxed being assessed in a few camels, sheep, cows, goats, &c., but that now they are forced to contribute ten times the number to enable Mir Abdulla to meet the demands of Persians. They declare their intention to resist his tion this year, and say that if he attacks they do not fear the result, but that if Persians they will abandon the country emigrate to Oman. They informed get along the coast, and that no hills into the sea between Sooruf and Ch

I have the h

[redacted]REPORT

OF

[redacted] FRO[redacted]SABRISTAN TO KIRMAN.

REPORT of a Journey from Sabristan, S.E. of Kirman, to Chonbar, on the Coast of Beloochistan, viâ Bampur and the Pass of Fanoch.

138

...te, 1866.	Stage for the day.	Estimated distance in Miles.	General direction.	NARRATIVE, AND PARTICULARS OF ROUTE.
	....	18	E. by S.	Ground hard, gravelly, and tolerably level. Water abundant. Darzin was once a large town, and is celebrated as being the place where Firamorz, son of Rustum, was executed. It now consists of a modern caravanserai erected within the last three years by the Wakil-ul-Mulk, minister of Kirman, and one or two other buildings on a smaller scale, but much in the same style of architecture. A few w...-scattered ruins are all that remains of former days.
		17	E. by N...	...oad goe... ...er hard, gravel... plain, as yesterday; at first about E.S.E. th... early E.N.E. ...miles, a large earthy-looking villag... of domes ...d of caravanserai ...nown ... corrupted fro... somewhat ... at a co... off

It is
can be bu
to be about
one-twentieth
it seems to
and famili
nor of
kindness of the gover-
his own handwriting to the
, who gave me an order
, was admitted to an inspection of the fort, a really inter-
illustration of Oriental architecture. Pottinger mentions but
gate. That one is doubtless the same as that by which I entered,
leads by the main street and bazaar to the citadel. I am informed
that there are two other means of ingress and egress, but saw one gate
only. There is a large irregular ditch outside, in conformity with the
quadrangle, of which the extent would perhaps be five hundred yards
for each face. The citadel appears to be partially built upon natural
rock, and is provided with a well of drinking water. I learn that there
are two companies of infantry and a few artillery kept in garrison
here. My impression is that these companies cannot be reckoned at
their full strength, and that there may be twenty gunners. The
towers were alive with red coats, and about fifteen artillerymen were
drawn out, under a naib or lieutenant, to carry swords, as we passed,
under the large white cloth thrown over the two gun-carriages I
cannot determine. The men were generally well dressed, and smart-

Date, 1866.	Stage for the day.	Estimated distance in Miles.	General direction.	Narrative, and Particulars of Route.
140				looking for Persian soldiers. An instance of smartness may be cited in the direct refusal of a sentry to admit me to the fort without a written order. It so happened that we had walked away from my lodging without bringing the essential document. The sentry placed his musket horizontally across the half of the gateway which he could so protect, and his comrades filled up the other half. On my expressing approval of the man's conduct, one of our party came up and assured me that the "yawur," or major commanding the fort was one of the finest officers in Persia, insinuating that the proof of discipline just witnessed was the result of efficient supervision. I [illegible] visit of ceremony to this functionary. He was an unmistakable invalid, and had hobbled out to meet me at the citadel. There is a good deal of cultivation, and there are many enclosed gardens at Bam, and provisions of [illegible]nt. So far as I could judge the inhabitants are [illegible]re Persian towns in intel[illegible]n road, but mos[illegible] follower of [illegible]
				Our [illegible]

				Azizabad ... "fine country ... time. There ... mere patches; ... and wa... ... bed, thickly ... ered with ... ... a striking ... ct in the dista... ... Artillery horses kept at Azi... wing to plentiful forage. Country studded with forts ... Nahimabad is quite a populous village, but the space w... the walls is insufficient. Much henna is here grown for ex... Its small green leaf, pounded into a pale green powder, constitutes the well-known red dye used for staining fingers and nails. The berry is rubbed when dry in the palm of the hand, and produces a fine seed, which is profusely scattered to produce crops. We have now fairly entered the "Garmsir" or hot climate, and the difference is very perceptible.
26th and 27th.	Regan.....	26	7 miles E.S.E. 19 S.E. by E.	About seven miles, Burj-i-Maas, and date trees near water, with a ruin on a hillock. Up to this point tamarisk and khor jungle, though not so thick as yesterday. The last is evidently the "kunda" or thorn tree of Sind. Afterwards descend to a vast open plain, hard and gravelly, with wild and widely scattered vegetation. No water for about nine miles, when soil becomes more sandy and prolific of wild products,* and the ground less level. Regan is quite a small village, and owing to the low jungle is imperceptible till approached closely.

* NOTE.—Among others those known as "Ak" and "Bou" in Sind.

Date, 1866.	Stage for the day.	Estimated distance in Miles.	General direction.	NARRATIVE, AND PARTICULARS OF ROUTE.
142				A Persian detachment of infantry and guns under command of the Sirheng (lieutenant-colonel) Ali Murteza, son of the minister of Kirman, is encamped here, and I am met by the yawur or major of infantry. On alighting and reaching the quarters assigned me, a messenger from the Sirheng proposes an interview, and it is agreed that I am to receive the first visit. The Sirheng comes accordingly, accompanied by Farjullah Khan, governor of Bam, and Mirza Mehdi, officer of engineers. In the evening I returned the call at the t and meet there among others Ibrahim Khan, chief of Bampur. T irheng has a jovial and good-humoured face, and frank, easy reminding me at once of his father. The chief of Bampur is a sq lt, thick-set ma of perhaps fifty or sixty, whose well-dyed and beard render ate of age. He talks a kind of P tier Persi prehension. I ving return from Ba found impra Sháh Al late

		my to[illegible] taking my at Regan the employed by I and who in Beloochees on the	[illegible] years [illegible] he fort of [illegible] [illegible] is decided that I am not to accompany the camp, as the proceeds by the upper road, which it is not desirable I d follow, and has, moreover, some work which may detain him. alt a day accordingly at Regan.
	21	S.S.E. & S. by E.	After about seven miles the jungle ceases and road becomes stony. At ten miles further enter the hills, another four miles bring us to the hot springs which give a name to this halting-place. They are indicated by clouds of smoke rising above the long grass with which the waters are choked. No village or house of any kind here, and but few traces of inhabitants. The rise is very slight on leaving the plain country. It is little more than becoming shut in by low, black, burnt-looking rocks, some sharp and angular, some like long walls with flat tops. Drinking water procurable from hot springs. It is not tepid but actually warm, almost hot, and when cooled is sweet and drinkable.

Date, 1866.	Stage for the day.	Estimated distance in Miles.	General direction.	Narrative, and Particulars of Route.
29th.	Saifu Din ..	21	S. S. by E. 10 E. S. E. and S. E. then E. by S.	Very stony for the most part, with occasional green and grassy plots, between low, black hills, some sharp and angular, some with long flat tops. The black rock is scattered about like coal broken up into small fragments. At thirteen miles "Chahi Kumber," where we were to have halted, but at my instance we moved on to a fine grassy plain with rain-water, and covered with flocks of sheep and goats. This is called Saifu Din, and the "Godur" or pass of that name opens out before us. Our object in pushing on is to avoid the rain, when the mountain torrents may come down in sufficient force to delay progress. Occasional ascents and descents in the day's march, but all are comparatively easy, notwithstanding the many loose stones. A few encampments of shepherds are about, but the want of population is [illegible]. A Belooch guide told me that 150 soldiers had lately preceded us by this same route [illegible] their way to Bampur.
			S.S.E.	Road generally very stony [illegible] direction for a short distance from plain [illegible] dismount [illegible] late [illegible]

			At first the track it from E. o twelve miles, af with fresh-look brackish. camp in
			g stream Giran Bega of rocky recess
			of a torrent full of tama-
			er.
27	S. S. E.		Afte en miles passing "Chori Buzun" and black Iliat tents, reach the dkhana of Khosrin. Another nine miles Rudkhana Zol or Sol and single Bér tree. Another eight miles the tamarisks of Luddi. Road at first very stony but improves at Khosrin, where we emerge from the hills into a more open country, and meet one or two small kafilas. On leaving Khosrin come upon a large, high, stony plain which slopes gradually downwards and improves as it becomes lower, vege- tation being less sparse and more healthy. Luddi is in quite a forest of tamarisk and thorn trees, some of fair size and appearance. Wild caper also recognised. Had some trouble in finding rain-water, but a supply pointed out to us by a shepherd's boy. Flocks here numerous, and good grazing for camels. The day's encampment is cheering compared to the dreary and desolate hard, black hills left behind. The poor Belooch shepherds here, though rough outward specimens, seem civil and well-disposed. Rain at night.

Date, 1866.	Stage for the day.	Estimated distance in Miles.	General direction.	Narrative, and Particulars of Route.
146. 2nd.	Kalanzao ..	14	S. S. E.	To-day's encampment much like yesterday's, among tamarisk trees and on sandy soil. There is no want of grazing for herds and flocks; and from what I can learn rain is pretty regular here at this season. The Basman Hill seen from Regante the eastward, now stands out N.E. by N. ½ N. Its shape and snowy crest make it a picturesque object.
		22	E.	I mention both names, for the first appears in the German map of Han- leke and Leo. There is now no well there, so we moved on about a ile further and halted at one indicated by our guide. The water, ho ver, was so putrid that we could not drink it. Better was short- ly in the vicinity. Jungle not so thick as before, and soil more s pools of rain water visible as at Laddi and Kalanzao.
		5	E. S. E.	For three mi ur course wa E.N.E. We lost our path, and ou guide, inst o find an upper r in the day's m are reported after s

a high
up late, les
been transplan
handsome race
prehensible P
sian.

16 E. ½ N. Crossing
pur nulla on th
Belooch village with Farm Fort, the inhabitants of
ook wild and wretched. The poor habitations, the ill-clothed
dirty and dishevelled women, half-naked children, and general
alor and ugliness of this dark complexioned race recall to mind
the squaws and wigwams of other climes. My own horse having a
sore back, I was glad to avail myself of a good riding camel sent out
for me by the Sirheng, who had just marched into Bampur. Halted
for a few hours at Cassimabad in a neat and roomy hut made of sun-
dried bricks, mud, tamarisk trees, and like rude materials. Road
sandy and heavy, through loose jungle.

way, proceeded about seven miles to

According to the programme of my guide, who was in communication with Ibrahim Khan, I had to leave Cassimabad for Bampur at about three o'clock P.M. Shortly before reaching the latter place I was met by the Naib Suliman Khan, Mohim Khan, a chief residing near Minab, and several followers. Many Belooch horsemen joined in the retinue, and the Persian troopers performed clever skirmishing exer-

Date, 1866.	Stage for the day.	Estimated distance in Miles.	General direction.	NARRATIVE, AND PARTICULARS OF ROUTE.
148				cises. A horse had been sent me by the Sirheng to replace the camel ridden in the morning. To save time, and avoid the discussion so important to Persians as to who pays the first visit, I rode at once into the camp and alighted at Murteza Ali's tent. He received me very cordially, and we were soon joined by Ibrahim Khan and others. Matters did not at first look promising for my journey to the coast. The Sirheng was evidently inclined to do all I asked. He knew that his father had meant well to us, and had, at his father's written request, asked to see a letter addressed to me by the old wazir [illegible] leaving Kirman. This letter was in reply to one of my own in re[illegible]e to statements made by a certain Mirza Mahomed Ali, whose [illegible] had reason to doubt, and was couched in terms of marked friendli[illegible] But the young S[illegible]heng was only the nominal head in the present ca[illegible] Ibrahim Khan [illegible] decide on the propriety or otherwise [illegible] my journe[illegible] [illegible]w that Ibrahim [illegible]han h[illegible] British interes[illegible] dislike in t[illegible] a cha[illegible]

[illegible] authorit[illegible] if it did not [illegible] the sea coast o[illegible] then offered to [illegible]end me[illegible] bar, where I [illegible]uld get boa[illegible] left the te[illegible] Shortly after an[illegible]came to me from the chief, and wi[illegible] I compromised the matter, arranging that we should [illegible]enk road from Bampur, but turn off to Chonbar before [illegible]ng, the sea. This suited my purpose in two ways—*1st*, it e[illegible]bled me to ascertain how far Persian control was exercised in the [illegible]untry bordering closely upon Gaih and Kasrkund under Mir Abdulla, the Belooch governor of Mekran; and *2nally*, it led me through the pass of Fanoch hitherto unexplored by any European.

The next morning Ibrahim Khan visited me in person. In the afternoon I returned his call, and then I was visited by the Sirheng, accompanied by the engineer Mirza Mehdi and others, and revisited by Ibrahim Khan. The latter was usually silent and reserved in the presence of the Sirheng, and not very communicative at his own quarters, but had much to say in his own rough manner if applied to in the way of business.

The town of Bampur, independently of its Persian garrison, may contain from four hundred to five hundred houses. With the exception of

Date, 1866.	Stage for the day.	Estimated distance in Miles.	General direction.	Narrative, and Particulars of Route.
				Ibrahim Khan's house and one or two other buildings, these are little better than Belooch huts. The fort is a conspicuous object, built on long irregular low mounds. The higher or northern side boasts the citadel, from which the walls run down in an irregular line from north to south. There are soldiers and guns within, but the Sirheng's detachment is encamped on the plain outside. I am located in a fine large garden of recent construction, walled in, and rich with [illegible]te trees. It has also a few ber-trees, and a specimen of the "sipastā." Provisions appear good and abundant, and water is procurable fr[illegible]the neighbouring nulla. There is much cultivation about Bam-[illegible]and at Cassimabad.
				The guide sen[illegible] me by Ib[illegible] [illegible]ee score years, kn[illegible]wn as [illegible]t of taking goo[illegible] been to W[illegible] own ac[illegible] no[illegible]

Cha...			
		to mar...	...ve leave it to eastward
		than before...	...S. by E. At about eleven
9th. Muskotu....	S.W. by W. ½ W.	I am unable to fi... that ... preceded me i... he route ... is to the S. ... r position of ye... after pro... some two and ...half miles ... upon a village of Lashari Beloochees, near a well and low tre... We alighted in the immediate neighbourhood, and received a vis... from them. Their curds, fresh butter, and dates were unexception-a... At five miles further we came to some date trees, and a pool of water in high grass. Saw here a woman dyeing cloths. The dye is procured from the bark of the date palm, mixed up with clay and water, and is almost black in colour. The sandhills become less obstructive, as we approach the Mekran hills, and the road is tolerably good on harder ground.	

Muskotu is a poor village with few inhabitants, but has doubtless seen better days. It is situated near a date grove on the S. bank of a large, broad, and now dry Rudkhana. Besides the usual Belooch huts it has its mud fort, and indeed a second one in ruins. I am told that not many years ago these two forts, which are close together, were at war, and each assailed the other with stones. It is probable that the sequel to the story would tell of Persian interference and the

Date, 1866.	Stage for the day.	Estimated distance in Miles.	General direction.	Narrative, and Particulars of Route.
				removal of the more dangerous of the combatants; for Ibrahim Khan certainly destroyed one of the two forts. Small-pox, and more recently cholera have contributed to the ruin of this village; but its position will probably prevent its total abandonment.
10th.	Fanoch	25	S.S.W.S.	[illegible] last night, but fine weather again to-day. Road hard and stony, o[illegible]andy and gravelly; intersected with many beds of streams and sm[illegible] ravines, and studded here and there with low black ro[illegible] hillocks. About seven and a half miles our road joins a [illegible] Kalunzao, my stage of the 2nd instant, between which and Fano[illegible] three stages. [illegible] miles a hillock on which is a "Sunga[illegible]or square of [illegible] own up for defensive purposes. My [illegible]old Persia[illegible] of a Belooch h[illegible]eman[illegible] resisted a for[illegible] time, but [illegible] elsewh[illegible]

[redacted]

11th. Benth

20 S.S. W.
S.
W.S. W.
S. S. W.
S.

[redacted]

Enter the Fanoch Pass into Mekran, and move for some distance through a barren defile with nearly perpendicular rocks on either side. But the road, however stony and rugged, was not so much an obstacle to our camels as the water which in some parts was very deep, and had collected in occasional scarcely fordable pits. Nor was it always practicable to avoid these. At sixteen miles, defile which had been improving, widens to open space, with view of distant hills; these narrow and widen again. Nine miles further Dehan not visible from road owing to trees. About two miles from Dehan is the Benth hill, at foot of which is the village. We left it to the right, and alighted near some scattered trees beyond. My guide stated that Dehan has been quite depopulated by the late cholera visitation, there being some fifteen houses only left out of one hundred and fifty. I would hope that this was an exaggeration

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Date, 1866.	Stage for the day.	Estimated distance in Miles.	General direction.	NARRATIVE, AND PARTICULARS OF ROUTE.
				At Benth about five hundred persons are reported to have died. I spoke to a fine old Belooch on the subject, and learned from him that the disease had ceased to rage for the last five months. There is a fort here, the chief of which is quite a young man, son of Ahmed Khan, deceased. The village is populous, but I have no good authority on which to suppose a number. There should be no less than two thousand. Our course to-day was almost wholly along or beside the bed of the Fanoch river, which now changes its name to Benth. We met an unsual number of Belooch men and women, all engaged in locust hunting. They had come down the river several miles from Fanoch to take advantage of an incursion of the creatures, which my Persian designated as at once a calamity and a b[illegible] The Beloochees boil and salt them.
12th.	Gonz		S.S.E. S.E.	A long march of twelve hours [illegible] in following the course o[illegible] name to Koranda[illegible] for the most p[illegible] seen dail[illegible] life o[illegible]

* T[illegible]

		to t	
8th.	East of Tenk River.	S.E.E.	Start about 4 a[illegible] and have to wa[illegible] a "Dowara," [illegible] moveat[illegible] nise my guid[illegible] flock round[illegible] and are at[illegible]ently bent on entertaining [illegible]m, but as we have a long march before us, I move on without awaiting his return. He soon reappears attended by two Beloochees from the settlement. Descend into the bed of a mountain torrent, and enter afterwards the broad bed of the Tenk river, remarkable for its high and steep banks. This we shortly abandon, and re-enter at a new point, then continuing to follow it for some miles. From the Tenk we strike off in an easterly direction across country. Long before midday, however, rain had set in, and up to nearly three in the afternoon we were working on under difficulties. Our intention had been to reach, if possible, the Khazaikir, which it was feared would soon become impassable, but long before this obstacle was within easy distance we were forced to dismount and bivouac for the night. The streams were coming down from the hills fast and furious in other quarters, and we were met by one which was sufficient to stop our progress. Rain till about 10 P. M., and shelter somewhat primitive. One of these many instances of popular superstition peculiar to the Beloochees was afforded in the march of to-day. We were passing the Shrive of Shai, or Syud Harun, in the bed of the Tenk river, and two guides had accompanied

Date, 1866.	Stage for the day.	Estimated distance in Miles.	General direction.	NARRATIVE, AND PARTICULARS OF ROUTE.
156				us from Bir to point out a bypath by which we could avoid a deep water passage likely to detain us. Suddenly the guides stopped their camels and dismounted. One took in his hand a biscuit, turned to the right, and reverently placed his offering on the ground; the other advanced a few paces in the same direction and made a solemn bow. Closely watching the quarter indicated by these movements, I saw a tree which, though a tamarisk, looked almost Druidical, and quite picturesque, but Merhidi Abbas stated that the shrine was a well. He further informed me that no Belooch ever passes this place without laying there his offering, or would think of reclaiming any money or property accidentally dropped there; that if a traveller halting there for the night burns the wood and gives his cattle the fodder procurable on the spot it is well with him, but if he should take the wood to b[illegible] elsewhere it [illegible] to light it; or if he should cut a[illegible] carry a[illegible] ewhere it would kill the [illegible]
14th.	Khor-i-Kir..	3[illegible]	E[illegible]	The [illegible]

				t town. But the latter has by anything like its steep banks at the
15th.	Tiz Hill ..			iles, Kham Sangam, coming from with comparative ease. good preser- vat ne sand hills of difficult to traverse in p g low hills and rocky ground, sandy soil and amid low, scattered jungle. From p of Tiz hill between Triz and Chonbar is about nine mi nce only three remain to the latter place. We had seen the smoke of a steamer to seaward and were desirous of completing our journey, but night had set in and the path was lost. Bivouacked therefore for the night on the heights above Chonbar.
15th.	Chonbar. ..	3	S.	Descend the hill to Chonbar, where I was received by the Wali and Ismael with much cordiality, and at once recognised as an old acquaintance. They accompanied us to the steamer, and we gave them a few trifling presents. Joined here by Major Smith, Lieutenant Stiffe, and Mr. Johnston, with whom I proceeded in the *Amberwitch* to Gwadur and Kurrachee.
	Total miles ..	516		
	Add from Teheran to Sabristan.....	811		
	Total from Teheran....	1327		

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Bombay, 14*th March* 1866.

F. J. Goldsmid, Lieut. Colonel,
Superintendent Indo-European Telegraph.

[*Bombay*] INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 1 OF 1866.

Sabristan, 20th J[illegible]ry 1866.

SIR,—As we are now about to sepa[illegible] time, it is perhaps well that I should place on [illegible]cord any notes or data which may be of assistance [illegible]g you in your movements between Bunder Abb[illegible]ur.

2. Mr. Walton will no doul[illegible]te what part of the coast has been inspe[illegible] on b[illegible] Colonel Pelly. I trust that you wi[illegible] a copy of that officer's report. A[illegible] able to learn at Bunder Abbas the exa[illegible] Muscat authority extends. And it w[illegible] needless to undertake an inspection of a[illegible] already been inspected and repo[illegible]ed o[illegible] future telegraphic operations.

3. The Imam's territory on this coast * aware, farmed from[illegible] government. From boundary to Chonb[illegible] monly reported to be under the immediate [illegible] Abdulla of Geh. I believe you would hav[illegible] in learning its extent and character, and [illegible]yin[illegible] ments as to its government at Bun[illegible]bas o[illegible] As to prosecuting further i[illegible]ashk or els[illegible] you will be better able [illegible] the propriety or ne[illegible] of such proceedings after inquiries at Bunder Abbas; consultation with Mr. Walton, who is likely to have information on the subject. Chonbar is to the best of belief a *bonâ fide* possession of Muscat. I am not awa[illegible] that there is any objection to your visi[illegible]hat port shou[illegible] it be convenient and desirable to do so. When there

* Except Chonbar and Gwadur.

the beginning of 1864 I was kindly received by the Wali, and made him a few presents.

4. From Chonbar to Gwadur is I should say about eighty miles by sea, but somewhat more by land. The bay of Gweltur intervenes, and the head of this bay is at some distance from the general line of sea coast. It would be desirable to obtain the utmost point to which the Chonbar territory extends eastward. From thence to a point in Gweltur Bay perhaps the "Dast Khor" is said* to be under the immediate control of Bahn Dastyan. From the point in Bay to Ras Pishkan, which I understand to be the commencement of the Gwadur territory, more or less a dependency of Kelat. Ras [illegible] four miles west of Gwadur according to [illegible] of February 1862.

[illegible] were present when the Wazir of Kirman informed [illegible] had no control over the coast between the Bunder Abbas territory and Chonbar. And without some authority to go there—either in company with the local chiefs or otherswise—I am not of opinion it would be advisable to abandon the ship and [illegible]

The coast between Chonbar and Gwadur is evidently considered by the Persians to be still less under their control. Indeed I believe Jeori and that part immediately east of Gwadur to be as above stated still within the boundaries of Kelat—most probably part of the Rej division. I have myself been to Gweltur and found the people there poor and friendly; but as the whole of this section is so near Gwadur, I see no pressing necessity of doing more than ascertaining in a general sense its natural features, and

verifying the statements as to who are its actual chiefs, and what allegiance, if any, they owe to superior rule.

7. So much, however, will depend on your own discretion and judgment, you are also so well acquainted with what are our present objects in ascertaining the several routes from one line of land telegraph to another, and how essential it is to keep clear of all political questions in our intercourse with the inhabitants of the country that I will abstain from hampering your movements with further or more definite proposals hereon.

8. It is probable that I may [illegible] 12th or 14th proximo, when it would be desirable to meet you again. But I can neither [illegible] the steamer nor to guide your plans by my movements, as it will be impossible for me to [illegible] ments beyond Jask, as I am led to expect [illegible] on the 3rd February, and that it were practicable [illegible] from the latter place direct, I should prefer adopting that route as untravelled by Europeans.

* Did not reach this place until the 6th February, or Chonbar till the 16th. The distances were greater than estimated.

9. The above has been written in ignorance of instructions on this subject which may have been issued by the Government of Bombay with reference to a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary on the day of our departure from Ispahan. Should such be received at Bunder Abbas, you will of course modify your proceedings accordingly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. J. GOLDSMID, [illegible]. Colonel,

Superintendent Indo-European Telegraph

Appendix D.

No. 66 OF 1866.

From th[redacted]UPERINTENDENT INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH,
To the S[redacted]TARY to GOVERNMENT, Bombay.

At Sea, the 11th May 1866.

[redacted]the honour to report my departure from [redacted]terday, and intention of proceeding to England [redacted]y on the 20th or 24th instant.

[redacted]uring my recent tour in India I have taken the [redacted]y of meeting the Chambers of Commerce, or [redacted]l members of the Chambers, at Bombay, Madras, [redacted]tta, and Kurrachee. In assuring the mercantile gen- [redacted]whom I have had the pleasure of conversing [redacted]be my study to meet their wishes in removing [redacted] now existing, or affording facilities yet wanting [redacted]uropean Telegraph traffic, I believe myself to have [redacted]ctly in accordance with the objects of Government. [redacted]t improvement in correspondence which has been [redacted]e during the whole of the present year appears to [redacted]l satisfaction, and leads to the belief that ere long [redacted]y be placed on a thoroughly efficient footing.

The question of International Account is an intricate [redacted]d will engage my attention immediately on arrival in [redacted]and.

4. A good practical translation of the Convention of Paris has just been completed, thanks to the exertions of Mr. [redacted]her, the Traffic Manager at Kurrachee, who lost no time in carrying out the instructions on the subject which I addressed him from Culcutta. Copies will be communi- [redacted]d to the [redacted]tor General of Indian Telegraphs, with a [redacted]w to the adoption of all such of its provisions as may

conveniently be admitted into a Code for the Indo-European line in its progress through the Indian system as elsewhere.

5. Other matters of detail have been recently submitted, or are in course of submission to Government.

6. I may be pardoned for the expressi[on] of doubt whether, by Government Resolution No. 108 [of] the 25th ultimo, the support of His Excellency in Coun[cil] been accorded to my proposal for the land extensi[on] on which so much of my time and attention [have] taken up under the impression that the sch[eme] rally been approved. Without such approval [I] feel authorised to continue to press the matter. [It] incumbent on me to enclose a copy of the memo[randum] this head which I had the honour to submit to the [Secretary] to Government at Simla by permission of His Ex[cellency] the Viceroy. If in this paper I should have expres[sed] nions at variance with those entertained by the [Chamber] of Bombay, I can only plead, in explanation t[he] port which I was fortunate enough to secure for [the] object on a former occasion. Then, moreover, the [case] of Persian encroachment rested on hearsay evidence, [but] it has now been strengthened by ocular demonstra[tion].

7. Lieutenant Stiffe casually mentioned to [me] rachee that some accident to the cable had occurr[ed] as a month or two ago, and showed me a Governm[ent] lution (No. 114 of 3rd May 1866) approving of his c[ourse] in its restoration. I knew nothing of th[is] when estim[ating] the cable injuries in paragraph 4 of the memorandum writt[en] at Simla. Indeed the correspondence on the subject has never been forwarded for my information up to this mo[ment]. But it serves to strengthen the case in favour of an alterna[-] tive land line.

8. So great in my humble opinio[n] is the neces[sity] for an alternative that rather than abandon the prop[osal]

altogether, I would suggest, if Persia declined to treat on fair terms for the Beloochistan Telegraph, to consider the feasibility of a line from the Derajat to Candahar, and thence to Herat—a comparatively inconsiderable distance. If not alarmed our treating with the Afghans, Persia would be glad to n with our assistance a Meshed and Herat line, and if ed she would the more readily be inclined to reve e original project in Beloochistan.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. J. GOLDSMID, Lieut. Colonel,
Superintendent Indo-European Telegraph.

P.S.—Major Smith returns to Persia by the steamer of the 17th instant from Bombay. Having received no ions to revisit Kerman, he will proceed by Bushire or iad, as reported in my telegram of the 10th instant from

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orandum submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla on the 18th April 1866.

1. The line of telegraph connecting England with India ed well and steadily during the present year, and in o the realisation of general objects of utility, pro- prove an important means of continuous revenue to ta e.

2. This line has several branches in Europe, the failure temporary suspension of any one of which between London and Constantinople* has no serious effect upon the through communication with India because another, and perhaps equally good one is sure to be available. From Constantinople to the head of the Persian Gulf, though the chances of failure are not at this moment sufficiently provided for, the existence of a Persian line prevents

* Or London and Tiflis on the Russian line.

any stoppage of communication by supplying a link with the Russian lines of Europe. In the course of another year it is believed that this alternative through line will be greatly improved, and the promised junction of the Turkish and Persian lines by Ezzerum and Tabriz is satisfactory in securing a new means of direct communication between Constantinople and Teheran.

3. But the cable or submarine section of the telegraph has *no through alternative*. In extent about 1,[illegible] miles, it proceeds from Kurrachee to Fao in Turkish Arabia, having stations at Gwadur, roughly 300 miles from Kurrachee.

At Mussendom	roughly	400	miles	from Gwadur.
„ Bushire	„	430	„	Mussendom.
„ Fao	„	120	„	Bushire.

From Kurrachee to Gwadur there is an alternative along the coast of Eastern Mekran, and an alternative cable between Bushire and Fao is secured in the land line from Bushire, which not only joins the Russian lines to the northward, but turns westward to meet the main Turkish line at Bagdad. From Gwadur to Bushire there is no such provision. Failure in this portion of the cable would produce total stoppage of communication. And it depends much upon the season of the year, and other causes over which there is no control, whether or not the communication is readily renewed.

4. Even temporary suspension is more or less fatal to success. The mercantile community, whence comes the main source of revenue to the Indo-European Telegraph, are mistrustful of wires which only work periodically and spasmodically well. They have already observed in a first year's experience that in addition to the difficulties to be contended with in serving rapid and regular communica-

on the Turkish and Persian land lines, the cable has been damaged on four or five distinct occasions and thus impeded traffic.

5. [redacted]is cable may be considered the only section of the whol[redacted]ndo-European line fairly in the hands of the British [redacted]rnment. In this there is no divided control. It is [redacted]wn property, and worked by our own employés und[redacted]wn supervision and management, and its share [redacted] for a whole message from India to England or *vice versâ* is one half or £2 10*s*. The Eastern Mekran line already set up between Kurrachee and Gwadur has well illustrated the advantage of such an additional security [redacted] the traffic. When the cable failed on this section the land [redacted]ires supplied the deficiency.

6. It is proposed that a through alternative be now [redacted]nd for the cable in the event of accident, by connecting [redacted]nd line at Gwadur with Ispahan, or some other points [redacted]he Persian line from Teheran to Bushire. Ispahan is [redacted]nended because a line could be run thence to Yezd [redacted]Kerman with the greatest ease. The nature of the [redacted]ry would almost admit of driving a carriage from [redacted]n to Kerman without impediment. Were a railway [redacted]ntemplated nothing could in this respect be better; only [redacted]aterials are wanting both for railway and telegraph.

7. A line of less extent might be taken from Shiraz to [redacted]han, but th[redacted]wn of Yezd, of all others in Persia, has for India a certain special interest from proximity and its many Parsee inhabitants, and promises a commercial importance sufficient to claim admittance into any telegraphic system for Eastern Persia.

8. From Kerman to the sea the precise route is a [redacted]tion whi[redacted]ll requires consideration. But if the general scheme were approved this difficulty could soon be

removed. At present the reports of Lieut. Colonel Goldsmid and Major Smith will show the latest detailed information procured on the subject. It is recommended generally that the line be carried from Kerman to Bunder Abb[illegible] and from Bunder Abbas eastward along the coast to Gwad[illegible]

9. It might even perhaps be worth [illegible] while of Government, supposing no better means availa[illegible] carry out the scheme, to be at the cost of setting up [illegible] hole line, on the understanding that from Ispah[illegible] Bu[illegible] Abbas the revenues would be the property of the Persian and those from Bunder Abbas to Gwadur of the British government. The working expenses of the former woul[illegible] be paid by Persia, and of the latter by ourselves. In fa[illegible] the first line would only be used by us as an alternative [illegible] case of failure in the cable, whereas the second woul[illegible] our own to use as we pleased.

10. Cost could only now be roughly estimated. [illegible] distance would be about 1,300 miles. Wood is not ea[illegible] procurable, and its perishable nature renders its use [illegible] economy. A line such as contemplated, to be set u[illegible] put in working order might need an outlay little sh[illegible] £100,000, every charge included. Iron posts shou[illegible] tainly be supplied.

11. A Convention with Persia might on the oth[illegible] hand result in securing far better terms than above infe[illegible] The success of local traffic on their existi[illegible] lines in [illegible] should show the authorities in that country how advantageous to them would prove the extension of their internal traffic eastward. Accompanying is the rough draft o[illegible] proposed agreement.

12. It had been the intention of the undersigned [illegible] submit his report and that of Major Smith [illegible], with [illegible] on their recent journey through Eastern Persia and [illegible]

loochistan in elucidation of the subject now briefly stated, but these papers have not yet been received from the Bombay Government, and the original sketch of the respective routes taken had unfortunately been packed in a bundle lost or stolen during the night near Karnal. The present memorandum is substituted for the fuller and more detailed information which, however, it should be stated is more with [illegible] to the countries traversed than the proposals [illegible] the journey.

13. The Director of the Telegraph is about to proceed from Bombay to England, and if the recommendation of the Indian Government were accorded to his scheme, he would at once prepare all the requisite estimates of cost of proposed line, and explain personally to the authorities at home what appears to him the real urgency of the case. If required he would return to Teheran, as last year, with a new draft Convention, or furnish the data for the preparation of such a document at the India and Foreign Offices for despatch to Her Majesty's minister at Teheran. Otherwise he proposes to join Major Champain at Constantinople, and arrange with that officer all the necessary details for the permanent conduct of the Telegraph as now constituted in all its branches, submitting the result in a detailed report.

14. Little or nothing has been said of the political results of the Convention contemplated. But it is hoped they are not unimportant. Article VI. secures a Frontier, *beyond our own Frontier*, and from what has transpired already in Persia it is believed that this article might be carried. Mirza Saeedkhan* told Colonel Goldsmid, in discussing the question five months ago, that the governor of Kirman would decide up to what point [illegible] would reach. The governor of Kerman frankly admitted that he had nothing to say to Gwadur,

* Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

and had little power on the sea coast, but at the same time his authority enabled Colonel Goldsmid to proceed unmolested, with a guide and no actual escort through the passes of Mekran to Chonbar. Major Smith in like manner reached Bunder Abbas, and afterwards landed at Jashk, making four stages, thence to the eastward. The governor of Bampur, the chief district of Western Beloochistan, who formerly openly opposed our coming to Gwadur, defined the frontier and that of Kelat to Colonel Goldsmid with sufficiency to set the question at rest. But if we do not secure the boundary by treaty, the Persians may yet encroach to the eastward of the line, in the same way that they have encroached during the last twenty years. It is most respectfully represented that the Telegraph offers a means of interference on our part in this matter which may not again be available.

F. J. GOLDSMID, Lieut. Colonel
Superintendent Indo-European Telegraph

ROUGH DRAFT OF PROPOSED CONVENTION

I. That the Land Line be constructed, connecting the port of Gwadur with the Persian line, passing from Ispahan through Yezd, Kerman, and Bunder Abbas, and thence following the coast.

II. That the line be constructed by the Persian government as far as Bunder Abbas, with the aid and under the superintendence of the British officers now employed in Persia under the Convention of the 23rd November 1865. Materials to be supplied on the terms specified in the Convention, but 17,000 iron posts to be furnished at cost, by the British Government.

The iron posts would form the main expenditure, the other materials being of comparatively trifling cost. But the Persians would wish it shown that *they* paid for them.

III. That the line from Ispahan to Bunder Abbas be of two wires, on the understanding that on all requisitions from the English Director in Persia, one of these be placed [redacted]posal for Indo-European communication, the [redacted]ing the same as for the proportion of cable from [redacted]Bunder Abbas.

[redacted]That on the establishment of Yezd and Kerman [redacted]y there shall be two clerks well acquainted with [redacted]e English language, and otherwise competent to conduct [redacted]he correspondence, in the event of the wire being required as contemplated in the above Article.

V. That the line from Bunder Abbas to Gwadur be constructed and maintained at the expense of the British Government, by arrangement with His Highness the Imam of Muscat and chiefs of Beloochistan, for such portions of the coast as may be under their control respectively; the above arrangement in no way affecting the question of Persian sovereignty.

[redacted]Or by arrangement, as to details, with the [redacted]han of Kelat, for such portions of the coast [redacted]may be under his control, and with His Highness the Imam of Muscat and chiefs of [redacted]eloochistan for the remainder; no part of [redacted]ch arrangement affecting in any way the [redacted]uestion of Persian sovereignty.

VI. It is, however, stipulated that no political interference will be exercised by the government of Persia in the port of Gwadur or the State of Khelat, or any other port [redacted]the [redacted]t east [redacted]the Dast Khor in the bay of Gweltur.

This is the exact point to which it was [redacted]supposed, on the [redacted]asion of former inquiries, that Persia[redacted]chment to the east [redacted]l extended, [redacted]nd the status has now been [redacted]nfirmed.

[redacted]. J. Goldsmid, Lieut. Colonel,

Superintendent Indo-European Telegraph.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Changes in the Department.

I. Howard, late Director of Public Instruction, having resigned his appointment on the 23rd June 1865, Sir A. [illegible]nt, Principal of the Elphinstone College, was promoted to be Director of Public Instruction.

2. Consequent on this promotion, Mr. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to be Principal of the Elphinstone College, and joined his appointment on the 29th March 1866.

3. Dr. Martin Haug, Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies in the Poona College, in conformity with notice given by him last year, retired from his appointment on the 5th of January 1866.

4. Dr. Franz Kielhorn, of the University of Leipsic, was appointed by the Secretary of State to succeed Dr. Haug, and arrived in Bombay on the 27th February 1866.

5. Owing to the decease of Mr. E. P. Steevenson, Head Master [illegible] High School, Ahmedabad, and Principal of [illegible]jarat Pro[illegible] College, Mr. W. H. Smith, Principal of [illegible]ona Ve[illegible]llege, was appointed to these vacancies.

6. [illegible] having been appointed by the Se[illegible]ed Mr. Steevenson in his previous [illegible]ster of the Elphinstone Institution [illegible]d V[illegible]rincipal of the Elphinstone High School), his appointment on the 4th of August 1865.

7. On the promotion of Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar was appointed Principal of the Poona Vernacular College (now styled Poona Training C

8. Mr. H. S. Bellairs having been previousl by the Secretary of State to be Head Master of t (Sirdars) High School, took up this appointment of January 1866.

9. Mr. F. W. Wilson, previously Acting H of the Belgaum High School, was then transferred to be H Master of the Surat High School, an appointment which been for several months vacant.

10. At the beginning of the official year Mr. Ram krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., of the Bombay University was appointed Head Master of the Rutnagherry Hi School in succession to Mr. G. Russell resigned.

11. On the 1st of February 1866 Mr. Vitthal Narayen Patak was appointed Head Master of the Dhoolia Hig School, vice Mr. W. Burton superseded.

12. On the 16th October 1865 Mr. W. Jeaffreso Principal of the Elphinstone High School, having proceede to Europe on sick certificate, Mr. W. Draper, Assistan Educational Inspector Central Division, was appointed to act in the vacant appointment.

13. On 1st February 1866 Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., was appointed to act as Assistant Educational Inspector Central Division.

14. On the 14th of October 1865 ud havi resigned the appointment of Principal Medic College, was succeeded by Surgeon

15. On the 26th of April 186 decease of Dr. Haines, Assistant Surge appointed to the vacant Principalship.

16. On the 16th of March 1866 Dr F. S. Stedman, Professor of Medicine in the Grant Medical College, having gone [illegible] on sick leave, Dr. A. N. Hojel was appointed to [illegible]acant appointment.

[illegible] both Marathi and Gujarati Translators' office [illegible] occurred, Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, LL.B., [illegible] appointed to act as Marathi Translator for [illegible]andy, gone to Europe on sick leave, and Rao [illegible]putram Rupram Lilkant having been appointed [illegible]rati Translator, vice Mr. T. B. Curtis previously pro[illegible]ted to be Educational Inspector. In short the above list [illegible]hows a remarkable disturbance during the year in the [illegible]perior appointments of the department.

18. The actual Expenditure during 1865-66 has been [illegible] follows :—

	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]rection and subsidiary charges ..	*46,809	3	2	280	0	0
[illegible]nspection and ditto	†1,18,156	10	1	5,658	6	7
[illegible]nstruction (including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads.).....	‡7,05,102	7	10	8,38,294	13	4
Total ....Rupees	8,70,068	5	1	8,44,233	3	11

* This includ[illegible]es and travelling allowances drawn by Director of [illegible]ic Instructi[illegible]establishment, also the amounts spent on contin[illegible]ies, book[illegible]nd patronage of literature.

† Thi[illegible]drawn by Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, De[illegible]Deputy Inspectors and their respective estab[illegible]ces and contingencies.

[illegible] Professors, Masters, &c., Scholarships, [illegible], Translation Department, grants for building [illegible], [illegible]s-in-aid to private Institutions, contingencies and [illegible]om Dakshina Fund, and other miscellaneous charges.

19. The foregoing table shows an increase upon last year's expenditure of Rs. 1,60,327-10-1, Imperial Funds; and Rs. 3,49,951-15-5, Local Funds.

20. The increase of expenditure from Loc[illegible] resolvable into—

1. Receipts from Local cess.
2. Do. from Fees.
3. Do. from Popular Contributions, as follow[illegible]

Local Cess.

	1864-65. Rs.	a.	p.	1865-66. Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division....	1,11,044	6	2	1,44,541	9	[illegible]
Northern ditto	98,541	5	10	1,55,502	11	[illegible]
Southern ditto	5,773	4	2	13,480	4	
Sind ditto	....			.....		
Total....	2,15,359	0	2	3,13,524	9	[illegible]

Deduct Cess for 1864-65	2,15,359	0	[illegible]
Net increase in 1865-66	98,165	9	

Fees.

	1864-65. Rs.	a.	p.	1865-66. Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division....	81,128	12	7	96,354	12	[illegible]
Northern ditto	19,026	13	6	[illegible]1,060	13	[illegible]
Southern ditto	8,022	3	3	[illegible]28	2	[illegible]
Sind ditto	689	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]5	
Total....	1,08,867	[illegible]4				

Deduct Fees for 1864-65	[illegible]		
Net increase in 1865-66	19,82[illegible]		

Popular Contributions.

	1864-65. Rs.	a.	p.	1865-66. Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]vision	35,720	6	10	52,806	15	5
[illegible]litto	15,376	3	4	30,689	14	2
[illegible]itto	12,474	4	7	23,316	7	9
[illegible]itto	18,773	10	0	35,493	2	5
Total	82,344	8	9	1,42,306	7	9
[illegible]ular contributions for 1864-65.				82,344	8	9
increase in 1865-66				59,961	15	0

21. As the results of the Educational expenditure in [illegible]he Bombay Presidency we have as follows :—

	Number on the Roll.	Average daily Attendance.
[illegible]t Colleges affiliated to the University (*i.e.* Elphinstone, Poona, and Grant Medical Colleges and Law Schools)	279	267·4
[illegible] Colleges not affiliated (*i.e.* Gujarat Provincial)	46	34·
[illegible]t Higher Class Schools (*i.e.* Elphinstone, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Surat, Rutnagherry, Dhoolia, Hydrabad, & Kurrachee.	1,741	1557·5
At Middle Class Schools (*i.e.* First Grade and Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools)	23,668	17,985·8
At Schools of the lower class (*i.e.* Vernacular or Primary, including Schools established from the local cess)	66,889	48,960·2
[illegible]t Female Sch[illegible] (*i.e.* 1 at Rutnagherry, 1 at Dhoolia, 1 [illegible]tara, 7 in Ahmedabad, 3 in Surat, [illegible] zillas, and 11 in the Katty[illegible] some of which [illegible]e mer[illegible]	1,036	406·3
No[illegible] Poona, Ahmedabad, [illegible]ydrabad)	259	194·5
[illegible]lucation (*i.e.* Poona [illegible]e and Engineering [illegible]ee)	80	73·

The above table gives a rough aggregate of 93,998 scholars on the rolls, and an average daily attendance of 69,498·7 These numbers being taken as divisor of total expenditure (less the item of grants-in-aid expense of Rs. 15-2-9 per head per annum for pu rolls in Educational Institutions under the direct this department, with a cost of Rs. 20-8-3 per h average daily attendance during the year.

22. The grants-in-aid to private institu amounted during the year to Rs. 54,915-8-3. This has been awarded as follows:—

(a) *On the system of payment for results.*

Indo-British Institution, Bombay	461	0	0
Convent School, Poona	1,505	0	0
Pensioners' School, Belgaum	410	0	0

(b) *Not on the system of payment for results.*

Grant to schools in connection with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.....	6,000	0	0
Do. to schools of Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	3,500	0	0
Do. to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Arts and Industry	19,302	15	2
Do. to David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution	6,211	0	11
Do. to Sorabjee Furdunjee Parak's School of Arts at Surat	1,000	0	0
Do. to Kurrachee European and Ind European Institution	060	0	0
Do. to St Patrick's School, Kurrach	0	0	0
Do. to Bombay Education So Schools, Byculla			
Do. to Egutpoora School			
Do. to Poona Female Schools			
Total.... Rs.	54,915		

The total number of pupils in these aided Institutions has been 4,081,* which number Government has had a share in educating, in addition to the pupils in its own schools, at a cost of Rs. 13-7-3 per head.

The results of the High School education in this Presidency, as shown by the numbers matriculated in the University during the year, has been as follows:—

Institution.	Number Matriculated in December 1865.
Elphinstone High School	18
Poona High School	25
Ahmedabad High School	7
Surat High School	6
Belgaum High School	5
Ratnagherry High School	4
Dhoolia High School	4
Hydrabad High School	1
Total....	70

24. Besides the above, one student of the Broach English School (which is below the rank of High School) matriculated.

* The following Schools of which no returns have been received:—

Parsee Pensioners' School.
Kurrachee Indo-European School.
Egutpoora School.

25. The results of the Collegiate education in this department, as shown by the numbers who have passed the higher University examinations during the [illegible] follows:—

First Examination in Arts.

College.	
Elphinstone College	15
Poona College.....	12
B. A.	
Elphinstone College	10
Poona College	3
M. A. *or Honours in Arts (entitling to* M. A. *degree.)*	
Elphinstone College	4
Poona College.....	1
First Examination for **L. M.**	
Grant Medical College	4
Examination for degree of [illegible]	
Grant Medical College	1
LL.B. *deg* [illegible]	
Government Law School	

26. The increase of schools and scholars is shown as follows:—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
h Schools	9	9	..	..	2,181	1,741	..	440
iddle Class Schools	134	166	32	..	18,310	23,668	5,358	..
Lower Class Schools.	922	1,108	186	..	49,273	66,889	17,616	..
Female Schools	23	33	10	..	639	1,036	397	...
Normal Schools	6	6	..	..	166	259	93	..
Special do.	1	2	1	..	67	80	13	..
Total....	1095	1,324	229	..	70,636	93,673	23,477	440

Total Increase .. { Schools .. 229
Scholars .. 23,037

27. This increase is resolvable into—

	Schools.	Scholars.
rease in ision	76	10,003
Ditto ion	121	10,159
n	31	2,689
.....	1	186

Book Department.

28. The operations of the Book Department during the year have been as follows:—

The amount paid into the Treasury (incl[uding] adjustment made on account of books issued gratis, [amount]ing to Rs. 1,962-2) is Rs. 98,904-9-4, against th[e sum] Rs. 79,995-13-10 drawn. Of the sum drawn, Rs. [27,739-14-10] were expended on the "Encouragement Accou[nt]" therefore the sum drawn for the strict purposes [of] Depôt is Rs. 71,164-10-6. The sum paid exceeds the [sum] drawn for purposes of Depôt by Rs. 27,739-14-10, *i.e.* mo[re] than one-third the sum drawn.

29. The following is a table showing the sums drawn from and paid into Her Majesty's General Treasury by the Book Department during the last three years:—

	Amount Drawn.			Amount Paid.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1863-64	71,242	5	7	81,557	8	1
1864-65	80,117	2	11	93,756	2	3
1865-66	79,995	13	10	98,904	9	4

30. The following particulars wil[l show] the num[ber] and value of the books issued from th[e] Book D[epôt] during the year:—

	Number of Copies.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
sold for cash in the Central Depôt.	34,488	15,183	12	11
issued on credit.	44,295	19,328	13	5
issued to the subordinate Depôts ale.	2,73,049	81,173	4	8
ooks issued for printing new editions.	24	7	5	0
A copy of Jerdon's Birds of India, 3 volumes, issued to the Government of Bombay, as per Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 1697, dated the 27th January 1866	1	21	0	0
Total....	3,51,857	1,15,714	4	0

This shows an increase on the preceding year of 86,214 in the number of books issued and Rs. 26,235 in their value.

31. Out of the sum of Rs. 15,000 set apart for the encouragement of literature, Rs. 8,831-3-4 have been expended as follows:—

A.

Copyright and Printing of Books.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Suras Kath Sungraha	1,350	0	0
hatu K Dictionary of Sanskrit roots)	2,150	9	4
Vrita on metres)	300	0	0
teria Medica)....	1,000	0	0
ook of Chemistry)	1,434	8	0
Elementary Marathi mar)	500	0	0

B.

Purchase of Books.

		R
*	Bharut Champu Satik	108
*	Pingala Darsâ.....	280
*	Arabi Bhashetil Suras va Chamatkarika Gosti, Bhag. V. (Arabian Nights)..	135
*	Duncan's Geography of India	50
*	Gayan Satâk, Bhag III.....	63 12
*	Vrita Ratnakar	28 2
*	Namartha bodha.....	150 0 0
*	Padya Ratnavali.....	202 8 0
	Jatibheda Viveksar (a work on caste)..	150 0 0
*	Sulochana Ani Madhava (a Marathi Novel)	475 0 0
	Mukta Mâlâ (a Marathi Novel, 2nd Edition)	213 12 0
*	Educational Record	90 0 0

Resolutions of Government on Education.

32. The chief Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department during the year have been as follows :—

(a) No. 459 of 7th July 1865, sanctioning a change in the functions of Poona Vernacular College, which is henceforth to be confined to the training of Schoolmasters, and to be called the "Poona Training College."

(b) No. 684 of 14th October [illegible] the application of Local Education[illegible]ary Education in the first instan[illegible]

NOTE.—The books marked with an aste[illegible] orders previously given by Mr. Howard.

(*c*) No. 91 of 10th February 1865, sanctioning Provisional Revised Rules for Grants-in-aid on the system of payment for results.

[redacted]ns in the Department introduced by the Director of Instruction.

33. The chief alterations in the department introduced by the Director have been as follows:—

[redacted](*a*) A Rule excluding all unmatriculated students from the Government Arts-Colleges.

(*b*) A Rule laying down a standard for entrance into High School.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

[redacted]uring the year 1865-66 the building at Bombay of the [redacted]l for the treatment of diseases of the eye has steadily [redacted]nced, and it is expected that it and the adjacent Hospital [redacted]Incurables (Lepers) will be ready at an early date for the [redacted]ception of patients. The number of cases treated for eye disease was 3,032, and operations performed during the year numbered 312.

2. The arrangements for the projected Native General Hospital to be situated on the Esplanade in the vicinity of a thickly populated part of the Native Town are in an advanced state. The plan for the building has been approved of.

3. At the rising town of Callian, in the North Concan, the Rookminabaee Dispensary was formally opened in August 1865, and has already been of considerable service. By request of the founder it will be known in future as "Mrs. Munguldass Nuthoobai's Dispensary."

4. The new Civil Hospital at Poona named the "David Sassoon Hospital" is not yet finished, but much progress has been made towards its completion during the year. The [redacted]nagement [redacted] Dispensaries in the Poona Division has [redacted] reported [redacted] favourably. They have afforded relief [redacted]pward[redacted]re of the poor than in the previous [redacted]r.

[redacted]Division the number of persons who [redacted]spensaries has exceeded that of the [redacted]f 10,000. At Ahmedabad the [redacted]ed on the [redacted]t January 1866. [redacted]Di[redacted] have been

opened by Native Chiefs—one at Wudwan and one at Manek-waree ; both these Dispensaries are administered by [redacted] Hospital Assistants.

6. In the Southern Maratha Country the p[redacted] Dispensaries at Bunkapoor and Kyga Ghaut were wi[redacted] the works at these spots being temporarily stopped. [redacted] pensary at Parpoolee Ghaut was opened in December [redacted] use of the Public Works Department. The relief afford[redacted] Dispensaries in the Southern Maratha Country during [redacted] year exceeds that of the previous year.

7. In Sind the Fort at Bukkur has been occupied as a Subsidiary Jail. Its accessibility by rail and river renders the situation one of importance in Jail sanitation.

8. The total number of persons treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year under report was 284,468 against 251,143 for the preceding year. Of this number 238,971 were relieved through the instrumentality of Dispensaries. In the Civil Hospitals throughout the Presidency, including the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the European General Hospitals in Bombay, 22,802 patients were treated during the year, of which 1,505 were in the European General Hospital and 5,225 in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

9. In the several Police Hospitals the total number of cases was 8,836 ; the proportion of treated to strength was nearly 47 per cent. against 41·43 of the previous year.

10. The proportion of deaths to tre[redacted] the Civil [redacted] Police Hospitals was as follows :—

European General Hospital[redacted]
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hos[redacted]
Civil Hospitals . . . . . [redacted]
Police Hospitals . . . . . [redacted]

11. In Jail [redacted]ospitals th[redacted] year was 13,8[redacted] t 9[redacted]

ratio of treated to strength was 182 per cent. and the mortality ber treated was nearly 5 per cent.

he Government Charitable and Municipal Dis- ave been extensively resorted to. The increase in er attending these charities during the year is g as showing the appreciation in which they are held eople, 238,971 persons having been treated against 2 of the previous year.

3. The progress of Vaccination during the year under ort has been very great. The total number of persons ccinated amounted to 357,247 against 337,889 of the pre- ious year.

Of the vaccinated during the year—

71·56	per cent. were	Hindoos.
22·31	do.	Mussulmans.
5·24	do.	other Castes.
0·58	do.	Christians.
0·30	do.	Parsees.

14. This most important branch of our administration has received material aid by the cooperation of the Municipalities, who have entertained many additional Vaccinators out of their revenues.

500

SURVEYS.

REVENUE SURVEY.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

[redacted]l the Government villages of the Southern Maratha Country Collectorates, namely, Sattara, Belgaum, Kulladghee, and Dharwar, have been some years back brought under the survey settlement. Recent survey operations in these collectorates have been confined to the villages of Enamdars, who from time to time request the survey of their villages, generally requesting settlement also, and promising to abide by it, but sometimes reserving to themselves the power of modifying the rates of assessment, in which case they are required to pay the expenses of the survey. At the close of the year preceding that under report several of the Sattara Jagheerdars, acting under the advice and influence of Mr. Chapman, late Collector of that district, *requested that their estates might be surveyed and settled, providing merely that they should be consulted regarding the rates of assessment to be levied, which they might be at liberty to adopt or reject, in the latter case making good to Government the cost of the survey. In case of adopting the* [redacted]tes they engaged to guarantee them to their ryots, and also [redacted]ncede to [redacted]ll the advantages of proprietary right [redacted]ch are [redacted]e ryots in Government villages by the [redacted]rvey [redacted]urse of the year under report this [redacted]nd three of the Jagheers subject to [redacted] under survey—Toragul, Inchul- [redacted]the Chief of Jumkhundee has re- [redacted]one of his [redacted]ookas situated in [redacted]e su[redacted]ough whether

he will concede any fixed settlement to his ryots i
to be seen.

2. The advantages of the above moveme
the Jagheerdars will be incalculable both to the
dars themselves and in a still greater degree
ryots. The Jagheerdars will secure a certain,
most cases an increased revenue. The people will
cured from arbitrary increase of taxation, and from eje
from their lands on declining to accede to such arbitrary
creases. During the high prices which have prevailed of
years most of the Jagheerdars have raised their revenu
greatly, not by general increases based upon any ascertained
valuation of the soil, but by getting as much as they could
from all who could not by fair means or foul evade payment,
and by calling up the outstanding balances which form so
convenient a part of Maratha revenue administration. Their
gross revenue has thus, during the last year or two, been
much increased, but principally by pressing upon the less
influential class of cultivators. In one Jagheer Talooka,
the settlement of which has just been completed—the Seer-
huttee Talooka of the Sanglee Chief's Jagheer—the re-
venue has been raised from Rs. 66,468, collected in 1863-64,
to upwards of Rs. 85,000, the former sum being the
largest which the Jagheerdar had ever succeeded in realising,
and did not in fact get in without causing considerabl
dissatisfaction among a large portion of his ryots. The
revised assessmen is placed on the lan without refer
ence to the positi or influence of th olding it,
conveys a secure tenure, and thus a c increa
revenue has been secured for the chi app
to be completely satisfied.

3. There is the additiona
ments, namely, that the people
tenure, which more secu
befor from t

their well affection towards it, and give them a direct interest in its stability.

[redacted]esides the survey of Jagheer and Enam villages [redacted]been made as much progress in North Canara as the [redacted]thy season would admit. Forty-one villages have been settled with the result of very nearly doubling [redacted]nue, and with an entire absence of complaint or dis-[redacted]ion. In fact Government waste land assessed at the [redacted]y rates, of which the "occupancy" or ownership subject [redacted]e payment of the survey assessment, was, in consequence [redacted]there being numerous applicants for it, put up to auction [redacted]mong the villagers, and brought in numerous cases sums varying from 1 to 80 times the survey assessment; 26 survey fields situated in six villages were in all thus sold by auction, containing 196 acres, bearing survey assessment Rs. 89-12, and brought Rs. 1,055, or an average of 11¾ times of the total survey assessment.

TANNA AND RUTNAGHERRY.

5. The operations of this department during the year were spread over the Poona and Conkan districts. In Poona the work was almost entirely confined to a re-survey of the Indapoor Talooka, preparatory to the revision of the thirty years' settlement lease, which expires at the termination of the current year.

6. The revenue survey system as hitherto carried out [redacted]n the Presidency has been confined for the most part to a [redacted]iled field [redacted]rement made with [redacted]e cross-staff and [redacted], the t[redacted]ing used only for [redacted]e measurement of [redacted]cts of [redacted]. The system has been sufficient for [redacted]r an accurate land measurement, [redacted]tion of the originators of the [redacted] survey it has been considered [redacted]of opera[redacted]which [redacted]whilst

preserving the objects of the former plan, would at the same time provide for a detailed survey of the country such as could be utilised by the Trigonometrical Survey in the preparation of their maps. In view therefore to a system of operations of this nature being carried out, dary of each village has been surveyed with the theod the traverse system and Gales' method of surveying.

8. This plan of survey, which was partially int in Indapoor last year, has been in regular operation d the present. It promises to be productive of the best res for the traverse not only acts as a check upon the detai field survey of the village, but furnishes the data for the pre paration of an accurate talooka map. And moreover the maps will hereafter supply to a considerable extent the data required for the interior details of the Trigonometrical Survey.

9. In the other operations of this department there is to be noticed the first introduction of a revenue settlement into one of the districts of the Rutnagherry collectorate. Its introduction had been deferred for some time as it was deemed advisable to provide by legislation a plan of settlement suitable to the peculiar tenures of this part of the Konkan. The provisions required for carrying out the settlement having been embodied in the Revenue Survey Act, the Superintendent was enabled to introduce the first settlement durin the current year.

10. The Superintendent also rep introducti one district of the Tanna collector syste levying revenue for the right of tapp d sell the liquor manufactured from t The advantage of the new over the substitution of a fixed rate each field or allotment, in pl tree t fixed eference

11. In a district where date trees are numerous and grow in dense masses it will readily be supposed that it was next to [illegible] to obtain an accurate account of the actual number [illegible]ised by each individual. It was an obvious ad- [illegible]erefore to get rid of such a plan of management. [illegible]system not only provides for this, but introduces [illegible]provements in the Abkaree management by effecting [illegible]rable reduction in the number of liquor shops, and [illegible]g such as are allowed under a more efficient supervision.

12. The only circumstance in the year's operations of this department which seems to deserve special notice is the general extension of the survey to the wild tract of jungly country bounding the northern part of the Khandeish collectorate. With the exception of here and there a few spots inhabited by the Bheels, the country referred to is generally uninhabited.

KHANDEISH SURVEY.

13. The Superintendent experienced considerable difficulty in the prosecution of the survey not only from the want of inhabitants to aid in his ordinary operations, but from the unhealthy nature of the climate. His establishments were decimated by fever, and so great is the dread of the climate that it was with the utmost difficulty any fresh hands to replace those incapacitated by sickness could be obtained for service here.

14. Good progress was made in settlement operations during the year, two entire talookas, together with 75 villages [illegible]nother, havi[illegible]n added to the list o[illegible]ttled districts.

15. Th[illegible] continues under [illegible] able and careful [illegible] superintendence of Major C. J. [illegible] Prescott.

[illegible]f the whole of Gujarat Proper is [illegible] nearly completed, and satisfac- [illegible]rogress has been [illegible] in two [illegible]Maha[illegible]

17. The total area measured in the year under report was 347,141 acres.

18. Revised rates of assessment were introd
Bardolee, Chicklee, and
talookas of the Surat
and in the Nurriad Talo
Kaira Collectorate.

Revision of assessment and settlement.

19. In the Bardolee Talooka the average rate
raised.

20. Compared with the old rates the survey has
the assessment of occupied land in this talooka as follows

On the ten years' average .....Rs. 89,752, or 33 per cen
On the collections 1863-64 ..... „ 52,750, or 17 per cen
On the area cultivated in 1864-65,
according to the old rates ..... „ 37,710, or 11 per cent.

21. In Chicklee also the revenue has profited by the introduction of the revised rates.

Talooka Chicklee.

According to the old system the assessment of Government land was .....Rs. 1,98,94
According to the survey system it is ..... „ 2,56,264

Showing an increase of .....Rs. 57,31

which is a rise of a little more than 28 per cent.

22. The old assessment of the Talooka Chowrassee
exceptionally heavy, and had ve
unequal inci The effe
the survey syste as been to equali ssment,
raise it.

Talooka Chowrassee.

According to the old system
of occupied Government
According to the survey

ng ase o

23. The result of the introduction of the revised rates of assessment in the Nurriad Talooka cannot be correctly stated till the [illegible]res are received on the accounts being made up, but [illegible]ted that the assessment of Government land in this [illegible]ll be raised by the revision about Rs. 25,000, or 11

[illegible]iad Talooka.

[illegible]. The detailed survey of the city of Ahmedabad, and of the towns of Surat, Broach, and Bulsar, is progressing very favourably, and in the city of Ahmedadad the settlement of claims to land, and registration of the same, is being rapidly effected.

[illegible]y and Town Surveys.

25. The total cost of the Gujarat Revenue Survey for the year amounted to Rs. 1,85,669.

26. The reorganisation of these departments upon the strength sanctioned by the Supreme Government has been nearly completed during the year, there being now seven Assistants in the Right and six in the Left Bank Settlement department, and six Field Establishments in each. A regular system of field operations has been established, and the survey and settlement are now being carried on upon a systematic plan.

SIND SETTLEMENT SURVEYS.

27. The operations of the year comprise the following work :—

The meas[illegible]t of an area of 847[illegible] acres.
The cla[illegible] do. 27[illegible]7 do.
The [illegible].....91 dehs or villages.

[illegible]s been passed by the local Legis- the extension to Sind of such [illegible]ating the general [illegible]nduct of [illegible]atus t[illegible]nu[illegible]ements
T[illegible]move

the difficulties which the settlement officers have heretofore experienced in the conduct of their work, whilst at the same time it is calculated to ensure public confidence in [illegible] ments; and this was much needed as the several fail[illegible] had attended the first revenue settlements had cre[illegible] trust of settlement operations generally.

29. The plan of survey was projected by [illegible] Walker, the Superintende[illegible] Great Trigonometrical Sur[illegible] India. It comprised a com[illegible] system of operations to be carried out by the Trigonometr[illegible] and Revenue Survey departments conjointly. In the divisi[illegible] of work the Trigonometrical Survey is to undertake the impor[illegible] tant duty of triangulating the Island, and fixing points at shor[illegible] distances apart. It is also to execute a series of traverses to be closed on the trigonometrical stations. The points thus fixed are to form the basis for subsidiary traverses, and detailed chain measurements to be made by the Revenue Survey Department.

SURVEY OF THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

30. The survey was commenced upon this plan about the 1st of November by a party of the Trigonometrical Survey under the charge of Captain Nasmyth and a Revenue Survey Establishment under Captain Laughton. The field work of triangulating the Island was complete[illegible] by the close of the year, and considerable progress has be[illegible] made in the detailed survey operations of the Revenue Surve[illegible] Department.

31. Consi[illegible]le difficulties, as [illegible]xpected, experienced by th[illegible]rigonometrical [illegible] in ex[illegible] ing their triangulation over the th[illegible]ts of town; but by a conciliatory ma[illegible] holders, and by the adoption of[illegible] part of th[illegible] officer charged w[illegible] the wo[illegible] b[illegible]ccess[illegible] comp[illegible]

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

SIND.

The area surveyed during the year is as follows :—

	Acres.	Sq. inches.
[illegible]uzawar" surveyed in detail—scale ¼ mile to an inch	967,987·20 =	1,512·48
[illegible]opographical"—scale 1 mile to an inch.. ..	641,715·20 =	1,002·68
Total ..	1,609,702·40 =	2,515·16

33. The detail survey shows an increase of 166·63, and the Topographical a decrease of 2,497·32 square miles compared with the year 1864-65. The total amount is more than the ordinary return for a season, but the Revenue Surveyor reports that " more might have been accomplished had the establishment not been detained to a late period in quarters bringing up the heavy mapping of an extensive area measured last season."

34. During the year the talookas of Hydrabad, Alyar-ka-Tanda, and Meerpoor in the Hydrabad Collectorate, and Talooka Kippra in the Thur and Parkur Political Superintendency, were completed. Work in the talookas of Mohbut [illegible]hera and Goonee has been commenced.

35. The following Maps have been compiled :—

1 Index [illegible] season 1864-65, [illegible] 4 miles to an

[illegible]or, scale 1 mile=1 inch.

[illegible]ra plain, scale do. do.

[illegible]rtion of Talooka Alyar-ka-

[illegible] of [illegible]esert of

9 Large Maps for Surveyor General.

9 Maps, duplicate of the above, for the Civil Au[redacted]ies.

In all 18 Maps.

6 Volumes Atlas Sheets, scale 20 Gunter's ch[redacted]
of a mile to an inch.

1 Do. Main Circuit computations.

6 Do. Register's traverses.

FORESTS.

om the annexed comparative statement of Forest Re- nd Expenditure for the years 1864-65 and 1865-66 it e seen that the total Receipts for the latter year amounted Rs. 7,30,347-7-10, being a decrease compared with the eceding year of Rs. 86,320-12-5.

2. The actual Expenditure for the same perod is Rupees 6,33,916-1-10, being nearly double that of 1864-65 and four times greater than in any previous year, amounting in fact to about 85 per cent. of the total receipts.

3. The chief deficiency in Forest revenue has been in he Surat and Canara districts, where, owing to the general epression of trade, the demand for timber has been very mall, and large stocks have consequently remained unsold. Poona and Sattara still continue to show a large expenditure excess of the receipts.

4. Up to 1864, wh informers out of e fines was declar f fines ranged en t since this of several victions in e property Rs. 7,731, otal sum ners is nt.

SIND.

5. The subjoined comparative statement ex[illegible] financial condition of this department:—

	1864-65.				18
Receipts	2,66,277	14	8	....	2,68,1
Disbursements . .	1,60,762	0	4	....	1,59,05
Net profit . . Rs.	1,05,515	14	4	....	1,09,048

6. The above shows an increase for the year under r over last year of Rs. 3,533-0-11. This sum would have b considerably larger but for the payment of compensatio amounting to Rs. 7,680, on account of claims of long standi to land included within Forest limits which have recently be adjudicated.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(FORESTS).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of RECEIPTS *and*
for the ye 1864-65

COLLECTORATES.	RECEIPTS.						ESTABLISH			
	1864-65.			1865-66.			1864-65.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
Surat	1,01,515	14	5	35,776	10	11	15,167	8	5	1,32,055
Khandeish	57,177	4	5	52,264	15	11	14,188	5	7	13,917 13
Ahmednuggur	51,804	2	7	15,145	5	0	7,424	1	5	6,821 9
Rutnagherry	13,592	14	8	15,933	5	4	9,800	3	5	3,821 7 10
Belguam	27,236	11	6	30,926	12	8	12,632	1	5	7,886 1 6
Dharwar	27,006	11	10	17,107	9	4	3,247	1	7	1,937 14 4
North Canara	4,19,724	0	2	2,69,954	6	8	25,178	9	3	26,325 0
Tanna (principal Division)	25,001	9	5	1,61,454	4	4	21,461	9	4	30,412 0
Tanna (subdivision Colaba)	66,222	4	5	94,519	7	1	5,567	14	2	13,231 2
Poona	24,608	11	11	35,259	15	6	37,176	2	3	36,30
Sattara	2,777	1				1	4,458	6	11	6,397
Total .... Rs.								14	0	1,60,310

EXPENDITURE *of the* FOREST DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY, *and* 1865-66.

| DITUR[illegible] | | |

EMIGRATION.

consequence of the excessive mortality* which occur-
board the emigrant ship *Indomitable* during her
ge from Bombay to Mauritius, which extended from 17th
January to 24th February 1865, as well as of the high rate
mortality which prevailed generally in connection with
he emigration from Bombay in 1864, all emigration to the
Mauritius was, under instructions received from Her Majesty's
Secretary of State for India, discontinued pending inquiry.

2. Dr. Leith, the President of the Sanitary Commission, was requested to favour Government with his opinion, not only as to the causes of the excessive mortality, but also as to the best means to be adopted to guard against a recurrence of it.

3. After a searching inquiry he reported the main causes to have been—

1*st.*—The bad accommodation at the depôt.

2*nd.*—The prevalence of remittent fever among the poorer classes in Bombay at the time of the emigration.

3*rd.*—The overcro

4*th.*—The

th were com-
ner from the
at Bombay,
be removed
ius Govern-

d on the

ment, to pledge himself to adopt all the suggestions that had been made with regard to both the housing and rationing of the emigrants while at the dépôt. He agreed to do so generally, but declined on the score of the expense that would have to be incurred to bind himself to provide accommodation at the dépôt according to the scale laid down by Dr. Leith, v[illegible]-four superficial feet of floor for each inmate.

5. The Special Commissioner was then informe[illegible]t this Government was not prepared to take any steps tow[illegible]s the removal of the restriction, and this decision has been upheld by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

6. The following statement shows the ships which have been despatched with emigrants from Bombay to Mauritius during the year under report:—

DATE.		NAMES OF SHIPS.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.						REMARKS.
			ADULTS.		HALF ADULTS.		INFANTS.		
			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
May ..	1	Ship "Regina" ..	195	70	23	16	5	..	
August .	29	"Caroline C[illegible] try"				6	1	4	

7. Si[illegible]
Canals a g[illegible]
bouring [illegible]
under [illegible]

MILLS.

The annexed Statement contains a list of all the Spinning and Weaving Mills and Miscellaneous Steam Factories in the Bombay Presidency.

LIST *of* SPINNING *and* WEAVING MILLS *and Miscellaneous* STEAM FACTORIES *in the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

[illegible]	Names of Mill Owners or Company.	No. of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
	Spin- ring	2	30 each.	8,000	100	200	To work 24 Platts Macarthy's gins.
		1	8	....	....	....	
		1	15	....	....	....	To work 1 punching and drilling machine.
		1	15	....	....	25	Works 23 Platts new double action Macarthy's gins.
		1	6½	....	....	15	Works 10 Platts Macarthy's gins.
	way	1	30	....	....	50	2 planing machines, 3 shaping machines, 8 drilling machines, 2 screwing machines, 1 frame saw, 1 hand saw, 6 circular saws, 1 boring machine, 1 chamfering machine, 1 tennoning machine, 1 punching and shearing machine, 1 blowing fan.
	lo. ...	team	10	....	....	....	
			10	....		..	Works circular saw.
				17,540		500	

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	....	65	Works 52 Platts new double action Macarthy's gins.
[illegible]	[illegible]con Gin and [illegible]pany.	1	25	....	120	Works 80 Platts new double action Macarthy's gins.
[illegible]	[illegible] and Gin-	2	15	....	120	Do. do. do.
[illegible]	[illegible]Dhunjee-	1	20	....	Not working for some time past.	To work 30 old saw gins.
[illegible]	[illegible]hund.	1	12	....	50	Works 30 Platts new double action Macarthy's gins.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	10	....	....	1 frame saw; 1 circular saw.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 steam crane.	10	....	....	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	10	....	....	1 circular saw.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	30	....	....	2 wheel lathes, 7 slide rest lathes, 2 planing machines, 3 shaping machines, 8 drilling machines, 2 screwing machines, 1 frame saw, 1 hand saw, 6 circular saws, 1 boring machine, 1 chamfering machine, 1 tennoning machine, 1 punching and shearing machine, 1 blowing fan.
Duskrohie .. .	Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	20	10,000	100	300

Town.	Names of Mill Owners or Company.	No. of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	Remarks.
[illegible]rohie ..	Mofussil Press and Ginning Company.	1	15	62	.....		This Company has not yet commenced work.
..	Cotton Pressing and [illegible]ing Company.	1	15	28	....		This Company has stopped work for the present.
..	[illegible]Saw Ma-	1	10	....	....		The work has not yet been commenced.
..	[illegible]can- [illegible]ed	2	10	80 gins	....	10	
..		1	4	10 do.	....	14	
..		1	18	....	....	125	
..		2	10 each.	27,000	460	1,000	
..		1	30	4	....	8, sometimes 40 to 60 are engaged as occasion may require.	
..	Brick	1	30	....	....	30	
..	[illegible]aw Mill [illegible]mited.	1	25 6	....	....	About 300 men and boys.	
..	[illegible]mpany, Li-	2	25	....	....		
..	[illegible]o. ..	1	15 6 45	....	....	125	

[redacted]				each	15,000		350	
				and 1 of 10				
		g Co	2	30	20,800	....	400	
		inning and npany.	2	60 and 40	25,000	....	525	
		d Spin- Weaving	2	40	21,000	330	525 to 550	
		inning pany,	2	80	30,000	608	900	
		in-	2 large and 1 small.	Not known.	60,000	900	1,500	
			2	60	32,571	326	778	
			2	160	30,000	550	600	
			2	30	9,000	80	150	
			2	6	....	....	500	
		ation	1	40	....	....	....	For driving steam saws.
		do.	2	25	....	....		Workshops.
....	Do.	do.	1	14	....	....	500 to 600	Do.
Do.	Do.	do.	1	10	....	....		
Do.	Fort Press Company ..		2 pairs.	80 nominal.	....	....	30	
Do.	Do.	do.	2 do.	80 do.	....	....	45	

Town.	Names of Mill Owners or Company.	No. of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	Remarks.
[illegible]bay.....	Fort Press Company.	3 pairs.	40	....	....	30	This does not include contractors' men for lashing, &c.
[illegible]	[illegible] Press Company,	2	30	....	....	80	Do. do.
[illegible]	[illegible] Press	2	30	....	....	40	Do. do.
[illegible]	[illegible] Pa-	1	40	....	....	35	Do. do.
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	35	....	....	32	
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	25	....	....	34	
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	25	....	....	25	
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	1 of 25 H.P. 2 of 20 „ 1 of 12 „ 1 of 10 „ 1 of 5 „	....	....	200	
[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....	....
[illegible]	[illegible] s Com-	1 pair.	40	....	....	25	
[illegible]	[illegible] do.	1	40	....	....	25	
[illegible]	[illegible] do.	1	40	....	....	15	

MUNICIPAL.

BOMBAY.

During the first half of 1865 the Municipality was managed by a Board of three Commissioners under Act XIV. of 1856 and Act XXV. of 1858.

2. One of these Commissioners was appointed by Go-rnment, and was President of the Board, and the remaining wo were selected by the Bench of Justices.

3. Act XXV. of 1858 provided for raising a fund for Municipal purposes, which fund, with certain trifling restric-tions, was entirely under the control of the Board.

4. The necessity for a reform in the Municipality had long been felt by the Government and Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Bombay.

5. Towards the end of 1863 Dr. Leith was commission-l by Government to report on the sanitary condition of the , and his report of the 29th February 1864 placed in a striking and unquestionable light the urgent want of effective measures for [illegible] the sanitary condition mbay.

6. Governmen[illegible]ssed a Resolu-on D[illegible] comprehen-f the Bench he question er Cassels, pared and views of t every

7. The Report of the Select Committee was made on the 12th January 1865. The Bill was discussed in Council section by section, and sent up for the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy, who recorded his sanction on the 10th May 1865.

8. The new Act II. of 1865 took effect from the 1st July 1865. Its main features were as follows:—

The Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay were created a Body Corporate, with perpetual succession, and a common seal, and the power to hold lands.

The Corporation were further empowered to impose ta and rates, and to borrow money on the security of the same.

The entire executive power and responsibility for th purposes of the Act was vested in one Commissioner appoint ed by Government for a term of three years.

He is to lay before the Justices each year a Budget of the income and expenditure of the Municipality for the following year, which the Justices have the power to revise at a Special General Meeting.

A Controller of Municipal Accounts was also appointe by the Government for a like term, generally to supervise receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Fund. A H Officer and an Executive Engin were likewise appoin Government to be su e Commissioner.

The Polic his Act, were furth placed under

9. T small, and become a affairs of cutive Board respo

10. The number of assessable houses and properties is, as ascertained by the Superintendents in their recent survey, as under :—

No.	Names of Wards.	Population.	Area in Acres.	No. of Houses and assessable Properties.
1	Colaba	19,161	238·36	518
2	Fort	49,582	698·66	1,221
3	Mandwee	157,996	210·96	3,239
4	Oomburkhadee.....	123,279	153·55	2,062
5	Bhooleshwur	144,606	235·90	3,441
6	Cammatteepoora	128,214	747·78	2,573
7	Girgaum	56,866	301·90	1,938
8	Malabar Hill.....	19,238	1,104·33	546
9	Mazagon	31,246	530·64	866
10	Parell and Mahim.....	53,792	7,696·69	5,249
	Total....	783,980	11,918·77	21,653

Revenue of the Municipality.

11. The amount actually recovered on account of the Municipality under all headings was Rs. 22,78,247-7.

12. The receipts during the year may thus be classified :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
e rate, at 5 per cent.	10,57,378	8	0
rate	1,78,718	8	0
l and Horse tax ...	2,24,011	12	0
own duties	5,04,788	8	0
quor licences	76,772	13	8
	2,406	8	9
	,040	2	10
	595	0	6
	971	4	7
	128	9	1
	35	11	7
		7	0

Vehar Water.

13. The water supply was commenced in 1860, and the following statement gives the total assessment each year :—

Years.	Amount of ordinary Assessment on House valuation.			Amount of Meter Assessment.			Amount of Mill Assessment.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1861 and prior.	27,102	15	8	7,271	4	6	11,245	9	10	45,619	14	0
1862	50,360	15	0	4,469	3	1	8,981	13	0	63,811	15	[illegible]
1863	86,406	0	0	6,785	1	0	16,334	13	0	1,09,525	14	[illegible]
1864	2,39,070	7	0	7,349	13	0	35,181	12	0	2,80,602	0	[illegible]
1865	3,00,288	3	0	37,956	4	0	33,685	13	0	3,71,930	4	[illegible]

14. The great increase in the amount of ordinary assessment according to house valuation is readily understood when one notes the enormous increase in house rates in 1864 and 1865, and the extension of water supply in the town each year, as shown by the following figures :—

The number of house connections on 31st Dec. 1860 was [illegible]
Do. do. 31st December 1861 was [illegible]
Do. do. [illegible] December 1862 was [illegible]
Do. do. December 1863 was [illegible]
Do. [illegible]mber 1864 was 5,19[illegible]
Do. [illegible]65 was 6[illegible]

15. T[illegible]
due to the [illegible]
that 253 w[illegible]

16. [illegible]
Cholera [illegible]

17. In Bombay the death rate was far higher than it has ever yet been. The death rate in 1863 was 2·28 per cent., in 1864 3·06 per cent., in 1865 it rose to 3·5 per cent. Though cholera and small-pox had many victims, the chief mortality was from fever, the death rate from which alone was higher in Bombay than the death rate in England from all causes.

Lighting the Streets.

18. Gas was first lighted on 7th October 1865. On that night 133 lamps were lighted. The late Board not having ordered lamps, the lighting of the city has been delayed for [illegible]ly one year. There were 220 lamps on the 31st De[illegible]ber.

Fire-Engines.

19. In accordance with the suggestions of the Fire-Engine Committee (President, Mr. A. Grant) three Steam Fire-Engines were ordered out. The Honourable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee, with his usual liberality, presented the Municipality with another of the largest size.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT BY THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, DATED 30TH APRIL 1866.

CLERGY.

Total licensed at this time—fifty-five.

2. I am happy to state that the complement of Chaplains and of Junior Chaplains is at present full, there being now on the list eleven of the former and nineteen of the latter. Four, however, are absent on furlough or on sick leave; the number therefore upon duty is twenty-six. This is rather a larger proportion than I have generally been able to record as on actual service, and consequently there is no one of the recognised stations which is not the residence of a Chaplain, with the exception of Sholapoor, and this appointment will, I hope, in a few weeks be occupied. At the same time I think it right to observe that owing to the great increase of Europeans in Bombay and in Poona I cannot regard either of those [illegible] as duly served without another Chaplain.

3. In addition to the [illegible] the Ecclesiastical Establishment there ar[illegible] other sources [illegible] the ben[illegible] the Byculla [illegible] Saint Peter's, [illegible] ee of these [illegible] d as a fact [illegible] ministering [illegible] holding [illegible] equently

4. The arrangement which I had the honour to propose in August last on the arrival of the Reverend W. Jones, and by which the Upper Sind stations were to receive more pastoral attention than had before been practicable, has been productive of much benefit. The Reverend H. W. Bagnell, the Senior Chaplain at Kurrachee, undertook the tour in Upper Sind, spending the cold season there; his presence in the stations has been much prized.

CHURCHES.

5. I am glad to report the consecration of Trinity Church, Poorundhur, and of Saint Paul's Church, Matheran. Both of these Churches will be indebted to gentlemen of the mercantile body for stained glass eastern windows. The Chapel at Ghorpoorie in Poona, which has been considerably enlarged for the accommodation of the Regiment there, will soon be open. The Mission Church at Kurrachee which I mentioned last year, and for the grant-in-aid of which from Government I may express the thanks of many, is already in use. The Spire of the Memorial Church of Saint John at Colaba has been completed, and for the first time that structure may be said to present a finished appearance, although the substitution of a proper vestry-room instead of the straw appendage in rear of the Chancel, never intended for the pose, will be requisite to make the building a consi ecclesiastical edifice [redacted] what slow but substantial work of renova[redacted] your Excellency has recei[redacted]s. new Church building, bu[redacted] of completi[redacted] still waits f[redacted] at Nusseer[redacted] it is state[redacted] proposal[redacted]

be adopted. Belgaum Camp Church is at length, I trust, advancing. For that at Aden designs are now with me which I hope may be approved. The stop altogether put to the new church at Kirkee no doubt was wise; a larger building and of improved design for ventilation will be required. For a Military congregation I believe no principle is better than that of Kurrachee Church, in which all the apertures are doors opening into verandas; and of the kind of the veranda, approaching to a cloister, which might be with good effect employed, the west side of the Sassoon Hospital at Poona seems to me to afford an example.

Education.

14. It seems proper that this report should contain some notice of the formation of a Diocesan Board of Education. The call for middle class schools, mainly in the island of Bombay, has lately become urgent; and it was natural for those who saw the need to look in the first instance to the Bombay Education Society for aid. The original design from which this Society sprung was "a school in Bombay for the children of Protestant Christians, or of such others as might be disposed to avail themselves of its benefits." The [illegible] was afterwards enlarged, and "it was determined to [illegible]ish and maintain one school at the least within the island [illegible]mbay, and also to establish and assist other schools within [illegible] limits of the Government, as [illegible] the Society's funds [illegible]ight admit." [illegible] to there would [illegible] bec[illegible] being, as its [illegible] promotion of [illegible]out the Pre- [illegible] Managing [illegible]lass school, [illegible]ations the [illegible]he poor, a [illegible]ht, to the

pupils in such a school as was now contemplated. Either therefore the regulations of the Society must be altered or a new machinery set up. There was also another consideration. In the Schools of the Bombay Education Society it is required that the children should all be instructed in the principles of the Church of England. But occasionally instances will occur in which children, who ought to benefit by a middle class school, will be of other communions than the Church of England, and the parents would object to their learning the catechism and other formularies of the Church. It is not indeed to be denied that the Church in her 79th Canon does require that in all schools conducted on her principles the master shall teach in English or Latin the larger or shorter catechism set forth by public authority; but at the date of that Canon there would be few if any to object to this; now it is otherwise. The Diocesan Board of Education therefore has considered that if schools are conducted strictly on the principles of the Church, so far as Church of England children are concerned, and only in the case of objectors the learning of Church formularies be not enforced, the claims of the Church on the one hand, and a due regard to the consciences of non-conformists on the other, will be equitably adjusted. Local Committees are now at work in connection with the Board in order to promote the opening of schools in different districts of the island of Bombay; as soon as their plans are matured it will depend upon parents' cöoperation and [illegible]t of the community at large to give to those plans the [illegible]

COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.

Act IX. of 1863, entitled "an Act for the prevention of the adulteration of Cotton, and the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade of the Presidency of Bombay," continues to produce beneficial effects.

2. In his report for 1865 the Acting Inspector in Chief states, "the department has continued to act with caution and discretion in carrying out the provisions of Act IX. of 1863, endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of the people in its favour, rather than irritate them by showing an uncompromising determination to enforce the law to the very letter. The results of this policy are admitted by gentlemen of the greatest experience in the cotton trade, by the managers of the large ginning factories, and by the Inspectors in this department on duty at the presses in Bombay to be most satisfactory. There can be no doubt as to the benefits conferred on the cotton trade of this Presidency by Act IX. Seldom or never [illegible] we cases of cotton wilfully deteriorated by the admixture [illegible]reign matter. The staple reaches Bombay, as I am in[illegible]ed by persons constantly at the presses, in a state of comparatively great cleanliness, and in condition very superior to that of former[illegible]."

3. [illegible]ng, Colonel W[illegible]ittle further on is [illegible]however[illegible] has been effected [illegible]ot [illegible]visions of the Act, [illegible]The g[illegible]rest watchfulness [illegible]would in a short [illegible]a w[illegible] than it was in [illegible]menuing the law [illegible] clearly proved

4. The number of bales of cotton exported in the year under report from the Presidency (*i.e.* from the ports of Bombay, Kurrachee, and Canara) is 1,139,006. The fees levied on the above amount to Rupees 2,71,487-2-6. Press licence fees, fines, and sale proceeds of cotton confiscated under Act IX. of 1863 amount to Rupees 3,708-2-9. After deducting all charges for establishments, &c., Rupees 1,95,118-8-4, there is left as balance for the year Rs. 80,076-12-11. Adding to this the surplus on 1st January 1865, Rs. 1,13,040-3-4, there is a total surplus on 1st January 1866 of Rs. 1,93,117-0-3.

Bales exported fees	2,71,487	2	6
Licence fees, fines, and sale of adulterated cotton	3,708	2	9
Total....	2,75,195	5	3
Expenditure	1,95,118	8	4
Balance	80,076	12	11
Balance 1st Jan. 1865.	1,13,040	3	4
Total 1st January 1866.	1,93,117	0	3
Estimated Receipts for 1866.....	85,000	0	0
Estimated Total for 1866.	2,78,117	3	3

5. The above statement shows that notwithstanding the reduction of the fee from 4 to 3 annas on each bale of cotton exported, a more than sufficient sum for the purposes of the department was realised during the year.

6. The convictions under the Act number 35. The whole of these, with the exception of six, were obtained in Surat and Broach collectorates. The number of convictions cannot, however, be accepted as a criterion of the usefulness of the Act as the most flagrant practices prosecuted, the great majority of owners consented to remove the cotton found to be dirty. The question of good and bad quality is now under consideration.

7. The officers of the department

the introduction of an improved description of cotton into their respective districts, and of a better style of cultivation. In Khandeish Mr. Hewett, acting under the orders of Mr. Ashburner, the Collector, has effected an almost entire revolution in the cotton cultivation of that extensive province by extirpating the indigenous seed and substituting that from Berar. The strictest instructions have been issued to the officers of the department to abstain from any interference with the free action of the ryot, and invariably in all matters affecting the improvement of the staple to act under the orders of the Collector. The question of an alteration in the law so as to make the surplus cotton frauds funds available for the introduction of a better description of seed and of improved machinery is now under consideration.

SIND.

8. Two licensed presses have been at work during the year—one a steam press throughout the year, and the other a hand press for a short time only. Since the 1st March last the number of presses has been doubled. Nine cases only have been investigated by the Inspector under the Act, the majority ...ing for infraction of Section VIII. None were made the ...ect of magisterial inquiry as in each instance the Inspec... requisition met with compliance.

9. The following table shows the number of bales pressed under the Act, and the receipts and disbursements on ...t accou...

...t	...ipts.		Disbursements.		
		p.	Rs.	a.	p.
32,073	6,777	4 0	9,471	10	10

10. Compared with last year the receipts show a decrease of Rs. 3,743-12-0 and the disbursements a decrease of Rs. 85-5-2. This decrease is attributable to a reduction of the fee in April 1865 from 4 to 3 annas per bale, and to the great depression in the cotton trade during the year.

POPULATION.

SIND.

No statistics have been compiled on this subject since 1861. The population of Sind, including the territory of His Highness Meer Ali Moorad, was computed in that year at 1,945,594, of which the following is an abstract. The area of the several charges in Sind is also shown in square miles :—

	Area.		Population.
Kurrachee	19,240	....	340,000
Hydrabad..	10,974	....	630,300
Shikarpoor	9,042	....	650,304
Frontier Upper Sind	2,147	....	47,955
Thur and Parkur.....	13,000	....	127,035
	54,403	....	1,795,594
Territory of His Highness Meer Ali Moorad.....	6,497	....	150,000
Grand Total....	60,900	...,	1,945,594

AGRICULTURE.

SIND.

The subjoined table exhibits the amount of land cultivated during 1865-66 contrasted with 1864-65 :—

	1864-65.		1865-66.
Kurrachee	324,427	....	310,000
Hydrabad	430,008	....	559,403
Shikarpoor	684,546	....	685,000
Frontier	121,382	....	122,000
Thur and Parkur ..	172,441	....	195,057
Total....	1,732,804	....	1,871,460

2. The decrease in the Kurrachee Collectorate is owing to lands having been relinquished under the new settlement in the Sehwan Talooka.

3. There is, however, an increase to the extent of acres 129,395 in the Hydrabad Collectorate, which may be attributed to the large quantity of rain that fell in the early part of the year, and to the late period up to which water remained in the canals.

4. In the Thur and Parkur district the increase in cultivation is 22,[illegible] acres, and is mainly due to the extension of the Mitr[illegible] which important work is now nearly completed. [illegible]tier District of Upper Sind experiments are [illegible]s for cultivating the Peruvian and Egyptian cotton. About 2,700 lbs. have been distributed among the Z[illegible]dars, for whose use 8 roller cotton gins have been sent for from England. It is hoped that in succeeding years there will be a considerable area of land sown with indigenous and [illegible]c cotton seed.

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